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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME XLV

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOLDING
THE THOUGHT OF THE
PRESENT TIME

VOLUME XLV

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PREFACE

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY undertook more than three score years ago its mission of recording American history through the medium of biography. During this period the publication has presented approximately 48,000 life stories of men and women who have made significant contributions to the unfolding drama of our country's progress, and has thus established an unchallenged reputation as the most comprehensive continuing biographical reference work in existence.

In keeping with the plan and scope of the work this volume, the forty-fifth in the Permanent Series, gives in its approximately 1000 biographies detailed accounts of the lives of the nation's leaders in all walks of life and of the institutions, organizations, and movements with which they have been principally identified. Thus there may be found between its covers carefully compiled and authentic records of noteworthy developments in the fields of government, education, literature, science, religion, medicine, surgery, jurisprudence, journalism, the arts, the theater, finance, commerce and industry. As heretofore the original material from which the biographies were compiled is available for examination by any who may be interested.

The attention of the reader is directed also to the volumes of the Current Series of THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY which contain biographies of prominent living Americans. These Current volumes are indexed together with the Permanent Series in a special locked binder divided into three parts: Part I, a combined index referring to all biographies and subject matter in Volumes I to XL; Part II, a cumulative index beginning with Volume XLI of the Permanent Series, to which the names and subject matter in subsequent volumes are added as issued; and Part III, an index of the biographies and subject matter in the Current Volumes.

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The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

THE NATIONAL

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN

BIOGRAPHY

MARSHALL, George Catlett, army officer and statesman, was born in Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 31, 1880, son of George Catlett and Laura (Bradford) Marshall, grandson of William C. and Susan (Myers) Marshall, great-grandson of Martin and Matilda (Taliaferro) Marshall, and great-great-grandson of William and Mary Ann (Pickett) Marshall. It is believed that his first paternal American ancestor was John Marshall, who came to Jamestown, Va., from England about 1650 and later settled in Westmoreland County. His father was interested in coal properties and the coke industry in southwest Pennsylvania. George C. Marshall received his preliminary education in public and private schools of his birthplace and in 1901 was graduated at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. In February, 1902, he entered the U.S. Army as a 2d lieutenant of Infantry, and he was thereafter to serve his country either as a military officer or as a statesman for a period of more than fifty years. Meanwhile, he rose through the grades to the rank of general in 1939 and to general of the Army, temporary, in 1944. He was given the permanent rank of general of the Army in 1946.

Marshall began his military career with a short tour of duty in this country. In May, 1902, he was assigned to the 30th Infantry in the Philippines, and eighteen months later he accompanied his regiment to Ft. Reno, Okla., where he remained until 1906. He was senior honor graduate at the Infantry-Cavalry School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., in 1907 and in 1908 was graduated at the Army Staff College at that post. Continuing at Ft. Leavenworth, he was an instructor in the department of military engineering at the Army Service Schools during 1908-10. After serving as inspector-instructor of the Massachusetts National Guard, he was from September, 1912, to June, 1913, company commander in the 4th Infantry, first at Ft. Logan H. Roots in Arkansas and later at Galveston, Tex. He then returned to the Philippines, where he was successively on duty with the 13th Infantry; chief of staff of Field Detachment No. 1 on maneuvers; aide-de-camp to Hunter Liggett, brigadier general, at Ft. William McKinley; and attached to Headquarters, Philippine Department, in Manila. During this period of service he was directed by James F. Bell (q.v.), then a major general, to prepare a maneuver order for the defense of Manila. Marshall forthwith dictated in the field, without prior briefing, a plan that the major general pronounced the best he had ever witnessed. At the same time, he was designated chief of staff of a field force organized for the defense of Corregidor and the Bataan Peninsula and, simulating an invasion by Japan, led the force in landings at Batangas and Lucena. He was recalled to the United States in May, 1916, to serve as aide-de-camp to the aforementioned Bell and as assistant to the department adjutant, Headquarters, Western Department, in San Francisco, Calif. He next served a brief tour of duty as executive officer of civilian training camps at Ft. Douglas, Utah, and Monterey, Calif., after which he rejoined Bell at Governors Island, N.Y., as staff officer, Headquarters, Eastern Department.

Upon United States entry into the First World War Marshall was detailed to the general staff of the 1st Division, and in June, 1917, he sailed with it for France when that division became the first contingent of the A.E.F. to be sent overseas. During his first twelve months in France he served as assistant chief of staff for operations with the 1st Division, participating in the actions in the sector east of Lunéville and on the Picardy and Cantigny fronts. In July, 1918, he was assigned to General Headquarters at Chaumont and there helped draft the plans for the St. Mihiel offensive, and in August he was attached to the First American Army (later First Army), with continued responsibility for the St. Mihiel operation. As that battle got under way, he was given the enormous task of moving the greater part of 600,000 troops and 2700 guns in preparation for the operation on the Argonne front. He accomplished that assignment within two weeks and, by ordering movement by night, without discovery

by the enemy. In October he was appointed chief of operations of the First Army, then in the midst of the Meuse-Argonne battle. In November he was made chief of staff of the VIII Army Corps, and he continued in that capacity until recalled to general headquarters in the spring of 1919 to aid in planning the proposed advance into Germany. Subsequently, he served with the Operations Section, General Staff, A.E.F., until May, 1919, when he was detailed as aide-de-camp to John J. Pershing (q.v.). After the cessation of hostilities he returned to the United States with Pershing, with whom he remained as aide-de-camp until 1924.

From 1924 to 1927 Marshall was in China with the 15th Infantry, with headquarters at Tientsin. On his recall to this country he spent two months as instructor at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., and then was sent to Ft. Benning, Ga., as assistant commandant of the Infantry School there. During the nearly five years that he held that post he revolutionized infantry tactics and materially increased the combat efficiency of the foot soldier, accomplishments which were later to prove of inestimable value under actual war conditions. He was commandant of Ft. Screven, Ga., and the troops of the 8th Infantry stationed there in 1932-33 and for three months in the latter year was commanding officer of the 8th Infantry troops at Ft. Moultrie, S.C., at the same time serving as commandant of District I, Civilian Conservation Corps. Thereafter until 1936 he was senior instructor of the Illinois National Guard, and in August, 1936, he commanded the so-called Red forces in the Second Army maneuvers in Michigan. For the following two years he was commanding general of the 5th Brigade and Vancouver Barracks in the state of Washington, in August, 1937, commanding the Red forces in the Fourth Army maneuvers at American Lake, Wash. During this tour of duty he also supervised the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Washington and Oregon.

Marshall had through the years achieved a measure of recognition, but it was not until 1938 that he was given an opportunity to express to the fullest his demonstrated abilities as an organizer and as a brilliant exponent of the general staff system. In July of that year he was ordered to Washington, D.C., to become assistant chief of staff, war plans division of the General Staff, and from October, 1938, to July, 1939, he served as deputy chief of staff. In May and June, 1939, while in the latter post, he was in Brazil as chief of a "good will" military mission to that country. On July 1, 1939, he was named acting chief of staff of the U.S. Army, and on September 1, a few hours after the German invasion of Poland started the Second World War, he took office as chief of staff with the rank of general, the President promoting him over thirty-four other generals who outranked him in length of service. As chief of staff of the Army, Marshall was to serve throughout the war as the professional head of the nation's military establishment and commander of all field forces, and by the end of the war he had achieved pre-eminence as one of America's greatest military leaders. Fearing that the United States would again become involved in a European conflict, he lost no time after assuming office as chief of staff in preparing for that eventuality. His recommendations to increase the strength of the Army, then consisting of only 174,000 combat troops and an air force of 1064 planes in the continental United States, met with little success, however, until the Germans had overrun France and the Low Countries and driven the British expeditionary force from the Dunkirk beaches in June, 1940. At Marshall's insistence Congress finally acted in the early fall of that year by authorizing the establishment of the Selective Service System to obtain selectees for the Army and by sanctioning federalization of the National Guard for a year of training. The prevailing distaste for becoming embroiled in the conflict caused Congress to limit the use of American troops to action in the Western Hemisphere but, nevertheless, the United States was embarked upon a program for the training of 1,300,000 men to be added to the nation's military forces. During the winter of 1940-41 Marshall devoted all of his efforts to the tremendous problems of mobilization, industrial conversion, and personnel requirements for the expanding Army. Following the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June, 1941, he urged extension of the period of service for selectees and national guardsmen and removal of the geographical restriction on their use. After prolonged debate Congress, by a majority of only one vote in the House of Representatives, provided for the retention of the selectees and the national guardsmen for an additional period of eighteen months but declined to lift the geographical limitation. During the autumn of 1941 the Army engaged in the largest peacetime maneuvers in the history of the nation, approximately 1,000,000 men taking part in war games that revealed marked progress in the training of the higher commands, staffs, supply services, and troops. As relations between the United States and Japan deteriorated, Marshall sent frequent warnings to Army commanders in the Pacific to be on the alert against a surprise Japanese attack, but lack of trained soldiers, ordnance, and equipment prevented his sending adequate reinforcements to the threatened areas.

When Japanese aircraft struck at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, galvanizing the nation into instant and effective action, Marshall was vested with authority to mobilize, train, and equip an army strong enough to exact full retribution from Japan and to assist Great Britain and the Soviet Union in their operations against Italy and Germany. Congress formally declared war upon Japan on December 8, and three days later the Axis powers in Europe declared war on the United States. Congress now acted with amazing speed and unanimity, extending the draft age limits to include men between the ages of twenty and forty-four years for combat duty and the period of military service to six months beyond the close of hostilities. It also repealed the prohibition against sending troops outside the Western Hemisphere and passed a supplemental national defense bill carrying an appropriation of $10,000,000,000, as well as endowing the President with almost unlimited authority for the duration of the emergency. Exercising that power, the President made Marshall directly responsible to him in matters of strategy, tactics, and operations and appointed him to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, under which the professional leadership and the technology of all armed forces of the United States were welded into an efficient war machine. Marshall also assumed leadership of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, a body exercising control over all land, sea, and air forces of both the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations in areas where their interest and responsibility were joined. In these various capacities he became the cardinal figure in devising the long-range plans in a global war and the chief strategist of the Allied powers in achieving final victory. It was early decided that, with the German armies threatening England in the West and simultaneously driving deep into the Soviet Union and toward the Middle East, the European and Mediterranean theaters presented the areas of most immediate peril, for if either Britain or Russia were defeated the war would be prolonged for years. This decision in no way minimized the importance of the war in the Pacific where, through seizing the Philippines and British, French, and

Dutch colonial possessions, the Japanese had created a great overseas empire. As a first step toward ensuring maximum efficiency in this country's military machine, Marshall completely reorganized the U.S. Department of War to eliminate existing administrative and executive conflicts that were impeding effective planning in strategical and tactical matters. Among the most essential measures undertaken by him was the creation of the Operations Division, which he termed his "command post" and to which he assigned responsibility for coordinating and directing the anticipated world-wide activities of the Army. Marshall had named Dwight D. Eisenhower chief of the War Plans Division in February, 1942, and when that division was succeeded by the Operations Division, Eisenhower became chief of the latter. When on Eisenhower's recommendation, the European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, was established in June, 1942, Marshall sent Eisenhower to England to take over as commanding general.

Marshall personally believed that the first objective should be a cross-channel amphibious expedition into France, but he yielded to British plans for an invasion of North Africa, where a combined German-Italian army under Rommel was then engaging in a successful drive toward the Middle East and the strategically important Suez Canal. An Axis victory in Africa would have effected isolation of the Soviet Union on its southern borders, made Brazil vulnerable to attack from Dakar on the west coast of Africa, and opened India and the East to further land attack. The ensuing British and American campaigns cleared the enemy from North Africa, made the Mediterranean secure for Allied operations, and knocked Italy out of the war in 1943. In the meantime, Marshall was expediting massive quantities of supplies to the Soviet Union via the North Atlantic and through the Persian Gulf, Iran, and Iraq and planning for the opening of a western front in Europe. Before the end of the Sicilian campaign Marshall and the Combined Chiefs of Staff began focusing attention on an assault across the English Channel and instructed Eisenhower to start transferring divisions that could be spared from the Mediterranean theater to England. The President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, had planned to have Marshall personally direct the invasion of Germany through France, but it was protested that Marshall's continued leadership of all military operations was essential to victory, and in December, 1943, Eisenhower was designated supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces. During the succeeding months troops flowed from the United States to England, and southern England became an immense military camp and arsenal. With land, sea, and air forces acting in unprecedented coordination, the invasion on the Normandy beaches was launched during the night of June 5-6, 1944, and the liberation of France and the Low Countries thereafter proceeded as planned, the final thrust into Germany culminating in the unconditional surrender of all German forces on May 7, 1945, at Rheims.

The war in the Pacific had been entrusted to Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander in the southwest Pacific and to Chester W. Nimitz, vice admiral of the U.S. Navy, as supreme commander in the remaining areas of the Pacific. The tide of enemy expansion was checked with a crushing attack on the Japanese fleet by American warships and aircraft in the Battle of Midway Island, June 6, 1942. MacArthur had foreseen that the battle for Australia would be fought in New Guinea, and he successfully deployed his meager forces there so that when the Japanese attempted an attack on Port Moresby the enemy was vanquished in the first Allied land victory in the Pacific. From that time sea, air, and amphibious forces were used in recapturing and advancing island by island until the liberation of Manila on Feb. 24, 1945, brought to realization MacArthur's famous promise, "I shall return." When the Philippine Islands were again safely in American hands, the assault upon the Japanese homeland was begun and, with the help of additional troops arriving after the capitulation in Europe, hope for eventual conquest of the enemy was intensified. However, while success seemed assured, it was evident that Japan would wage a long defensive action at the expense of many Allied lives. After deep consideration of the moral and humane issues that were involved, it was finally determined to utilize atomic warfare to bring Japan to a quicker surrender, and the first atomic bomb ever to be used in combat was dropped on Hiroshima on Aug. 5, 1945 (Aug. 6, Tokyo time), to be followed within a few days by a second atomic holocaust at Nagasaki. On August 14, the Japanese government yielded to the demand for unconditional surrender, bringing to an end the Second World War.

During the war years Marshall made several visits to combat zones to confer with field commanders and for observation. As chief military adviser to the President, he accompanied Roosevelt to the conference at sea with Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain in August, 1941, at which the Atlantic Charter was framed. He participated in the Allied conferences at Casablanca in January, 1943, at Quebec in August, 1943, at Cairo and Teheran in November, 1943, at Quebec in September, 1944, at Yalta in February, 1945, and at Potsdam in July, 1945. By the time the war ended Marshall had built up a military force of 8,300,000 men, including more than 2,100,000 in the Army air forces, which then comprised 69,000 planes of all types. Similarly, the officer personnel on active duty had been increased from 13,000 in July, 1939, to 764,000 in May, 1945. On the mobilization, training, equipping, and maintenance of this great military force the nation spent the enormous total of $341,000,000,000. To effect the mobilization and training of the armed forces a huge construction program dotted the United States with Army camps and airports, and to service them in the various theaters of combat supply lines girdled the earth and military bases, ordnance depots, and airfields were established in many countries. An innovation in American military practice was introduced by the creation of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) to perform clerical and special service duties both in the United States and behind the lines on every front where American troops were engaged. For three months after the end of the war, Marshall was occupied in the task of demobilizing the vast wartime army, in the military administration of occupied territories, in the repatriation to Germany and Italy of several hundred thousand prisoners of war who had been interned in this country, and in various other postwar military problems and policies.

He resigned as chief of staff on Nov. 20, 1945. Six days later, at the urging of Harry S Truman, he consented to go to China as special representative of the President with the personal rank of ambassador in an attempt to reconcile the warring factions in that country. He arrived in China on December 21, and his initial efforts were well received by both Nationalist and Communist leaders. Within three weeks he induced them to issue cease-fire orders and to sign a truce which promised to restore peace and unity. Truce teams, consisting of Nationalist, Communist, and United States representatives, were sent to the areas of military activity with instructions to carry out the cease-fire orders, but pledges of amity were broken and clashes between Chinese government and Communist forces continued to occur. When further efforts at mediation proved unavailing, Mar-

shall returned to Washington early in January, 1947, acknowledging that his mission had been a fruitless one except for the considerable influence he had wielded in the formulation by the Chinese National Assembly of a democratic constitution. On Feb. 28, 1947, he retired from the U.S. Army, having accepted appointment as secretary of state in the Truman Cabinet on January 21. He resigned this cabinet post on Jan. 21, 1949, and immediately asked to be restored to active Army duty, a request that was granted with reinstatement to become effective on Mar. 1. 1949.

Marshall's statesmanship proved equal to the brilliance of his military career, at a time when solutions to world problems of overwhelming complexity had become imperative. The end of the Second World War had brought to the government and the people of this country the realization that the rest of the world was turning to them for leadership and that the United States was heir to the role of the most powerful among the international family of nations. Means had to be found to restore economic stability to war-torn Europe and to other areas of the world; trade balances needed to be re-established; policies had to be formulated to deal with basic political, philosophical, and economic conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union, both inside and outside the United Nations; and the basis for a secure international peace had yet to be contrived. Among Marshall's early accomplishments in the Department of State were the securing of United States ratifications of the peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, and Romania; establishment of embassies in Burma, Nepal, and Pakistan; and the raising to embassy status of the legations in Denmark and Thailand. He inaugurated a number of changes in organization that were to increase the state department's efficiency. He created the post of assistant secretary for political affairs; established a policy-planning committee to coordinate materials received by the department for use by the secretary in drawing up long-range policies; centralized the intelligence service, hitherto scattered among the various geographical divisions of the department, and to a large extent made it autonomous; reorganized the department's system of communications; and established an interim office for German affairs to perform consular functions for German nationals. He won a major victory when Congress passed the Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 whereby sanction was granted for the Voice of America overseas broadcasts and the state department was given authority to disseminate information through various media and to exchange educational data and students with foreign countries.

Dominating all other matters, however, was European economic and political rehabilitation. Germany's future had become the crucial point in the conflict between East and West, and on Jan. 22, 1947, a Deputies of the Foreign Ministers meeting was convened in London to lay the groundwork for the planned Council of Foreign Ministers conference to be held in Moscow. The deputies' meeting failed in most respects to achieve its purpose and thus, when on March 10 the conference was opened in Moscow with Marshall acting for the United States, Ernest Bevin for the United Kingdom, Georges Bidault for France, and V. N. Molotov for the Soviet Union, no concrete formulations were ready for consideration. It was generally agreed, however, that the agenda should be concerned with a four-power pact for the demilitarization and denazification of Germany; the question of German and Austrian reparations; the defining of terms for peace treaties with Germany and Austria; economic unity for Germany as a key factor in European recovery and the foundation of a centralized government for Germany; and the establishment of workable boundaries in Central and Eastern Europe. On March 22 Marshall presented to the conference a detailed plan for the establishment of a German federal state with a democratic constitution carefully defining and limiting the powers of the central government, granting extensive autonomous powers to individual states, guaranteeing frequent elections and freedom of speech, religion, assembly, and association, and providing an independent judiciary for the settlement of issues between the states and the central government and for protecting the constitutional rights of citizens. The conference adjourned on April 24, after forty-four sessions, with the disparity in American and Soviet views more pronounced than ever and with only two issues, that of demilitarization of Germany and that of the Austrian peace treaty, even partially resolved. During the conference Marshall met personally with Stalin in an attempt to reach some top-level agreement, but that meeting was also unproductive, except for bringing about recognition of the eventual need for compromise. However, in his report to the nation Marshall affirmed that there could be no compromise on the great principles which his country was defending. To iron out the remaining obstacles to a peace treaty with Austria, the conferees on May 12 appointed an Austrian Treaty Commission with instructions to report to the Council of Foreign Ministers, when it again met in London in November. The main dissensions on the Austrian question were over the definition of what constituted the German assets in Austria that were to be allocated to the Soviet Union as reparation payments under the Potsdam agreement. The Russians claimed that all factories and facilities in German hands at the end of the war were to be adjudged German assets, while the Americans and the British supported the Austrian opinion that many of the claimed enterprises were originally Austrian holdings confiscated by the Nazis. The Soviet minister also advanced Yugoslavian claims for reparations from Austria and the cession of Austrian Carinthia to Yugoslavia, claims which the other three powers declared invalid. On the question of peace treaties, Marshall advocated that all the states that had been at war with Germany should participate to some extent in the negotiations, although in varying degrees, but to this suggestion Molotov was firmly opposed. In the final session of the Moscow conference agreement was reached on instructing the Allied Control Council in Berlin to establish new reduced strengths for the armed forces of the four powers by September 1. It was also agreed that land reform throughout Germany should be completed before the end of 1947 and that all German plants essential to the manufacture of war materials should be dismantled by June 30, 1948. The Council of Foreign Ministers reconvened in London on Nov. 25, 1947, and again agreed on an agenda that was to cover the report of the Austrian Treaty Commission; economic principles to be applied to Germany, including the question of reparations; form and scope of a provisional organization for Germany; procedure for the drafting of the German peace treaty proper; discussion of a forty-year treaty, proposed by Marshall, to guarantee the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany; and implementation of the decisions on demilitarization of Germany taken at the Moscow conference. Again the conflicting views resulted in stalemate. On the question of a form of government for Germany, Molotov declared for a strong central executive, Marshall and Bevin demanded that many functions reside at the state level, and Bidault asked for a loose federation with the central authorities exercising only administrative functions. Molotov accused the United States and Great Britain of splitting Germany by creating what he termed "Bizonia," comprising the United States

and British zones of occupation, and of deriving huge profits from the sale of German products, particularly coal. These accusations Marshall and Bevin categorically denied. The Russians insisted that the question of German reparations would have to have priority. The Western powers protested that under the Soviet plan for reparations a major part of Germany's industrial plant would be removed to the Soviet Union, reducing western Germany's ability to produce. Marshall on December 10 asked Molotov to agree that beginning Jan. 1, 1948, and until such time that the council or a peace treaty should provide differently, nothing apart from agreed reparation deliveries in capital goods was to be taken out of Germany except at a fair economic value in money or goods that could be immediately used to sustain the German economy. Molotov refused even to give an answer, nor did he respond to Marshall's request that the Soviet Union produce exact figures on German assets which had been taken out of the Soviet occupation zone. By now convinced that Molotov was unwilling to make a sincere effort toward attaining any of the objectives for which the conference had been called, Marshall on December 15 moved for adjournment and, the other three ministers agreeing, the conference came to an abrupt end without making provision for any further meeting.

Although the foreign ministers' conferences had contributed little toward the settlement of problems, an important outcome was the increased convergence of American, British, and French views regarding the economic and political future of Germany and Europe as a whole. Foreshadowing events to come, the year 1947 witnessed a state of near paralysis on the part of the four-power control council in Berlin. The ineffectual Moscow and London conferences spelled disaster for an economically united Germany, such as had been postulated in the Potsdam Declaration, and the schism between the American and British occupation zones on the one hand and the Soviet zone on the other became more definite. Moreover, the small French zone was being governed without reference to the activities going forward in the other zones. In March the seat of the American Military Government was transferred from Frankfurt-am-Main to Berlin, and increased civilian supervision of the United States zone in Germany was underway. On May 1 Lucius D. Clay, then U.S. military governor, issued a directive stating that demilitarization, the principal objective of occupation, had been substantially accomplished in the U.S. zone and that the time had arrived for initiating a constructive program of rehabilitation, with the Germans assuming primary responsibility for governing their own affairs. The Americans and the British were meanwhile moving toward increased cooperation in their zones and on May 29 announced the formation of a joint American, British, and western German economic council, with broad executive powers for the control of production and distribution of goods. By the end of June the eight German state assemblies functioning in the American and British zones had elected fifty-three members to this council, and it thereby became in effect a provisional federal parliament for western Germany, except for the French zone, and the council's eight-man executive committee assumed the powers of a provisional central government for some 40,000,000 people. On July 15 the U.S. State, War, and Navy departments approved a new policy guide, which paved the way for raising the German industrial level in the bizone and linking western German production facilities to over-all European recovery. Tension over the German situation continued to increase during the year 1948, and the division of Germany into two states was essentially accomplished. The Western powers were occupied in developing a trizonal federation, and the Russian zone was being securely welded into the group of satellite nations dominated by the Soviet Union. Berlin, geographically within the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany and under quadripartite occupation, also was divided into eastern and western sectors. In January the American and British military governors proposed to the economic council in Frankfurt-am-Main and to the eight German state governments in the bizone the formation of the Bizonal Economic Administration, for which a charter was adopted on February 6. With all hope abandoned for a united Germany in the foreseeable future, a conference was planned by the three Western powers for the discussion of western German problems, to which representatives from Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg were also invited. The conference convened in London on February 23 and by the time of adjournment had reached preliminary agreement. At the second session of the six-nation conference, held from April 20 to June 1, recommendations were made for the establishment of a west German state with a federal constitution, of an international authority composed of the six attending nations to control the industries in the Ruhr, and of military guarantees by the United States, Great Britain, and France. The Soviet delegation walked out of a meeting of the Allied Control Council in Berlin on March 20, and this action combined with subsequent Western negotiations virtually cancelled four-power rule in Germany as defined at Yalta and Potsdam. The immediate protests voiced by the Soviet bloc against the steps taken by the six-nation conference culminated in a meeting of the bloc at Warsaw on June 23-24, resulting in the Warsaw Declaration, which called for re-establishment of four-power rule in Germany, the formation of a provisional government for all of Germany, and the signing of a peace treaty with Germany to be followed by a general withdrawal of occupation troops within a year. On July 9 the west Germans met in Coblenz to form a parliamentary council and to draft a basic law for uniform administration, and on August 20 the German state ministers-presidents announced the completion of a constitution, providing for a federal republic with a bicameral legislature and a fairly strong central authority headed by a president. At the same time it was announced that the so-called occupation statute, clearly defining the respective powers of the occupation authorities and substituting a tripartite control board for the previously held independent powers of the American, British, and French military governors, had been accepted. The parliamentary council met in Bonn on September 1, and by mid-October it had outlined the Bonn Charter and had laid the basis for the final organization of the new state, West Germany, whose establishment was foreseen by January or February, 1949. The three Western powers on Oct. 18, 1948, announced the almost complete economic merger of their occupation zones as the first formal step toward establishment of "Trizonia."

During the same period work had been progressing on a currency reform for western Germany, which on June 21 was put into effect by treasury recall of the Reichsmark to be replaced by the Deutsche Mark (DM). Immediately following the announcement of the new currency, the Russians issued a proclamation forbidding the entry and circulation of the West DM into the Soviet zone, and on July 24 a new Soviet zone currency was introduced, also called a Deutsche Mark. The currency reforms resulted in a further deterioration in West-East relations and marked the beginning of the Berlin blockade. As early as April, 1948, the Soviet authorities began enforcing a number of restrictions on trade and travel between the western zone of Germany and the western sector of Berlin in an attempt

to harass the Western authorities in the city; subsequently, road and water transportation into Berlin was suspended, and on June 24 the blockade was made complete by the halting of all rail traffic from and to the western zone, thus cutting off access of supplies to Berlin. Marshall refused to yield to Soviet pressure, which from the first he recognized as a political move to force the Western powers to renounce their policies with regard to a separate west German state. On June 30 he made a speech in Washington, D.C., in which he made implicit American refusal to surrender rights in Berlin, and in the following week he dispatched a note to the Soviet Union formally demanding the end of the blockade, similar notes being sent by Great Britain and France. Moscow in its reply of July 14, rejecting the demands, argued that Western rights in Berlin were tied to quadripartite control of Germany and declared that the blockade would be continued until negotiations on the whole German question were reopened. On July 26 the Western powers, maintaining their determination to form a west German government, imposed a counter-blockade against the Soviet zone. Toward the end of the month Marshall instructed the United States ambassador in Moscow, Walter Bedell Smith, to enter into conversations with Molotov to investigate possibilities of settling the Berlin dispute, and the British and French issued similar instructions to their ambassadors. The ensuing negotiations, in which Stalin also participated, lasted from July 31 to August 30 and resulted in the issuing of a joint directive to the military governors to accept the East DM as the authorized currency for use in Berlin, the Soviet Union agreeing to lift the blockade when this condition had been met. However, when the military governors met in Berlin they were unable to reach agreement on practical measures for implementing the Moscow decision, and the blockade remained in force. When additional efforts at compromise with Moscow proved futile, the state department, in conjunction with the British and French, on September 29 referred the issue to the United Nations Security Council. A draft resolution before the Security Council calling for an immediate end to the blockade and new talks on the introduction of the East DM in all Berlin was vetoed on October 25 by the Soviet Union, which insisted that the currency situation must be solved as a prior condition to the raising of the blockade. Trygve Lie, secretary general of the U.N., and Herbert Evatt, then president of the General Assembly, made personal appeals to Moscow for a compromise, but the Russians remained adamant. Then the president of the Security Council entered into negotiations, which lasted through November, and obtained agreement in principle on the appointment of a commission of experts to study application of the Moscow directive. The Western powers, proving steadfast to their promise not to abandon the people of Berlin, meanwhile instituted the renowned airlift, by means of which American, British, and French cargo planes for months flew necessary supplies into Berlin in ever-increasing amounts.

Dissension on Germany now threatened the accord between the three Western powers. On November 10 the American and British military governors issued an ordinance restoring the coal, iron, and steel industries in the Ruhr to German ownership. The ordinance provided that the industries were to be administered by German trustees, under supervision, until such time as final disposition of the properties could be determined by a duly elected west German government. This action aroused a strong protest from the French, who maintained that the question of Ruhr ownership should be submitted for settlement to all interested governments. Thus, when the six-nation conference reconvened in London on November 11 to draft a statute for a Ruhr authority, the French immediately advanced a proposal that the authority have permanent status, in opposition to the American-British view that it function only through the period of occupation control. The conference's discussions resulted on December 28 in the approval of a statute establishing the International Authority for the Ruhr, which was to exercise control of the Ruhr industries for an indefinite period.

Aside from dealing with developments in Germany, Marshall was engrossed in initiating policies reflecting a growing American commitment in other areas of Europe, an increasing responsibility for containing Communism, and a possible future need for direct intervention in the political affairs of other countries. The British had served notice that they could not effectively continue all of their foreign financial commitments, and these necessarily then became an obligation of the United States. On Mar. 12, 1947, before a joint session of Congress, the President pledged military and economic aid to nations striving to maintain their freedom and independence, and thus the first public announcement of the historic Truman Doctrine was made. To prevent disaster in two immediately threatened countries, he specifically requested that Congress appropriate $100,000,000 for aid to Turkey and $300,000,000 for Greece. He also asked for authority to send military equipment and advisory missions to both nations as a countermove against Communist infiltration. Congress adopted in May the Greek-Turkish Aid Bill and granted Truman the military authorization he had requested. Meanwhile, since the end of the war the United States had devoted vast sums of money to the effort of restoring economic equilibrium in Great Britain and the countries of Europe, but the task seemed insurmountable. Marshall had given much serious thought to a possible solution of the problem, and on June 5, 1947, in an address delivered at Harvard University, he first outlined a broad European recovery program that he believed might be successfully applied. He proposed an attack on the whole range of economic questions involved, with each nation determining its goals within the framework of a common plan consistent with the economic capacity of Europe as a whole. He recommended that each country assume responsibility for planning comprehensive and cooperative action with respect to agricultural and industrial production and finance and trade and that the European nations accept initial responsibility in drawing up a joint program for economic reconstruction. In return the United States would guarantee full and long-range cooperation to any government willing to assist in the task of recovery. To afford the European nations an opportunity to form agreements and prepare blueprints of their requirements and the self-help they could be expected to furnish, Congress at Marshall's behest passed the European Interim Aid Act of 1947, providing $597,000,000 for aid to France, Italy, and Austria to be allocated during a period ending Mar. 31, 1948. By the summer of 1947 a Committee for European Economic Cooperation (CEEC) was organized by sixteen participating governments: Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Trieste, Turkey, Iceland, the United Kingdom, and the Western occupied zones of Germany. Thus the first step in the European Recovery Program, popularly known as the Marshall Plan, was effected. On Apr. 3, 1948, Truman signed into law the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, whereby the proposals of the Marshall Plan were to be implemented by an immediate appropriation of over $6,000,000,000 for foreign assistance during the following fifteen months, including $420,000,000 for China. The measure also created the Economic Coop-

eration Administration, which was committed to expending an additional $13,000,000,000 in the next three years. Passage of this legislation terminated the temporary CEEC, and in the same month representatives of the member governments and the occupying powers of western Germany signed in Paris a multilateral agreement to promote industrial and agricultural production in the participating countries; to further the restoration or maintenance of the soundness of European currencies, budgets, and finances; and to facilitate and stimulate the growth of international trade among the participating countries and with other nations by appropriate measures, including reduction of tariff barriers. At this time also the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was created as a permanent intergovernmental body to carry on the development, with assistance from the United States, of a program of economic rehabilitation. Immediate realization of the effectiveness of the Marshall Plan was revealed by the close of 1948, when statistics on European production disclosed that the total output of mines and factories during the third quarter was 10 per cent above the 1947 rate and nearly equal to the 1938 rate; that steel operations were well above the 1938 rate and equalled the prewar high of 1937, if the depressed output of western Germany was excluded; that electric-power output was 50 per cent above prewar levels, again excluding Germany; that railway freight traffic had risen by about one-third; and that agricultural crop yields were estimated at 20 per cent above 1947, although still below prewar averages. While trade recovery lagged behind production, indications were that the ability of western Europe to pay for imports was improving since exports in 1948 generally increased along with production. Also again excluding western Germany, the volume of exports and imports approximated prewar levels. With few exceptions the participating nations achieved some success in coping with the disruptive effects of inflation, rises in both prices and money supply slowing down significantly in most of the countries during 1948. Improvements in living conditions, transportation, and supplies of materials and fuels permitted increased output per worker, and the wartime dislocation of labor was to a large extent overcome, although unemployment in Italy and Greece and among displaced persons remained serious. The coalition between western European powers and the United States was further strengthened when the Senate in June, 1948, adopted the Vandenberg Resolution, which empowered the state department to participate in regional defense agreements. In March, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg had signed the Brussels Treaty, thereby forming the Western Union and pledging cooperation in economic matters and joint military action if any of the five signatories should be subjected to armed attack in Europe. Under the Vandenberg Resolution the Department of State in July began conversations with Canada and the Western Union nations, which resulted immediately in gaining permission for the United States to send observers to the meetings of the defense committee of the union and were eventually to lead to the North Atlantic Pact linking western Europe and North America.

Although Marshall considered the economic and cultural rehabilitation of Europe as antecedent to any other action in achieving lasting peace and national security, he by no means disregarded the importance of improving and expanding United States influence in other parts of the world. In a speech at the plenary session of the Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security held in Brazil in August-September, 1947, he told the assembly that once European recovery was assured consideration would be given to a Marshall Plan for Latin America and to pacts for the mutual defense and security of the Western Hemisphere. It was largely due to his influence that the resulting Treaty of Rio de Janeiro was kept clear of economic commitment clauses. Marshall also attended the Ninth International Conference of American States held in Bogota, Colombia, at which was established on Apr. 30, 1948, the Organization of American States, designed to coordinate the work of all earlier independent official entities in the inter-American field and to serve as a regional agency for the pacific settlement of disputes in the Western Hemisphere, as permitted under Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter. With the signing of the Pact of Bogota at the conference, the Pan American Union was designated as the central organ and general secretariat of the new organization. Previously, in March, 1948, the United States was among the fifty-four nations signing the Havana charter for the creation of the International Trade Organization as a specialized agency of the U.N.

In the first half of 1947 discord between the United States and the Soviet Union became pronounced over the question of establishing a provisional government for Korea. Marshall and Molotov exchanged a series of notes in which they reached a general understanding on the selection of the Koreans who were to serve as consultants, but when the Joint American-Soviet Commission met in Seoul on May 22 the two delegations encountered serious disagreement on specific candidates. The conference terminated on October 20, with the Russians still determined to bar from enfranchisement all Koreans who had not endorsed certain Moscow agreements and the Americans equally determined to insure freedom of opinion. In September the state department presented the Korean issue to the U.N. General Assembly with a suggestion that the U.N. supervise the holding of elections for a constituent assembly. Despite vigorous opposition by the Soviet bloc the assembly passed a resolution creating a Temporary Commission on Korea, which was to go to that country and to assist in the formation of an independent united Korean government before Mar. 31, 1948. After unsuccessful efforts at reaching an accord with the northern Koreans, the commission ordered the holding of elections in southern Korea alone. Meanwhile, the United States was advancing the cause of an indigenous government in southern Korea; this resulted in formation of a South Korean Interim Government, with the U.S. Army Military Government acting solely in advisory capacity. At the May, 1948, U.N.-supervised elections a national assembly was chosen and in June that assembly adopted a constitution. In July the new assembly elected Syngman Rhee the first president of the Republic of Korea, which was subsequently recognized as the only legitimate government in Korea by the U.N. General Assembly.

Marshall did much to cement United States relations with Italy, and in January, 1948, an interim aid agreement was signed with that country. A month later the two nations signed a general American-Italian Treaty of Friendship, and Washington and Rome also joined in rejecting Soviet protests over the presence of U.S. warships in Italian ports and American use of the Mellaha airfield in Libya. In April the United States, with Great Britain and France, called on the U.N. Security Council to reconsider application for membership by Italy, but the admission was blocked by Soviet veto. Marshall also initiated a proposal that Trieste be restored to Italy, and in the fall of 1948 the state department endorsed the British position on former Italian colonies, recommending that an Italian trusteeship be created for Italian Somaliland, that disposition of Tripolitania and Eritrea be deferred for a year, and

that Cyrenaica become a British trust territory. However, the endeavor to keep Hungary free of the Communist orbit was not successful. In March, 1947, the state department brought before the Allied Control Commission for Hungary charges that the Soviet Union was threatening Hungarian democracy. On June 2 the department suspended a $15,000,000 credit that had been extended to Hungary, the action being taken pending clarification of developments precipitated by the resignation of the Hungarian premier, Ferenc Nagy. Following the arrest of officials and the seizure of the property of the Hungarian subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) in September, 1948, trade restrictions were imposed against Hungary.

Throughout his direction of the Department of State Marshall continued to advance the activities of the U.N., and while he was secretary, the department accepted membership for the United States in the World Health Organization. Also, the department was represented at the Geneva Conference on Freedom of Information, the Geneva Maritime Conference, the Belgrade Conference on Navigation of the Danube, and the London Conference on Safety of Life at Sea. In 1948 the United States joined the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands in establishing the Caribbean Commission to serve as an advisory and consultative body on common social and economic matters to the four member governments and the fifteen non-self-governing territories under their administration in the Caribbean area.

During Marshall's second year in office diplomatic missions were established in Ceylon, Israel, and Korea, and the legation in Afghanistan was raised to embassy status. In 1948 he established in the state department the post of coordinator for foreign aid and assistance and appointed a special assistant for handling problems connected with international fisheries and wildlife problems.

Marshall's resumption of Army duties after retiring from the state department was to be short-lived for, following the eruption of hostilities in Korea, Truman urged him to head the U.S. Department of Defense. Marshall entered upon his new duties on Sept. 12, 1950, and continued as secretary of defense until his resignation exactly a year later. The Department of Defense was established in 1947 to provide authoritative coordination and unified direction of the departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force and to integrate policies and procedures for all agencies of the government relating to national security. In November, 1950, in a speech made at Ft. Benning, the new secretary delineated his policy for the department when he stated that the United States should "set up an enduring system of national defense, a system that will not collapse at every change of wind and temperature, a system that will keep us prepared for any emergency, yet will not sap the economic strength which is of maximum importance to the democratic people of the entire world." The defense department had been subjected to severe criticism by its several military components and by Congress just prior to Marshall's taking office, and his early directives were concerned mainly with effecting a reorganization to increase efficiency in the face of a vastly expanded program. One of his first actions was to order the establishment of a management engineering staff under the Defense Management Committee to investigate means of developing management improvements and controls. The reorganization resulting from this study reduced the number of offices reporting directly to the secretary from eighteen to eleven and created six divisions in the office of the assistant secretary of defense for manpower and personnel to handle defense objectives with a minimum disruption of the civilian economy. On Jan. 2, 1951, Marshall issued an order replacing the Armed Forces Medical Advisory Committee, the Office of Medical Services, and the Director of Medical Services by a single Armed Forces Medical Policy Council, with its chairman empowered to advise the secretary on all medical and health matters and to serve in a liaison capacity with other governmental and civilian agencies. In the same month the chairman of the military liaison committee of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission was designated to act as deputy to the secretary of defense in dealing with extra-departmental and international agencies in atomic energy matters. A reorganization of the Munitions Board in April, 1951, simplified procedures, reduced estimated personnel requirements by nearly 35 per cent, and brought in civilian executives skilled in the practical operations of industry to supplement military judgment in the matter of procurement of weapons and equipment.

In its first session the 82d Congress appropriated $77,201,739,830 for national defense. The appropriation, in addition to supplying the funds required to meet the Korean emergency, was designed for use in modernizing the Navy by the construction of new ships, in the development of guided missiles and pilotless planes, and in expediting needed construction, including housing, at Army and Navy bases and airfields. To meet the immediate manpower needs and to build up a pool of trained reserves for future emergencies, Marshall prevailed upon Congress to pass in June, 1951, the Universal Military Training and Service Act, extending the system of selective service. Meanwhile, on Apr. 2, 1951, Marshall ordered that all new men coming into the armed forces, whether through enlistment or selective service, were to be divided on a proportionate basis among the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, to correct the inequities in personnel resulting from voluntary recruitment in the latter two services, a practice which had been attracting recruits of superior mental and physical qualifications. The same directive also established a minimum standard of entrance acceptability for all three services and four categories of mental development as a basis for allocation of manpower. He also directed that basic training be conducted on a racially integrated basis, that racial quotas be removed in the armed forces schools, and that segregated Negro units in Korea be forthwith integrated with other combat units. At Marshall's urging, Congress in 1951 enacted a law providing automatic free insurance to all active service personnel. Congress failed to act on another of the secretary's recommendations, which would have provided a self-sustaining program of benefits for all survivors of service personnel to replace the inadequate system of government pension payments applied in only some cases. On Apr. 10, 1951, Truman relieved Douglas MacArthur of all his commands in the Far East, including his designation as commander of the U.N. forces in Korea, on the grounds that the general had exceeded orders and was not supporting the policies of the Administration and the United Nations. Marshall, along with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the chiefs of staff of the three services, concurred in the President's action and so testified before a joint investigation by the Senate armed services and foreign relations committees. Not only had Marshall competently and decisively coordinated the national defense in a time of active conflict, but also he left behind him an organization adequately prepared to mobilize for future emergencies. In the year 1951 he reported considerable progress in new atomic weapons and atomic energy uses in each of the services. Specifically, the Navy department entered into a contract with the Electric Boat Co. for the construction of an atomic-powered submarine; the Air Force, in a contract with the Consolidated Vultee

Aircraft Corp., was engaged in a project for an atomic-powered airplane; and the Army was conducting tests of atomic artillery. Nuclear explosions conducted at the Eniwetok Atoll in 1951 not only established the reliability of improved atomic weapons but also contributed important data concerning effects of explosions on various types of structures. At the time of his resignation as secretary of defense the armed forces of the United States had been increased to 2,300,000 active participants.

Marshall's final public service was as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II of England in June, 1953. In civic matters, he served as president of the American National Red Cross in 1949-50 and as a member from 1946 until his death and as chairman after 1949 of the American Battle Monuments Commission. At various times he also served as a trustee of the National Geographic Society and of the Harry S Truman Library, Inc., honorary chairman of the board of trustees of International House, a director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation, Inc., and a member of the National Council of Atlantic Union Committee.

Widely honored both in this country and abroad, Marshall received numerous medals and awards of the highest distinction. For his services in the First World War he was given the Distinguished Service Medal in 1919. When Truman added the Oak Leaf Cluster to that medal in 1945, he said: "In a war unparalleled in magnitude and in horror, millions of Americans gave their country outstanding service. General of the Army George C. Marshall gave it victory. By a favor of Providence, General Marshall became Chief of Staff of the United States Army on the day that Germany attacked Poland. His was the vision that brought into being the greatest military force in history. Because he was able to make the Allies understand the true potentiality of American greatness in personnel and material, he was able to exercise greater influence than any other man on the strategy of victory. It was he who first recognized that victory in a global war would depend on this Nation's capacity to ring the earth with far-flung supply lines, to arm every willing Ally and to overcome the aggressor nations with superior fire power. He was the first to see the technological cunning and consequent danger of the Nazi enemy. He was the master proponent of a ground assault across the English Channel into the plains of Western Europe directed by a single Supreme Allied Commander. He insisted on maintaining unremitting pressure against the Japanese, thereby preventing them from becoming entrenched in their stolen empire and enabling our timely advances across the Pacific. He obtained from Congress the stupendous sums that made possible the atomic bomb, well knowing that failure would be his full responsibility. Statesman and Soldier, he had courage, fortitude, and vision, and best of all a rare self-effacement. He has been a tower of strength as counsellor of two Commanders in Chief. His standards of character, conduct and efficiency inspired the entire Army, the Nation and the world. To him, as much as to any individual, the United States owes its future. He takes his place at the head of the great commanders of history." In addition the Congress tendered him a gold medal expressing its thanks. In 1953 he became the first professional soldier ever to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, which was bestowed upon him for his authorship of the Marshall Plan. He was made an officer in the French Legion of Honor in 1919 and in 1945 was promoted to the degree of Grand Croix. Other foreign decorations included the Croix de Guerre with Palm from France; the grade of officer in the Order of the Crown and in the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy; Silver Medal for Bravery of Montenegro; Medal de La Solidaridad, 2d Class, from Panama; grade of grand officer and degree of Grand Cross in the Brazilian Order of Military Merit; Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of Chile; the Star of Abdon Caldern, 1st Class, of Ecuador; Grand Cross of Ouissam Alaouite Cherifien of Morocco; Order of Military Merit, 1st Class, with White Badge, of Cuba; Grand Cross of the Order of Boyaca of Colombia; Grand Cross, with Swords, of the Royal Order of George I of Greece; Knight of the Grand Cross with Swords in the Order of Orange Nassau of the Netherlands; Grand Officer of Sol of Peru; Order of Suvarov, 1st degree, of the Soviet Union; and the Knight Grand Cross, Order of the Bath, of Great Britain. In 1958 the City of Aachen, Germany, bestowed upon him the Charlemagne Prize for outstanding achievements in the field of European unification. Among his civilian awards were the Theodore Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal of Honor in 1945; the Freedom House Award in 1947; the National Planning Association Gold Medal and the U.S. Conference of Mayors Award for Distinguished Public Service in 1949; the Virginia Distinguished Service Medal in 1951; the Four Freedoms Foundation Award in 1952; the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award for Distinguished Service in 1956; and the Pennsylvania Meritorious Medal in 1957. Honorary degrees received by him were the D.Sc. of Washington and Jefferson College in 1939; Doctor of Military Science of Pennsylvania Military College in 1940 and Norwich University in 1942; LL.D. of the College of William and Mary and Trinity College (Conn.) in 1941, Columbia, Princeton, Harvard, Brown, and McGill universities and Amherst and Lafayette colleges in 1947, and the University of California and the University of London in 1948; and the Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford University (England) in 1947.

A movement to commemorate Marshall's achievements culminated in 1953 in the chartering by the State of Virginia of The George C. Marshall Research Foundation for the purpose of collecting and preserving a documented record of his life and public service and, through the solicitation of public contributions, to establish and operate the Marshall Memorial Library and Museum. Thereupon the State of Virginia donated two acres on the Virginia Military Institute parade ground as a building site; in subsequent years thousands of documents and records relating to Marshall's career were amassed. These included personal papers and memorabilia deeded to the foundation by Marshall and by his widow after his death, as well as material from the official files of the war, state, and defense departments, tape-recorded interviews, photographs, clippings, microfilms, and other source materials. The collection, constituting a priceless repository of American military and diplomatic history in the 20th century, was given temporary housing in the Preston Library of VMI, pending the construction of permanent quarters. The foundation also authorized the publication of a three-volume definitive biography of the general.

Marshall was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Kappa Alpha fraternity, the Masonic order, the Army and Navy clubs of Washington, D.C., and San Francisco, Calif., the Military and Naval, Metropolitan, Union League, and University clubs of New York City, the University Club of Washington, D.C., and the Rotary and Lions clubs of Leesburg, Va. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. For recreation he enjoyed gardening, fishing, shooting, and riding. He was married twice: (1) in Lexington, Va., Feb. 11, 1902, to Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Walter Coles of Saint Louis, Mo., a physician; his first wife died in 1927; (2) in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15, 1930, to Katherine Boyce

(Tupper) Brown, daughter of Allen Tupper of New York City, a clergyman, and widow of Clifton S. Brown. George C. Marshall died without issue in Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1959.

STRAUS, Nathan, business executive, was born in New York city, May 27, 1889, son of Nathan and Lina (Gutherz) Straus and grandson of Lazarus and Sara (Straus) Straus. His grandfather came to this country from Bavaria (later part of Germany) in 1852 and settled in Talbotton, Ga. After receiving his preparatory education at the Collegiate School, New York city, Nathan Straus studied government, philosophy, and economics at Princeton University in 1906-07, interrupting his attendance there to spend three semesters at Heidelberg (Germany) University in 1908-09. He then returned to Princeton, in 1910 receiving a special diploma in constitutional government. Following a brief period of employment with the New York Globe, he was associated during 1910-13 with the New York city department store, R. H. Macy & Co., of which his father (q.v.) was an active partner. In 1914 he bought the humorous weekly, Puck, which he published until 1917, writing his own editorials. He was asked in 1917 by Arthur Brisbane (q.v.) to assist in revitalizing the Washing (D.C.) Times (later the Washington Post & Times Herald); he accepted that assignment but re signed within four months, upon entry of the United States into the First World War. He served with the U.S. Navy in the Office of Censorship, located in New York city, and after being promoted to the rank of ensign had full charge in 1917-18 of the information service on which all censorship was based. Rejoining the Globe staff, he held in 1919-20 the post of assistant editor. He resigned when that paper supported the presidential campaign of Warren G. Harding (q.v.), who was among those opposed to United States membership in the League of Nations, a position contrary to his own. In 1923 he took over from his father the latter's interest in the firm of L. Straus & Sons, manufacturers and importers of china, pottery, and glassware, which had been established in 1866 by his grandfather, Lazarus Straus. Reorganizing it as Nathan Straus & Sons, Inc. (later Straus-Duparquet, Inc.), with himself as president, he enlarged its scope of business by establishing a branch for the manufacture of kitchen equipment and, eventually, hotel furnishings. He remained president until 1937, and was chairman of the board thereafter until 1955. Meanwhile, in 1920 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the New York State Senate from what then was the 15th District. As a member of that body, to which he was re-elected in 1922 and 1924, he served on its committees on conservation and finance and was chairman of the committee on agriculture in 1923-24. His service in the New York State Senate was marked by interest in matters relating to labor, with special emphasis on workmen's compensation laws and on legislation that would set maximum limits on hours of work and a floor under wages of women and minors in industry. Similar legislation was subsequently enacted into United States law under the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.). He was the author of what became known as the Straus law, forbidding landlords to discriminate against families with children in the leasing of apartments, and was active in behalf of similar housing legislation. He acted as spokesman for expansion of the New York state park system, working with Robert Moses, who then represented the New York State Association. He sponsored the resolution authorizing a $15,000,000 bond issue, the first in the history of the state for the purchase and development of state park areas. Introducing all of the legislation that established the New York state park program, he sponsored bills creating the Long Island State Park Commission and the Taconic State Park Commission, as well as the New York State Council of Parks. This series of statutes placed New York in the forefront in providing recreation areas for the people of the state. When he returned to private life, he became an active member of the Parks and Playgrounds Association. In 1928 he succeeded in having the Central Park Association, which was devoted to the preservation of Central Park, and the Battery Park Association, devoted to maintaining and beautifying Battery Park, merged with the Parks and Playgrounds Association into the Park Association of New York City, of which he was the first to serve as president, during 1928-37. From January to September, 1934, he served as New York state administrator of the National Recovery Administration, by appointment of Franklin D. Roosevelt. At about this time Straus became interested in what was being achieved in Europe in slum elimination and the provision of adequate housing for low-income families, notably in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden. His concern over similar housing needs in the United States brought him into contact in 1933 with Clarence M. Woolley, chairman of the board of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., Andrew J. Eken of Starrett Bros. & Eken, and Clarence Stein, architect, who were seeking means by which private enterprise could provide such housing. In cooperation with Eken and Woolley, he sponsored and during 1934-37 served as first president of the Hillside Housing Corp., New York city, a limited-dividend undertaking. With establishment soon afterward of the Public Works Administration, their loan application was one of seven approved by Harold L. Ickes (q.v.), secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Thus was created in the Bronx a housing project that set a precedent in its field, providing lower rents and better design and surroundings than had theretofore been available to families of medium-low income. As a result of his experience in building Hillside Homes, however, Straus became convinced that housing within the means of those needing it most could not be built without government subsidy. Even though the land, which he had owned, was provided at a reasonable price, and although construction costs were extremely low and financing was obtained at moderate interest rates under the PWA, Hillside Homes rentals based on these costs proved too high for slum dwellers. Thus it was that Straus became a proponent, under the leadership of Robert F. Wagner, senator from New York, of a permanent program of subsidizing housing. In 1935 he was asked by Fiorello H. La Guardia (q.v.) to go abroad as special housing commissioner of New York city to make an investigation and formal report to the mayor. The small pamphlet embodying his report filled the large gap in this country's knowledge of achievements abroad in the housing field, and it was widely acclaimed. Shortly thereafter La Guardia appointed him a member of the New York City Housing Authority, believed to be the first city housing authority in the United States, on which he served until 1937. When the United States Housing Act sponsored by Wagner came into being in that year, Wagner and the groups with which he had worked toward its enactment, conspicuously the American Federation of Labor, urged Straus to accept appointment as its first administrator, a post to which he was named by Franklin D. Roosevelt, October, 1937. Resigning as president of the Hillside Housing Corp. and of Straus-Duparquet, Inc., he remained until 1942 in charge of this $800,000,000 program, the first major federal public housing effort. His record as head of the U.S. Housing Authority was endorsed by Harry S Truman, then chairman of a special U.S. Senate committee that conducted an investigation of

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the administration of government agencies. Costs of construction under the program were lower than the cost of corresponding private construction in the same cities, even though only union labor was employed. Local housing authorities, of which there were about fifty at the start of the USHA program in 1937, increased in number during the four years of his administration to more than 600, covering all areas of the country. A total of about 130,000 dwellings was provided, and all loans from the U.S. Treasury were fully repaid. Straus regarded as his most notable achievement his insistence that all men and women be considered for employment in the USHA on an equal basis, regardless of race or color. This unprecedented policy of absolute equality in a federal department or government agency was effected only after bitter controversy. His resignation occurred at the time the housing authority was transferred in 1942 with other agencies to the Federal Public Housing Authority, in the National Housing Agency. In 1943, Straus acquired Radio Station WMCA in New York city, with which he was active as president from that year until 1958 and as board chairman thereafter until the close of his life. In the early days of his ownership, he arranged to broadcast yuletide greetings from New York city men serving overseas during the Second World War to their families at home, a project accomplished with the support of the American National Red Cross and the United Service Organizations. On Christmas day, 1943, the usual programs on WMCA were cancelled for twenty-four hours in order that time could be devoted exclusively to these messages from overseas, the first of the programs coming from Burma. Straus held the view that the presentation of editorial comment over radio would ensure the people living in one-newspaper communities an opportunity to hear a variety of opinions, and he so asserted in an appearance before the Federal Communications Commission in 1948. In line with this belief, in 1954 he introduced a weekly program of editorials on local, national, and international affairs. He maintained this series in spite of an FCC ruling known as the Mayflower decision, which held that a radio-station owner could not broadcast his opinions unless equal time were allotted by the station for the presentation of opposing points of view. He continued to air his opinions on matters of public interest after his retirement as president, and at the time of his death there were an estimated 100,000 listeners to his program. His initial efforts met with resistance but no penalties, and in later years the FCC reversed the Mayflower decision. As a result of his initiative, some 25 per cent of the nation's 4353 radio stations had begun editorial programs by 1961. When the Security Council of the United Nations moved its meeting place to this country from London, England, in 1946, WMCA began broadcasting its sessions, some of which lasted as long as six hours. It became apparent, however, that the sessions and repetitious translations of great length taxed the patience of listeners; to meet this situation, WMCA created its so-called capsule version of the proceedings, condensing hours of Security Council debates by editing each day's session. These capsule programs proved so successful that the same procedure was followed by WMCA for sessions of the UN General Assembly, all programs being produced at the station's expense. When other radio stations throughout the country became interested in the capsule version and inquired how it could be obtained for broadcasting, the United Nations took over its production, and soon UN proceedings were aired by hundreds of American stations in the format originated by WMCA. Straus created such worthwhile public-service programs as "Pro and Con," a presentation of opposite viewpoints on important public issues in current dispute; "Profiles in Crime," a documentary series on the lives of major underworld figures in the New York city area; "Know Your Child," weekly discussions designed to investigate the areas of child development that parents found troublesome; and "Justice," a series of dramatic presentations designed to show how past trials influenced present-day laws. In line with Straus's lifelong effort to secure an effective and adequate motor-vehicle compensation law, beginning with his introduction of such a bill in the state senate in 1921, WMCA ran a five-week series of daily half-hour programs in 1951 entitled "The Killers," based on the findings of a six-month investigation by that station into the causes of automobile injuries and fatalities. The program advocated the car inspection afterward made obligatory in New York state and a system of accident compensation modeled after workmen's compensation laws. It made public the license-plate numbers of traffic violators noted by spot-checkers and presented first-hand stories of victims, together with officials' comments. Also among the numerous and varied programs inaugurated by WMCA were "Young Book Reviewers," a discussion group seeking to stimulate interest in reading among teenagers, and "New World a'Coming," which was designed to promote racial understanding. Ohio State University's Institute for Education by Radio presented Straus with its Edward L. Bernays Radio Award in 1945, citing him as the person chiefly responsible for "New World a'Coming." Upon recommendation of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia, the George Foster Peabody Award was presented to Radio Station WMCA in 1947 for the outstanding educational value of its "One World or None" and "New World a'Coming" series. In the latter part of 1959, WMCA acquired Radio Press International, Inc., of which Straus became chairman of the board. This taped news service was made available to independent radio stations throughout the United States and Canada. Straus was the author of several monographs on housing, slum clearance, parks, and motor-vehicle accident prevention and compensation, and he wrote two books, "The Seven Myths of Housing" (1944) and "Two-thirds of a Nation—A Housing Program" (1952). He lectured on housing and urban redevelopment at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, at Princeton and Columbia universities, at the Harvard School of Architecture, and at the New School for Social Research. In 1949 he taught a course in this subject at the College of the City of New York (later City University of New York). Through his father, who was among the first to work toward establishing the modern state of Israel, Straus became actively interested in the movement as one of the founders and first officers of United Palestine Appeal (later United Jewish Appeal). He was a sponsor of "The Romance of a People," a musical and dramatic pageant portraying four thousand years of Jewish history; in 1933 it was produced at the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, Ill., and given at the Polo Grounds in New York city, the proceeds being used for settlement of German Jews in Palestine. Further, he was chairman of the Committee of One Hundred that inaugurated the "Night of Stars," a large-scale theatrical entertainment held annually at Madison Square Garden, New York city, beginning in 1935, under the auspices of United Jewish Appeal as an emergency effort to raise the large sums needed for relief and rehabilitation of the Jews of Germany and other lands. Straus served in 1952 as national vice-chairman of United Jewish Appeal. He made several scholarship grants to Brandeis University, of which he was a fellow, and provided funds for a lecturer to initiate an exploratory course, during the 1958-59

term, in mass education by means of radio and television. He was an active member and supporter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In 1953 he was chairman of a committee that participated in the successful mayoralty campaign of Robert F. Wagner in New York city. Acting on Straus's suggestion that the administration make use of the services of leaders in every phase of the city's industrial, scientific, educational, and other activities toward solution of the city's problems, Wagner on Jan. 1, 1954, formed the Mayor's Advisory Council, of which Straus was chairman during 1954-58. Politically a Democrat, he assisted in the financing of Adlai E. Stevenson's 1952 and 1956 presidential campaigns. Straus held membership in the National Democratic and Overseas Press clubs of New York city and the National Press Club of Washington, D.C. He was married in New York city, Apr. 29, 1915, to Helen Emilie, daughter of Bernard Sachs (q.v.), and had four sons: Nathan, Barnard Sachs, Irving Lehman, and Ronald Peter. Nathan Straus's death occurred in Massapequa, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1961.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Winder Elwell, engineer and inventor, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1871, son of Washington Elwell and Martha Pearce (Laird) Goldsborough. His first paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Goldsborough, who emigrated from England to Barbados in 1669 and later came to this country, settling first in New England and in 1670 at Kent Island, Md. From Nicholas and his wife, Margaret Howes, the descent was through Nicholas and Ann Powell, Nicholas and Sarah Turbutt, Thomas and Catharine Fauntleroy, Thomas Moore and Maria Thomas, and Griffin and Anne Reynolds, the grandparents of Winder E. Goldsborough. His father, a lawyer, was U.S. consul at Amoy, China, during 1879-85, and the son was first educated at the hands of an English missionary in China. He attended Wright's University School, Baltimore, in 1886-87 and was graduated M.E. in 1892 at Cornell University. During 1892-93 he was employed by the Colliery Engineering Co. (later the International Correspondence Schools), Scranton, Pa., for which he developed an engineering course, and during 1893-94 he was adjunct professor of electrical engineering at the University of Arkansas. While a student at Cornell University he was major of the cadet corps, and at the University of Arkansas he was commandant of cadets, with a commission as major in the Arkansas State Guard. He also organized the University of Arkansas Athletic Association and coached its first football team. From 1894 to 1905 Goldsborough was professor of electrical engineering at Purdue University, and from 1896 to 1905 he was head of the university's School of Electrical Engineering, which under his leadership became the largest of its kind in this country. He was also director of the electrical laboratory at Purdue, and while at that school he organized what was probably the first course in telephone engineering offered at an American university. During 1905-07 Goldsborough was assistant to the president of J. G. White & Co., engineers and contractors of New York city, and during 1907-10 he was vice-president and general manager of the Denver (Colo.) Reservoir Irrigation Co. In the latter capacity he was in charge of the engineering and construction of four large reservoir dams, including Standley Lake Dam near Denver, the largest earth-fill dam in the United States at that time, as well as some 125 miles of intake and irrigation canals. Goldsborough was also president of the Platte Valley Land Co., Denver, during 1907-10. In the latter year he organized the Goldsborough Co., an engineering firm that contracted with the Laramie (Wyo.) Water Co. to supervise the development of its Lake Hattie reservoir and a system of canals. This project was terminated in 1913. As president of the Goldsborough Co., he was variously engaged in engineering and financing work until 1923, when he closed his offices in Denver and Chicago, Ill., continuing to maintain his office in New York city. During a part of this period he was associated with James B. Duke (q.v.) and others in developing the Port Lobos Oil Co., a $20,000,000 corporation operating in Mexico. During the First World War he supervised the construction and operation of a shell manufacting plant at Orange, Mass., which was built by the New Home Sewing Machine Co., and as general manager and financial manager of that company during 1918-20 he had charge of the modernization of its sewing machine plant, which was also located at Orange, Mass. From 1923 to 1933 he was manager and director of research of the power division laboratories of the Cities Service Co. in Long Island City, N.Y. Thereafter he maintained an independent practice as a consulting engineer and economist for many years. In the course of his career Goldsborough engaged in many important industrial and engineering research projects. He directed the compiling of and edited forty-nine national survey reports covering the transportation and power facilities of the United States, as well as its principal industries. As consulting engineer during 1894-96 for the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Baltimore, Md., he conducted a complete test of its West Pratt Street station. His report on this test was denominated by a committee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers as a model to be followed by other engineers in making such tests. In 1896 he made the first graphical analysis of an alternating current generator's performance under successive variations of resistance, inductance, capacitance, and frequency. Other important research by Goldsborough dealt with the effect of armature inductance upon the electromotive force curves of an alternator, the magnetic flux distribution in and around masses of laminated iron, the magnetic waves set up by irregular iron masses in relative motion, and, for the National Electric Light Association, the photometric properties of arc lamps. During 1904-07, as chairman of the executive committee of an electric railway test commission appointed by the governor of Missouri, Goldsborough directed a study and analysis of the wind resistance of trains at speeds of up to eighty miles an hour, obtaining data that contributed much to the development of streamlined trains. In connection with some of his earlier research work, Goldsborough improved the accuracy of electrical recording instruments by using an electric spark from the ends of their pointers to perforate record-sheets and devised a torsion spring electrically recording transmission dynamometer for determining rapidly varying torque values of alternating current motors under variable loads. He received many patents on inventions relating to refractories, furnaces, metallurgy, pumps, engines, locomotives, electrical machinery, electric welding, and illumination. Among the more important of these were a novel construction and combination of coil-wound cores with the armature of an electric machine (U.S. Pat. No. 952,899) 1910; method and apparatus for electric smelting and refining of metallic ores (No. 1,804,161), 1931; an improved gas and oil burner (No. 1,872,930), 1932; method and means for cooling air or other gas during heavy compression (No. 1,872,932), 1932; rotary power transmission device for transmitting power from the driving motors to the wheels of electric locomotives (No. 1,872,933), 1932; double-acting internal combustion engine in which combustion took place with equal efficiency in both ends of each cylinder (No. 1,908,289), 1933; oil injection pump that injected at pressure up to 10,000 pounds per square inch a full charge of oil into the cylinder

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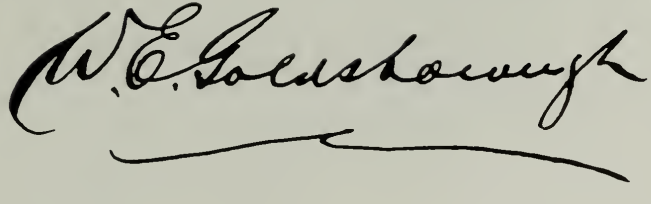

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Walter W. Head

of an engine during only five degrees of rotation with the speed as high as 450 revolutions per minute (No. 1,921,816), 1933; apparatus for automatic electrical welding of large-size pipelines in the field (No. 2,013,630), 1935; and an automatic gas analyzing and combustion regulating apparatus for an internal combustion engine (No. 2,013,998), 1935. He was a frequent lecturer throughout the country and was the author of numerous articles and editorials on educational, scientific, economic, and engineering subjects. In 1904, as chief of the department of electricity at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Saint Louis, Mo., Goldsborough organized a series of electrical demonstrations including telephony, wireless telegraphy overland to Chicago, and the first transformer to develop 1,000,000 volts in a single step from a 110-volt, 60-cycle, single phase power line. He was also a vice-president of the International Electrical Congress held in Saint Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In 1904 he was decorated with the Order of the Crown of Italy. Goldsborough was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of England, International Association for Testing Materials, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Electrochemical Society, Society for Engineering Education, National Institute of Social Sciences, Indiana Academy of Sciences, New York Southern Society, Masonic order, Beta Theta Pi, the Lincoln Club of Lafayette, Ind., the Mercantile and Saint Louis clubs of Saint Louis, the Denver, Denver Country, Transportation, and University clubs of Denver, and the Cornell, Engineers, Lawyers, National Arts, and Purdue clubs of New York city. In religion he was an Episcopalian. He was married in Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 20, 1899, to Charlotte Poole, daughter of Wilson DeWitt Wallace of that city, a judge, and had two children: Winder Elwell (died in infancy) and Laird Shields (q.v.). Winder E. Goldsborough died in Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 12, 1957.

HEAD, Walter William, insurance executive, was born near Adrian, Ill., Dec. 18, 1877, son of Alfred Walter and Margaret (Lambert) Head. His first paternal American ancestor was James Head, who came to this country from England in 1636 and settled in Westmoreland County, Va. His father was a farmer. Walter W. Head received his preliminary education at rural schools in DeKalb County, Mo., and in 1897 was graduated at the Stanberry (Mo.) Normal School. While attending that institution he also took courses at a local business school. In 1897 he began teaching in a country school in Buchanan County, Mo., and within two years he became principal of the schools in DeKalb, Buchanan Co. He resigned from teaching in 1902 to become assistant cashier of the Derge Campbell Bank, DeKalb. In the following year he went to Saint Joseph, Mo., as cashier of the American National Bank. Subsequently, he returned to DeKalb and organized the DeKalb State Bank, of which he was cashier until it was merged with the Derge Campbell Bank. In 1906 Head became a state and national bank examiner, a position he resigned two years later. He next was cashier of the American National Bank, Saint Joseph, until 1917. In that year he became vice-president and in 1920 president of the Omaha (Nebr.) National Bank. In 1929 he became president of the State Bank of Chicago, Ill., which was consolidated with the Foreman National Bank of Chicago in the latter part of that year. He served as president of the consolidated institution, the Foreman State National Bank, and of its affiliates, the Foreman State Trust & Savings Bank and the Foreman State Corp. until 1931, when he resigned and the Foreman State National Bank was taken over by the First National Bank of Chicago. He then went to New York city to become president of the Morris Plan Corporation of America. Two years later Head resigned and moved to Saint Louis, Mo., where he formed the General American Life Insurance Co. to take over the assets of the Missouri State Life Insurance Co., a bankrupt firm. He was president of the General American Life Insurance Co. from its inception until 1951, during which time all obligations of the delinquent company were fulfilled despite a number of unusual difficulties. Head served as chairman of the board of General American from 1951 to January, 1954, when he was designated honorary chairman, the position he held at the time of his death. In addition to his interest in the insurance company, Head was chairman of the board of the American Community Stores Corp., Omaha; president of the Missouri Mercantile Co., Kennett, Mo.; and a director of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md., and the Morris Plan Industrial Bank and the Industrial Bank of Commerce, both of New York city. He also gained prominence for his civic and philanthropic work. From 1919 to 1929 he was a member of the Nebraska State Capitol Commission, a group that had charge of construction of the new $10,000,000 capitol building. He was a member of the board of corporators of the Presbyterian Ministers Fund for Life Insurance, Philadelphia, Pa.; a trustee of Hastings (Nebr.) College, Grinnell (Iowa) College, Lindenwood Female College, Saint Charles, Mo., and Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.; a member of the national board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; a member of the national executive committee and chairman from 1926 to 1946 of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America; a member of the National Committee for Boys and Girls Club Work; a member of the national council of the YMCA; and a director of the Navy League of the United States and the Governmental Research Institute, the last-named in Saint Louis. At the time of the Second World War he was state chairman of the Missouri War Finance Commission; chairman of the war bond committee for the 8th Federal Reserve District; a member of the Saint Louis USO Council and during 1941-47 state chairman of the USO for Missouri; chairman in 1942 of the Saint Louis Civilian Aides Commission for the Appointment and Procurement Division of the U.S. Army Air Forces; and a director of the Greater Saint Louis War Chest and the Missouri War Chest. Also in Saint Louis he was a member of the board of the YMCA, director of the Chamber of Commerce, member of the board of trustees of the Public School Retirement System, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Postwar Improvements and Employment and of the Anti-slum Commission, and a member of the Grand Opera Association. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him in 1925 by Hastings College. He held membership in the American Bankers Association (pres. 1923-24), American Geographical Society, Academy of Political Science, Pan-American Society, American Civic Association, American Peace Society, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), the Racquet, Noonday, and Bogen Golf clubs of Saint Louis, the Saint Joseph Country Club, the Union League, Glen View Golf, and Attic clubs of Chicago, and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of Scarborough, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with Second Presbyterian Church, Saint Louis, where he taught a men's Bible class, and he was active in general church work, serving on the general council of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he was a Republican, and although he later gave up political work because it interfered with his Boy Scout activities, in early years he was a member of the

Missouri and Nebraska state committees. His chief interest apart from business was agriculture, and for some years he directed farming activities on more than 6000 acres of land near Saint Joseph. He also kept a stable of horses on his Missouri farm. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., Mar. 7, 1900, to Della, daughter of John J. Thompson of that place, and had a daughter, Audrey Vernelle, who married Raymond A. Baur. Walter W. Head died in Stamford, Conn., May 2, 1954.

SWOPE, Gerard, engineer and business executive, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1872, son of Isaac and Ida (Cohen) Swope. His father came to this country from Saxony (later part of Germany) in 1857 and settled in Saint Louis, where he was a manufacturer of watchcases. After attending public schools of his native city, Gerard Swope was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895. As a boy he tinkered with electric toys and appliances, read books on the subject of electricity, and constructed an electric motor that operated successfully. During his summer vacation in 1893 he worked as a helper in the shops of the General Electric Co. in Chicago, Ill. Following graduation he entered the employ of the Western Electric Co. in Chicago, starting as a helper in the motor department. At the end of a year he was transferred to the power-apparatus engineering department as design engineer. Later he went to the commercial department, where he displayed exceptional ability in selling, and in 1899 he was made sales representative at the Saint Louis office, which had been opened in 1897 at his suggestion. His success in building up business in this territory led to the organization in 1901 of a full-scale branch in Saint Louis, and he became its manager. Subsequently his territory was extended to include Cincinnati, Ohio. He continued as manager until 1906, when he was transferred to Chicago as general manager of the power-apparatus department, responsible for engineering, manufacturing, and sales. Two years later he was appointed general sales manager, with headquarters in New York city, and in this position he effected a large increase in sales in both the domestic and foreign markets. In 1913 he was elected a director of the Western Electric Co. and appointed vice-president in charge of commercial work in the United States and of manufacturing, engineering, and commercial activities in foreign countries. In his years with Western Electric he opened several branches in this country and also in China and Japan. During the First World War he resigned his position with the Western Electric Co. early in 1918 and joined the General Staff of the U.S. Army. Appointed assistant director of purchase, storage, and traffic under George W. Goethals (q.v.), he planned the Army procurement program. Swope had won wide recognition in the electrical industry on the basis of his achievements with Western Electric, and after leaving government service, in January, 1919, he became first president of the International General Electric Co., formed at that time to take over all the foreign operations of the General Electric Co., which theretofore had been centered in its foreign department. As a result of the First World War, the company's relations with foreign manufacturing companies had been disarranged or suspended; Swope initiated negotiations that resulted in a series of new agreements with some of the largest manufacturers in England, France, Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Hungary and with two leading Japanese firms, also initiating a manufacturing company in China. During his regime as president of the International General Electric Co., the export of General Electric products made in the United States was stimulated by an expansion of the company's sales outlets in numerous countries. The magnitude of Swope's success in developing the foreign business of the General Electric Co. led to his election as president of that organization in May, 1922, to succeed Edwin Wilbur Rice, Jr. (q.v.), and to his resignation as president of the international subsidiary; he continued, however, as chairman of the International General Electric Co. board of directors. In 1939, after eighteen years as president of General Electric, he relinquished the office, but in 1942 resumed the presidency for two years while Charles Edward Wilson, his successor, served with the War Production Board. At Wilson's return, Swope was elected honorary president. When in 1922 he first assumed the presidency, the company was already strongly entrenched as the leading electrical manufacturing and engineering concern in the United States, with a world-wide reputation for engineering. The company's chief founder and first president had been Charles Albert Coffin (q.v. for early history). Swope's elevation to the presidency led to the merchandising of electrical appliances as a basic element in the company's activities. Previously, the company had derived the bulk of its income from customers in the electric-utility field, as well as from a constantly increasing number of industrial establishments using electric power; its principal products had been apparatus for generating, transmitting, and controlling electricity. Before 1922 the only product it sold directly to the public was the incandescent electric lamp; this had formed the basis of the fundamental business expansion of not only the General Electric Co. but also the electric central-station companies of America, which had gradually grown prosperous through the widespread use of electric lighting. Realizing that General Electric should have a broader base than the manufacture of large engineering products, Swope proceeded to cultivate the field of household electrical appliances as a new area of commercial development. So intensively was this policy promoted and so steadily was the line of new products built up that by 1930 the company derived an increased and very large proportion of its annual volume of business from sales of appliances and almost 50 per cent of its business was derived from products unknown to the public or not produced by the company before 1919. The company under Swope's leadership gave careful attention to corporate accounting in order to maintain its affairs on a conservative basis and keep them reasonably clear and understandable to the stockholders. In the fall of 1922 it was one of the first of the larger corporations to publish and distribute to stockholders quarterly statements of orders received, and in the fall of 1926 it amplified these to include sales billed and profits. Total assets were $355,000,000 in 1922, when Swope became president, and had increased to $392,000,000 by 1939 and $842,000,000 by 1944. Capital, surplus, and general reserves, which amounted to $270,000,000 in 1922, had reached $324,000,000 by 1939 and $367,000,000 by 1944. In comparison with 20,000 stockholders in 1922, there were approximately 200,000 in 1939 and 233,000 in 1944. Compared with sales of $200,000,000 in 1922, volume rose to $415,000,000 in 1929, at that time the company's most successful year, and stood at $305,000,000 and $1,353,000,000 in 1939 and 1944, respectively. The company had a number of manufacturing plants, of which the largest were the apparatus plants at Schenectady, N.Y., West Lynn and Pittsfield, Mass., Philadelphia and Erie, Pa., Bridgeport, Conn., and Fort Wayne, Ind., beside a number of smaller factories for manufacturing incandescent lamps, the headquarters of this department being located at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio. The average number of employees was 61,600 in 1922, 87,900 in 1929, 62,800 in 1939, and 167,200 in 1944. The company also owned three radio broad-

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casting stations, namely WGY in Schenectady, KOA in Denver, Colo., and KGO on the Pacific coast, as well as two short-wave stations. As president of General Electric, Swope was responsible for some of the most far-reaching labor policies in American industry. Early in his connection therewith he stated that on all projects related to the well-being of personnel the company would be willing to share costs with its employees on an equal basis; this policy was followed in all plans for employee loans and relief, pensions, life insurance, unemployment benefits, and other matters, the company matching the contributions of the employees dollar for dollar. The company also had an Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, which, after 1918, had participated in employee representation plans for collective bargaining between the employees and management. These plans were based on a secret ballot, and the representatives were selected without interference or suggestion by the company. The representatives met alone and from time to time, on their own initiative, invited officials of the corporation to appear before them to discuss company matters. In 1912 a pension plan had been established by the company and in 1920 a plan for group life and disability insurance. These were originally started as company activities entirely, but in 1928 the plans were made contributory, being accepted as such by vote of the employees. At the close of 1939 pension and life retirement payments amounting to upwards of $26,000,000 had been made, approximately 69,000 employees were insured for a total of $187,000,000, and payments aggregating upwards of $17,000,000 had been made to the families of deceased employees and as disability benefits. By 1944 pension payments amounted to $39,000,000, some 132,000 persons were insured for a total of $353,000,000, and payments for life insurance and disability had reached $24,500,000. The G.E. Employees Securities Corp. was established in 1923. All common stock of this corporation was held by the General Electric Co., and employees' savings were invested in its bonds; at one time the value of bonds in the hands of employees exceeded $40,000,000. The basic purpose of the plan was to offer employees a means for investment, with no variation in principal and with a regular and liberal return. From 1923 to 1934, 6 per cent return per year was paid on the bonds, and in addition 2 per cent was paid by General Electric Co. as long as the employee held his bonds; in 1934 the bond interest rate was reduced to 5 per cent, and the additional return, limited to a maximum of 2 per cent, was made dependent upon the earnings of the General Electric Co. Shortly after the onset of the financial depression of the 1930's, Swope put into operation an unemployment insurance plan for 100,000 employees, and a previously adopted relief and loan plan was merged with this. The plan was contributory, the company contributing dollar for dollar with the employees, with the benefits for unemployment dependent upon the normal income of the employee when working. It had a unique emergency feature under which, if the payment of benefits became greater than could be met by the normal contributions, an emergency would be declared and all employees of the company would contribute whether or not they were to receive benefits, the company matching the total contributions. The distribution of benefits to the employees was to be made by administrators chosen by the employees from among their own number. Subsequent to the adoption of this plan, from June, 1930, to the end of December, 1934, $1,691,000 was contributed by employees eligible for benefits under the plan and $1,190,000 by other employees, their total contributions being matched by the company with $2,881,000; with interest and other contributions this made a total of approximately $6,000,000. The plan made possible the disbursement of nearly $4,000,000 in benefits and $1,000,000 in loans in the five and one-half years between its inception and the institution of Social Security. Swope was interested in plans for the benefit of the men in the shops and early in 1922 stated his conviction that high earnings were in no way inconsistent with low costs and that therefore the company was desirous of maintaining the highest earnings justified by the amount produced. In that year he suggested a profit-sharing plan whereby employees in important and supervisory positions would receive, in addition to their salaries, part of the profits of the departments with which they were associated, and executives would share in the profits of the company as a whole, thus giving personnel an added incentive to assist in increasing efficiency of operation. This worked out satisfactorily from the standpoint of both the stockholders and the employees, as attested by a resolution of the former at a meeting in April, 1934, that the plan be continued. In addition, Swope had long considered a general profit-sharing plan, new to industry, giving all employees of the company a stake in its profits, and his suggestion was approved by the board of directors and adopted by the stockholders in 1934. In 1922 the company established a suggestion system for employees in the shops, under which $1,700,000 was awarded up to the end of 1944. Early in 1931 the General Electric Co. introduced a five-day work week, which was still in effect at all offices and plants at the time of Swope's retirement. In addition to being president and a director of the General Electric Co. and chairman of the International General Electric Co., he was closely identified with the development of radio and radio accessories and was a director of the National Broadcasting Co., the RCA Phototone Co., the RCA Victor Co., and the RCA Radiotron Co. He was also a director in fourteen other companies associated with the electric and power industry, among which were the Compagnie Française Thomson-Houston, Compagnie des Lampes, and Société Financière pour la Développement de l'Electricité, all in France; Société d'Electricité et de Mécanique, in Belgium; Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, and the Osram G.m.b.H. Kommanditgesellschaft, both in Germany; the International Power Securities Corp.; and the National City Bank of New York. For several years prior to the close of his life, he was chairman of Queensview, Kingsview, and Queensview West, privately financed cooperative housing projects for middle-income families. Queensview, in Long Island City, N.Y., was built in 1950; Kingsview, in the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn, N.Y., was completed in 1958; and Queensview West, also in Long Island City, was not yet opened at the time of his death. Early interested in civic affairs, Swope was a member of the first Playground Commission of Saint Louis, Mo., during 1901-03. Later in his career he devoted much time to the study of social and economic questions, including the responsibility of industrial organizations to their employees. In 1931 he proposed a plan for the stabilization of industry that contemplated the formation of national trade associations representing each industry and functioning under federal supervision. Provisions for the protection of workers were to include a national workmen's compensation law, life and disability insurance, old age pensions, and unemployment protection, the cost of which would be borne jointly by employee and employer. Swope's plan attracted wide and favorable public attention, and when the National Industrial Recovery Act became effective in 1933, he was consulted and then asked to serve as a member of its Industrial Advisory Board. In 1933 he became first chairman of the business ad-

visory and planning council of the U.S. Department of Commerce and member of its executive committee. In that year he also was chairman of the Coal Arbitration Board and a member of the first National Labor Board. He served in 1934 with the President's Advisory Council on Economic Security and was chairman in 1935-36 of National Mobilization for Human Needs. As a member of the Advisory Council on Social Security in 1937-38 he proposed that its benefits be extended to the nation's millions of domestics, farm hands, and employees in non-profit organizations, then excluded from the federal plan. His ideas guided subsequent enlargement of Social Security benefits. In 1938 he was chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission to Great Britain and Sweden. He served as chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, a full-time job, from 1940 to 1942, and resigned to serve as assistant U.S. secretary of the treasury briefly under Henry Morgenthau, Jr. A vigorous backer of federal health legislation, Swope was one of the original vice-presidents of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) when it received the approval of the State Insurance Department in 1946, and he served as chairman of the National Health and Welfare Retirement Association. A member of the executive committee and life member of the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was particularly interested in the question of financing educational institutions to enable them to pay more adequate salaries to the faculty and provide a corps of teachers sufficiently large to permit teachers time to pursue research in which they were particularly interested. He was instrumental in raising large sums from MIT alumni for use as a loan fund to assist worthy students. In addition to contributing to this fund, Swope personally established similar loan funds at Bryn Mawr, Union, and Dartmouth colleges and at Rutgers and Washington universities, and, as a memorial to his parents, for graduates of high schools in Saint Louis. He was president and a director of Greenwich House, New York city; honorary president of a number of community chests and councils; and a member of the Eighth American Red Cross Roll Call in 1924, Citizens' Committee for Reciprocal World Trade, Visiting Committee of the Harvard Observatory, and Westchester County (N.Y.) Park Commission. The author of "Stabilization of Industry" (1931), "The Futility of Conquest in Europe" (1943), and "Some Aspects of Corporate Management" (1945), he also wrote papers and articles on economic subjects, notably unemployment. He served during the Second World War as an alternate member of the National Defense Mediation Board, following his appointment in 1941; became an organizer and chairman of the Committee to Study Budgets of Relief Appeals for Foreign Countries, in 1942; and was an organizer, member of the executive committee, and chairman of the budget committee of the National War Fund. For his Army procurement work, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal at the close of the First World War. In addition the insignia of chevalier of the French Legion of Honor was conferred on him. On a visit to the Orient in 1917, he was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun by the Japanese emperor. Swope received the honorary degrees of Sc.D. from Rutgers University in 1923, Union College in 1924, Washington University in 1932, and Dartmouth College in 1952; LL.D. from Colgate University in 1927; D.Eng. from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1929; and D.Sc. in Technology from the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in 1957. He was awarded the McGraw Gold Medal and purse for his contributions to the electrical manufacturing industry and the Gold Medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences, both in 1932. Ten years later, in 1942, he won the Hoover Medal for his public-service activities. He was an honorary member of Tau Beta Pi; a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; first president of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association in 1926 and a member of its governing board; and member of the Institute of Public Relations, Council on Foreign Relations, Institute of Pacific Relations, Japan Society, Inc., Italy-America Society, the Engineers', Lotos, Metropolitan, and Technology clubs of New York city, the Mohawk and Mohawk Golf clubs of Schenectady, N.Y., and the Jefferson Islands Club of Washington, D.C. He was of Jewish descent. Politically he was a Democrat. Horseback riding was one of Swope's favorite recreations. He was married at Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 20, 1901, to Mary Dayton, daughter of John Hill of New Brunswick, N.J., and had five children: Henrietta Hill, Isaac Gerson, David, Gerard, and John. He died in New York city, Nov. 20, 1957.

PERLMAN, Philip Benjamin, lawyer and U.S. solicitor general, was born in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 5, 1890, son of Benjamin and Rose (Nathan) Perlman. After attending Baltimore City College during 1904-08 and Johns Hopkins University in 1908-09, Philip B. Perlman became a law student at the University of Maryland, from which he received an LL.B. degree in 1911. While a student he began working in 1908 as a reporter for the Baltimore American, and subsequently he was engaged in a similar capacity consecutively with the Baltimore Star and Baltimore Evening Sun until 1913. In that year he was named city editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun, and he held that post to 1917. Meanwhile, he had been admitted to the Maryland bar in 1911 and in 1917 was appointed an assistant in the Maryland State Law Department. A year later he became assistant attorney-general of the state and from 1920 to 1923 he was Maryland's secretary of state. During the latter period he also practiced his profession as a member of the Baltimore law firm of Marbury & Perlman. He served as city solicitor of Baltimore during 1923-26, after which he engaged in an independent practice of law in that city until 1947. Harry S Truman, then President, appointed Perlman solicitor general of the United States in 1947. He continued in that office until April, 1952, following which he was acting attorney general of the United States until June, 1952. He thereafter served for a year on the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, which issued a report that in part characterized the McCarran-Walter Act as an instrument of discrimination. Perlman established an impressive record as solicitor general of the United States. He argued sixty-one cases for the government before the Supreme Court of the United States, winning all but twelve. He successfully represented the government in cases that established the validity of non-communist oaths under the Taft-Hartley Act, sustained contempt-of-Congress convictions against leading Communists, and upheld the legality of the rent-control law. However, his most far-reaching victories were in cases involving racial discrimination practices. An amicus curiae brief prepared by Tom C. Clark, U.S. attorney general, and Perlman in a case concerning racially restrictive covenants on real estate, in which the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a unanimous decision prohibiting such covenants, was published in 1948 in book form as "Prejudice and Property." In 1952 he returned to the practice of law and from that year until his death was senior member of the Washington, D.C., firm of Perlman, Lyons & Emmerglick. Perlman devoted much of his time to additional public services. In Baltimore he was a member of the Efficiency and Economy Commission in 1926, of the Zoning Commission in 1927,

of the Mayor's Unemployment Relief Commission in 1931, and of the Mayor's Commission on Art Education in 1937, and he also served as chairman of the Baltimore Committee on Municipal Employee Relations. In 1933 he served on the Water Resources Commission of Maryland, and in 1952 he was a member of the state's Commission on Judicial Administration. During 1938-46 he was general counsel to the Baltimore Housing Authority. He was also active in civic affairs in Baltimore. At various times he served as a member and president of the board of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, president of the board of trustees of the Walters Art Gallery, trustee of the Baltimore Museum of Art, Municipal (Peale) Museum, and the Evergreen House Foundation, a member of the board of managers of the Maryland Art Institute, and a director of the Associated Jewish Charities. During the Second World War he was vice-chairman of the Baltimore Committee on Civilian Defense. He was the compiler of "Debates of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1867," published in 1923. Perlman was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1932, 1940, 1948, and 1952, and in 1960 he was co-chairman of the national convention's Committee on Resolutions and Platform. For many years he served on the administrative committee of the National Democratic Advisory Council. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred upon him by the University of Maryland in 1948 and by Morgan State College, Baltimore, in 1954. He was a member of the American, Maryland State, Baltimore City, and the District of Columbia bar associations, the American Law Institute, Order of the Coif, Baltimore Bibliophiles, Inc., the Elkridge-Harford Hunt of Maryland, the University Club of Baltimore, and the Metropolitan and National Press clubs of Washington. He was unmarried. His death occurred in Washington, D.C., July 31, 1960.

FILENE, Edward Albert, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 3, 1860, son of William and Clara (Ballin) Filene. His father came to this country from Prussia following the German revolution of 1848 and conducted dry-goods enterprises in Salem, New York city, Lynn, Mass., and Bath, Maine, before establishing a store in Boston, Mass., in 1881. Following a public school education, Edward A. Filene attended Harvard University for a short time. He left the university to enter his father's business in 1880, owing to the condition of the elder Filene's health, and did extensive reading thereafter in basic textbooks. He held various sales positions, served as a buyer and personnel manager, and became a specialist in gloves prior to 1890, when his father turned the business over to him and his brother, Lincoln Filene (q.v.). During 1880-90 it had developed from a small, one-floor enterprise to an establishment occupying five floors and a basement in connecting buildings. Believed the first business anywhere to specialize in women's, men's, and children's ready-to-wear apparel and accessories, it was transferred in 1901 to a new location having about three times as much space, and in that year Edward A. Filene became manager. In 1903 the William Filene's Sons Co. was incorporated, and he continued to serve as general manager and also as treasurer until 1908, when he was named president. He held this office until the close of his life, although its duties were administered by others after 1929. The store through a merger in that year became a unit of Federated Department Stores, Inc., a holding company. Under the direction of the two brothers, the William Filene's Sons Co. developed into one of the largest specialty stores of its kind, with annual sales exceeding $34,000,000 and more than 3000 employees by 1929. Its customers at that time were primarily well-to-do women of mature years, accustomed to quality merchandise and personal service. As president, Filene originated the so-called automatic bargain basement; under this merchandising program, stock was offered at reduced prices and if not sold within thirty days was given to charity. The store became known for its advanced system of employee self-government and employer-employee relationships, as established by the Filene brothers. In 1901 they formed the Filene Cooperative Association, through which employees could veto any policy proposed by the management, and later initiated a system under which employees were represented on the board of directors. Further, they organized one of the first employee medical clinics in the country. At first it was shunned by store personnel, who in keeping with the common attitude of the time feared it was a means of weeding out the sick, causing those who might have some hidden ailment to lose their jobs. Contrary to the insistence of welfare workers Filene instituted a rule specifying that the clinic should keep no case records. Immediately it became generally patronized, and in a subsequent epidemic of influenza the store gained an enviable record for the health of its employees. He favored a company union in the early days of his store management, but fuller experience led him to become a partisan of independent unionism and of many policies generally opposed by organized business elements. Becoming increasingly interested in the labor union movement, he contended that nationally organized unions were a protection from unfair competition for those employers who wished to pay high wages. Among his interests along these lines were the National Child Labor Committee, on which he served; the Women's Trade Union League; and the American Association for Labor Legislation, of which he was a vice-president and member of the general advisory council. For the last two decades of his life he was known not so much for his direction of the Filene department store as for his efforts toward social betterment. Active from the earliest years of his career in civic, philanthropic and social enterprises, about 1907 he helped to found and became president of the Public Franchise League in Boston. In its behalf he retained Louis D. Brandeis (q.v.) as attorney to fight the cause of the public against transit monopolies in the test case of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. (1907). This league was instrumental not only in bettering local transportation but also in securing cheaper gas for Boston. Later he planned and with James J. Storrow (q.v.) founded the Boston City Club, of which he became a director and executive committee member, and which at the time of his death had 7800 members. Its purpose was to give men of all types, classes, races, creeds, and opinions a meeting ground for the expression of different points of view. In 1909 he organized the so-called Boston—1915 movement, an early effort in behalf of scientific city planning. It was his idea that conferences of experts could study the city's immediate and future needs and that a central body representative of all organizations concerned with the improvement of Greater Boston could decide which of those needs should enlist immediate attention. Such co-ordinated effort, he felt, would result in a more rapid solution of the city's problems, and 1915 was selected as the year for taking stock of accomplishments. Although the coming of the First World War ended the program before its completion, much valuable constructive work was done. At one time Filene served as chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Boston. He was one of the leaders in organizing the Boston Chamber of Commerce and a director in 1909-10. A merger of all the important businessmen's organizations of that city, it was for a number of years the largest chamber of commerce in the United States. He also

served for three years as chairman of its committee on industrial relations, which led the successful fight for the Workmen's Compensation Law of Massachusetts. In 1909 a member of the executive committee of the National Council of Commerce, he was an organizer in 1915 of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and a member of its executive committee; during 1916-18 serving in the capacity of a director, he instituted the practice of controlling policies and actions by referendum vote of members. He officiated in 1912 as vice-president of the 6th International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, held in Boston. Also an organizer in 1919 of the International Chamber of Commerce, he was vice-chairman of its distribution commission and served at various times as director, executive committeeman, advisory councilor, and member of the general committee on trade barriers. In this connection he became in later years an outspoken critic of the protective tariff, declaring that the time had come when nations must learn to trade more freely. In addition, he held membership in the Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce in London, England, and the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. Making a study in 1908-09 of credit unions or cooperative banks in various parts of the world, organized by farmers, artisans, small tradesmen, and others without normal credit facilities, he investigated the feasibility of similar banks in this country. With the cooperation of the bank commissioner of Massachusetts, Pierre Jay, he secured enactment by the state legislature in 1909 of what was believed to be the first credit-union law adopted in the United States. He was one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Credit Union Association in 1917, which was designed to promote the establishment of credit unions, and contributed freely to its funds. Two years later, asserting the value of cooperative banking as a means of stimulating thrift and eliminating usury, and advocating the adoption of credit unions on a national scale, he organized the National Committee on Peoples' Banks, and in 1921 he founded the first unit in Boston. In order to speed the enactment of credit-union legislation and further the organization of such units, he organized the Credit Union National Extension Bureau in 1921 and served as its president thereafter until 1935. Financed by him for many years, this bureau engaged in publicity efforts, and secured legislation authorizing formation of cooperative credit associations in a number of states and enabling these to function efficiently under the supervision of state banking departments. Filene lectured widely on the subject, and directed the bureau through an executive secretary. His confidence was justified when, during the depression of the 1930's, nearly all the thousand or more credit unions organized by the bureau remained solvent while regular banks were closing their doors. With the resulting expansion of the credit-union movement, this bureau was succeeded in 1935 by the Credit Union National Association (CUNA), a consolidation of forty-four State Credit Union Leagues, of which Filene was the first president, serving until 1936, and to which he bequeathed $1,000,000 for the continuance of its work. Filene House in Madison, Wis., a headquarters building for CUNA and its affiliates, was dedicated in 1950. Yet another of his interests was the consumer cooperative movement. He participated in activities of the Associated Merchandising Corporation, which was organized by Lincoln Filene in 1918 and had become the world's largest joint buying agency by the late 1930's. He was among the first to advocate chains of department stores or, as an alternative, a marketing plan whereby similar departments in a number of stores, such as shoe departments, would constitute a chain within the main group to permit quantity buying and lower consumer prices. Seeking to apply this principle in a new merchandising system operated under the control and for the interest of consumers, he announced in January, 1936, the organization of the Consumer Distribution Corporation with capital of $1,000,000. Its purpose was to promote and serve as the central buying and service unit for a chain of consumer-cooperative department stores and other types of retail businesses in several American cities. The corporation's first undertaking was the organization in 1937, on a cooperative basis, of all trade in Greenbelt, Md., a town created by the Resettlement Administration as a means of relieving overcongestion in Washington, D.C. The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 found Filene in Paris, where he immediately volunteered his services to Myron T. Herrick (q.v.), then acting U.S. ambassador to France; he became a member of the committee caring for Americans stranded in that city, known as the Finance Committee for the Relief of Americans in Paris, also joining Herrick's war advisory committee. Realizing that the United States must ultimately enter the conflict and that shipping facilities would be its most important problem, he urged an immediate shipbuilding program and in 1917 was made chairman of the war shipping committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, also joining its committee for financing the war. As prime instigator in the organization of the International Chamber of Commerce, he advocated acceptance of the Dawes Plan for reparation payments and later of the Young Plan. Meanwhile, he was one of the founders in 1915 of the League to Enforce Peace (succeeded in 1922 by the League of Nations Non-partisan Association) and with William Howard Taft and A. Lawrence Lowell (qq.v) traveled 16,000 miles throughout this country speaking in behalf of the League of Nations. He served as vice-chairman of the executive board and chairman of the finance committee of the League to Enforce Peace. While attending an international meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, Filene conceived the idea of a telephonic device for translating addresses at the time they were delivered. Developed with the help of an English engineer, A. Gordon Finlay, and the technical assistance of Thomas Alva Edison (q.v.), this device made possible the immediate and simultaneous translation of a speaker's words into six languages; through a process of amplification and channeling, the speeches could be heard over headphones in the desired language while they were being made. Donated by Filene, this invention was officially adopted by the International Labor Office in Geneva and also utilized by other branches of the League of Nations and by the International Chamber of Commerce; at the time of his death it was being used at meetings of all international groups. In 1924 he contributed the prize money for a peace-plan contest conducted in France under the patronage of Léon Bourgeois, also financing similar awards in Great Britain, Italy, and Germany in an effort to direct public thought in those countries to the problems of reconstruction. In 1919 he founded and became president of the Co-operative League, which in 1922 was renamed the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc. As stated in its Massachusetts charter, the fund was established to promote the improvement of economic, industrial, civic, and educational conditions through research, publication, publicity, the organization of charitable and educational activities or agencies, and through grants-in-aid to any such institutions already established. This charter reflected Filene's conviction that whereas funds were always available for the alleviation of distress, all too little money was available for research into the causes of economic and social ills, and that the latter should form the

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basis for programs of action. He established this organization under the control of a board of trustees, believing it could do more effective work if its activities were not too closely influenced by the donor. In the first phase of its work during 1919-28, the Twentieth Century Fund acted primarily as a disbursing agency in the promotion or support of organizations and projects in the fields of social science, social and political reforms, and international relations, as well as in the study of economic problems. Early in the 1930's, while still continuing for a time to support outside activities and organizations, Filene and the other trustees decided to concentrate the fund's work on its own program of research on economic problems, a field then comparatively neglected, public education being the ultimate purpose of this program. At that time the fund began to publish reports on economic problems, prepared by research staffs and often including policy recommendations by committees of civic-minded citizens. Filene played an active part in negotiations resulting in 1927 in the formation of a committee to study the costs of medical care, the work of which was supported by the Twentieth Century Fund and other contributors. His objective was to achieve adequate medical care for all citizens through initiating group practice by physicians on a monthly-fee basis. In cooperation with the previously mentioned International Labor Office of the League of Nations, the fund provided substantial financial support to the International Management Institute in Geneva, of which Filene was an organizer and administration-council member; in addition it helped to defray the expenses of an International Labor Office inquiry in 1930-31 into wages in relation to living costs in various countries and to encourage mass-production methods in Europe. He also was active in supporting minimum-wage legislation in his own country. It was through the Twentieth Century Fund, in addition to his personal donations, that he helped support the aforementioned credit-union movement during its formative phase. The fund's largest annual gift for a number of years beginning in 1921 was to the Credit Union National Extension Bureau; when the bureau's work was taken over by the Credit Union National Association, the fund provided the sole financial support of CUNA until, gradually, that body became self-supporting. After the fund began its own program of research, Filene's interest in collective bargaining and labor-management relations was reflected in a series of studies that began with a report on labor and the government in 1935 and continued with subsequent studies through the period of the Second World War under a special labor committee of which William Hammatt Davis was chairman. Other studies undertaken by the fund in line with its founder's various interests led to reports on: the economic and social effects of large-scale business operations in American life; the distribution of goods and services in the United States, a subject of particular concern to Filene, who served on the sponsoring committee of the fund's first study in that field; consumer credit; housing problems; old-age security and pensions; and taxation. In the field of international affairs, an early study in which he took an active part was a report in 1932 on the effectiveness of economic sanctions, which was made by a fund committee under the chairmanship of Nicholas Murray Butler (q.v.). Following its founder's death the fund continued to become increasingly active in international-relations studies designed to promote greater understanding and cooperation among the nations and regions of the world. A substantial portion of Filene's estate was received by the Twentieth Century Fund. In 1937, shortly before his death, Filene also established the Good Will Fund, Inc., a charitable and educational foundation in New York city, which he endowed. It was pledged to research and education to further the welfare of mankind, improvement of health conditions for workers, improvements in medical care and research, and education concerning causes of poverty and methods of eliminating it. The fund was also pledged to study operations of consumer cooperatives. Filene spoke frequently before religious and educational gatherings and addressed numerous undergraduate groups. A favorite topic of his was international affairs, and certain of his collected speeches were published posthumously in "Speaking of Change: A Selection of Speeches and Articles" (1939). He discussed economic and social questions in the articles he contributed to periodicals. Nationally known as an authority on business problems, he wrote for magazines devoted to technical aspects of retailing and was the author of books on business and industrial development. His first book, "The Way Out: A Forecast of Coming Changes in American Business and Industry," appeared in 1924. "More Profits from Merchandising" (1925) was rewritten and amplified in 1930 as "The Model Stock Plan." In "Successful Living in This Machine Age" (with Charles W. Wood, 1932), republished in England and later translated into French, German, Italian, Dutch, and Czech, he set down his industrial philosophy forecasting many of the economic principles of the New Deal, which he supported to the extent of serving as chairman in 1933-34 of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board and campaigning for Franklin D. Roosevelt's re-election in 1936. His thoughts concerning reorganization of the department-store setup were presented in "Next Steps Forward in Retailing" (1937). He was named a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in 1924, an official cavalier in the Italian Order of the Crown, and commander in the Czechoslovakian Order of the White Lion. He received the Great Gold Cross of Merit in recognition of his service in the cause of Austrian rehabilitation. Honorary degrees of LL.D. were awarded Filene by Lehigh University in 1931, Rollins College in 1932, and Tulane University in 1935. He was an honorary vice-president of the Stable Money Association, and served on the executive council of the National Economic League, the advisory councils of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Academy of Political Science, and National Institute of Public Affairs, and the national board of advisors of the National Student Federation. A patron of the Netherland-America Foundation and life member of the Austro-American Institute of Education, he also held membership in the America-Austria Society, English-Speaking Union, America-Italy Society, American Society of the French Legion of Honor, East Asiatic Society, Asiatic Society of Japan, Council on Foreign Relations, Foreign Policy Association, National Institute of Social Science, American Civic Association, National Municipal League, American Economic Association, American Statistical Association, Society for the Advancement of Management, Business Historical Society, Taylor Society, History of Science Society, the American Club, Cercle Artistique et Littéraire, and Union Interalliée of Paris, the Beacon Hill Association, Bostonian Society, Boston Athletic Association, Ford Hall Forum, and Advertising, Badminton, Economic, and Twentieth Century clubs of Boston, the National Arts Club and The Town Hall of New York city, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. Game fishing was his chief recreation, and he also enjoyed sailing, shooting, and travel. He was unmarried. Edward A. Filene's death occurred in Paris, France, Sept. 26, 1937.

KIRBY, Gustavus Town, lawyer and sports official, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1874, son of Thomas Ellis and Isabel Catherine (Town) Kirby and grandson of William Kitts and Mary (Sothern) Kirby. After receiving his preliminary education at public and private schools in New York city, Gustavus T. Kirby was graduated E.E. in 1895 and LL.B. in 1898 at Columbia University. Admitted to the New York bar in the latter year, he became a clerk in the law office of Gould & Wilkie, New York city, continuing as such until 1904. He then became a partner with Levi H. Wood in the firm of Kirby & Wood, with which he remained until 1912. He came into public notice in 1905 when he was associate counsel with Charles Evans Hughes (q.v.) in the investigation of the gas and electric companies of New York city, generally known as the 80-cent Gas Case. He was examining counsel for the state in continuing that investigation. He relinquished law practice in 1912 to become his father's partner in the management of the American

Art Association, New York city, of which the father had been a founder in 1883. Kirby in 1933 resumed the independent law practice that he continued in New York city until the close of his life. In 1944-45 he was president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and in 1946-47 chairman of its board of trustees. Beginning in 1928 he took an interest in the development of a commercial tubular gas-filled lamp of true daylight color and small current consumption. He was the inventor of the Kirby-lite, which he patented; this was a combination of a light source, a reflector, and refracting lenses, which came into use to good advantage in hospital work for operations, in photography, and for diffused illumination. He also invented, in 1931, the Kirby camera-timer, used in timing and recording the finish of foot and horse races. During the First World War, as a dollar-a-year man, he was assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign Agents, U.S. War Trade Board, and worked with Herbert Hoover (q.v.) on the Committee for the Relief of Belgium. From the time he entered college Kirby was prominent in athletic affairs. At Columbia he was a member and manager of the track team, manager of the bicycle team, an editor of the Columbia Spectator, and member and captain of an intercollegiate fencing team that won the Col. Robert M. Thompson Iron Man Trophy. After leaving college he was graduate director of the Track Athletic Association of Columbia. As an undergraduate he was elected president of the Inter-Collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in 1895, and from 1896 to 1936 he served as chairman of its advisory committee. From 1898 until his death he was an officer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States (pres. 1912-13). He also was prominently identified with the Olympic games, serving as a member of every American Olympic Committee beginning in 1895. He was vice-president of the American Olympic Committee and honorary representative at the Olympiad in London, England, in 1908, a member of the American committee and its representative in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912, president of the American committee and its representative in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920, and chairman of the committee on Olympic games of the American committee in connection with events in Paris, France, in 1924 and Amsterdam, Holland, in 1928. He assisted with the plans for the Olympiad in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1932 and in the same year was honorary vice-president of the 3d Olympic Winter Sports Carnival, Lake Placid, N.Y. From 1932 to 1945 he was treasurer of the United States of America Sports Federation. He also served as president of the United States Olympic Association and in the latter year became its president emeritus, which office he held until his death. He was chef de mission at the Pan-American games in Argentina in 1951. In 1913 he was a delegate to the conference of the International Athletic Federation in Berlin, Germany. He was president of the advisory committee of the International Congresses for Leisure Time and Recreation from 1932 to 1938. In sports and community affairs in New York city he was similarly active. He organized with James E. Sullivan the Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York and from 1903 to 1928 was its first vice-president, during 1928-36 serving as president of the organization. In 1936 he was named honorary president of the Boys Athletic League, New York city, an office he held until his death. He also served on the executive committee of the American Horse Show Association from 1932 to 1955 and was an honorary director thereafter until his death. He was treasurer of the National Recreation Association of America from its inauguration in 1908 until 1946, after which he was treasurer emeritus. A member of the New York City Recreation Commission during 1911-14, in 1916 he was chairman of the commission. During 1915-17 he was president of the Recreation Alliance of New York. In 1932 he became a director and in 1939 vice-president of the Park Association of the City of New York, serving in both capacities until his death. During 1922-27 he acted as president of the Washington Square Association, New York city, and from 1944 to 1953 was chairman of the Westchester County (N.Y.) Planning Commission. Kirby wrote four books about athletics and an autobiography, "I Wonder Why" (1954). An honorary M.P.E. degree was conferred on him by the International YMCA College, Springfield, Mass., in 1933. In recognition of his contributions toward international good will he was made a knight, first class, of the Order of Gustavus Vasa of Sweden in 1912, an officer of the Order of Leopold II of Belgium in 1920, and an officer of the Legion of Honor of France in 1926. In 1936 he was awarded the Cross of Merit, first class, of the German Olympic Order; in 1941 he was made a knight of the Order of the Finnish

Rose of Finland; and in 1952 he received the Cross of Merit, first class, of the Finnish Olympic Order. Columbia University awarded him the University Medal for Excellence in 1939, and he received the Columbia Alumni Award in 1949. In 1953 he was the recipient of the Annual Award of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, and in 1949, at a testimonial dinner in New York city, twenty-seven organizations joined in giving him a gold medal for promoting the best interests of boys. In 1953 he was elected to the Helm Hall of Fame for his noteworthy contributions to sports. He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Sons of the American Revolution, Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Lawyers, Columbia University, Union League, Turf and Field, University, and Riding clubs of New York city, the Bedford Golf and Tennis, Apawamis, and Manursing Island clubs in Westchester County, the Fairfield and Westchester Hounds, Inc., and the Union Interalliée of Paris. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. In later life he participated in such sports as tennis, golf, squash, riding, and yacht racing. He was married in New York city, June 21, 1906, to Wilhelmine Stewart Dunn, daughter of John Claflin (q.v.), and had a daughter, Wilhelmine Stewart, who married Thomas Mercer Waller. He died in Bedford Hills, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1956.

DAVIS, Owen [Gould], dramatist, was born in Portland, Maine, Jan. 29, 1874, son of Owen Warren and Abbie (Gould) Davis. Owen Davis received his preliminary education at public schools in Bangor, Maine, and attended the University of Tennessee in 1888-89 and Harvard University during 1891-93. He then worked for a year as a geologist and metallurgist with coal-mining companies in Piscataquis County, Maine, and Knoxville, Tenn. In 1894 he came to New York city, where, assisted by Albert M. Palmer (q.v.), he was hired as a bit actor in the repertory company of Francesca R. Janauschek (q.v.). He worked in that company for a year and played as many as twelve parts a week. After that he worked as actor, stage manager, press agent, company manager, advance agent, and stage director at theaters in various localities. Subsequently he began writing plays. His first play, "Through the Breakers," was produced in 1897 at Bridgeport, Conn., and later ran for three seasons in popularly priced theatres. During the next ten years he wrote more than 100 melodramas that were fashioned for visual appeal rather than for literary or structural emphasis. At one point he used five pseudonyms, one of which, John Oliver, became as famous as his own name. In 1902 he signed a five-year contract with the producing firm of Sullivan, Harris & Woods, and in that period fifty-four of his melodramas were produced, the best of which were "The Confessions of a Wife" and "The Gambler of the West." Among the most successful was "Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model," which consisted of twenty-one scenes. Between 1907 and 1910 the appeal of the sensational melodrama dwindled, and Davis began writing comedies. Although his comedies played only in circuit theaters throughout the country, one of them, "A Corner in Coffee," ran for many years. In 1910 Lee Shubert produced one of his comedies, "The Wishing Ring," with Marguerite Clark (q.v.). Although it had only one performance at that time, in 1916 an adaptation was produced as a motion picture, which became one of the most successful full-length features of its time. Despite the waning popularity of the melodrama, in 1912 Davis was commissioned to write such a play for production on Broadway by William A. Brady, who believed that the melodrama might still have commercial appeal if given a first-rate production. However, the resulting play, "Making Good," which starred Doris Keane and William Courtleigh, was unsuccessful, and Davis took a year's respite from the theater. In 1913 his first serious play, "The Family Cupboard," was produced in New York city by Brady. In 1918 his play, "Forever After," was produced, starring Alice Brady. In 1921 Shubert produced "The Detour," which Davis considered his finest play. Two years later "Icebound" was produced, winning critical acclaim and receiving the Pulitzer Prize as the best American play of the 1922-23 season. This play also established Edna May Oliver as an actress. In 1927 Davis signed a two-year contract as a script writer with Paramount Pictures, Inc., and he continued in that capacity until 1930. His most important work in this period included the scripts for "They Had to See Paris" and "So This Is London," both of which starred Will Rogers (q.v.). Through the years he sold the rights of many of his plays to motion picture companies. His play, "The Nervous Wreck" (1922), which was produced as a musical comedy by Florenz Ziegfeld in 1929 as "Whoopee," starring

Eddie Cantor, was made into a movie with Cantor under the latter title in 1930 and with Danny Kaye under the title "Up in Arms" in 1943. In 1926 Davis adapted the novel, "The Great Gatsby," by F. Scott Fitzgerald for the stage and in 1931, with his son, Donald Davis, adapted Pearl Buck's "The Good Earth," which starred Alla Nazimova (q.v.) in the play version. It was made into a motion picture in 1937. In 1934 he wrote the play "Jezebel," which was made into a motion picture in 1938 and starred Bette Davis. In 1937, again with his son, he adapted "Ethan Frome" from the novel by Edith Wharton (q.v.), and in 1941 he adapted "Mr. & Mrs. North" by Frances and Richard Lockridge. His last Broadway play was "No Way Out" (1944). In the summer of 1902 Davis leased the Baker Theatre, Rochester, N.Y., and established the Owen Davis Stock Co., which he continued for twenty weeks. He subsequently had summer stock companies in Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, and Brooklyn, N.Y., and in Philadelphia, Pa. He was the author of an autobiography, "My First Fifty Years in the Theatre" (1951), and

also wrote another book on the theater, "I'd Like to Do It Again." He was a member of the Society of Dramatists and Composers, Dramatists Guild (pres. 1918-22), Authors League of America, National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Players, and the Dutch Treat, Lotos, and St. Andrew's Golf clubs of New York city. Davis was married in Saint Louis, Mo., Apr. 22, 1902, to Elizabeth Drury Breyer, and had two sons: Donald and Owen. His death occurred in New York city, Oct. 14, 1956.

McCORMICK, Lynde Dupuy, naval officer, was born in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 12, 1895, son of Albert Montgomery Dupuy and Edith Lynde (Abbot) McCormick. His first paternal American ancestor was John McCormick, who came to this country from Ireland in 1731 and settled in what was then part of Virginia and later became Jefferson County, W.Va. From John the descent was through Francis and ——— Province, Thomas and Nancy Frost, Dawson and Florinda Milton, and Edward and Ellen Lane Jett, the grandparents of Lynde D. McCormick. His father was a naval officer. The son attended St. John's Preparatory School and College, Annapolis, and was graduated in 1915 at the United States Naval Academy. Commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy upon graduation, he was advanced through the grades to the permanent rank of rear admiral in 1942 and subsequently held temporary rank of vice admiral and admiral. Meanwhile, he was assigned to the USS "Wyoming" in June, 1915, and served aboard that battleship while it was operating with the British Grand Fleet during the First World War and when it took part in the surrender of the German High Seas Fleet in the North Sea. During 1919-20 he was aide and flag lieutenant on the staff of the commander of Battleship Division 4, U.S. Fleet, serving in the USS "South Carolina," and later was aide and flag lieutenant on the staff of the commander of Destroyer Squadron 4, Pacific Fleet, serving in the flagship, USS "Birmingham." He was transferred to the USS "Buchanan" in December, 1920, and served aboard that destroyer until August, 1921, when he took command of the USS "Kennedy." From October, 1921, to June, 1923, he was an instructor in the department of navigation at the United States Naval Academy. Following instruction at the Naval Submarine School, New London, Conn., he joined the USS "R-31" and served in that submarine, operating with Submarine Division 16 in the Pacific, until June, 1924. He then served in the USS "S-37" and the submarine tender "Canopus" and in August, 1924, assumed command of the USS "R-10" at Pearl Harbor, T.H. He remained in command of that submarine until June, 1926, when he was assigned to duty in the executive department of the United States Naval Academy. While serving in this assignment he was in charge of the midshipmen aboard the USS "Oklahoma" during the summer cruise in 1927. From August, 1928, to May, 1931, he was in command of the submarine "V-2" (later USS "Bass"), which during that period operated as a fleet submarine with Submarine Division 20 in the Pacific. He then served until June, 1934, as aide to the superintendent of the United States Naval Academy. His next tour of duty was as navigator of the USS "Marblehead." In April, 1936, he assumed command of the USS "Neches," a fleet oiler, and served in that command until June, 1937. After completing the senior course at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., in May, 1938, he remained at that school for a year as a member of the staff. In June, 1939, he reported for duty as operations officer on the staff of the commander of battleships, Battle Force, with the USS "West Virginia" as flagship. In January, 1940, he became operations officer on the staff of the commander, Battle Force, with the USS "California" as flagship. He was named assistant war plans officer on the staff of the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, in February, 1941, and was serving in that assignment at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, which brought the United States into the Second World War in December, 1941. McCormick became war plans officer on the staff of Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, in April, 1942, and served in that capacity during the battles of the Coral Sea, Midway, and Guadalcanal. In February of the following year he took command of the USS "South Dakota." While under his command that battleship operated in the Atlantic area and with the British Home Fleet in northern European waters. In the fall of 1943, while the USS "South Dakota" was operating in the South Pacific, he was detached from command and assigned duty as assistant chief of naval operations for logistics plans in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D.C. At the same time he became chairman of the joint logistics committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and in that capacity accompanied Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations and commander in chief of the U.S. Fleet, to the second Quebec Conference and to the Yalta Conference. In March, 1945, McCormick returned to sea duty as commander of Battleship Division 3. While in that command he acted as task group commander for two months during the Battle of Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands. Following the Japanese surrender he took part in the initial occupation of Japan and for a brief period was commander of the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet. In November, 1945, he was ordered to duty as chief of staff and aide to the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, and in the following month was designated deputy commander in chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas. He held that post until February, 1947, and thereafter until November, 1948, was commander of battleships and cruisers, Atlantic Fleet. While serving in the two last-named posts he held temporary rank of vice admiral after February, 1946. He reverted to his permanent rank of rear admiral upon assuming duty in December, 1948, as commandant of the 12th Naval District, with headquarters at San Francisco, Calif. In November, 1949, he was ordered to duty as vice chief of naval operations at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C. While serving in that assignment he was appointed vice admiral in April and admiral in December, 1950. Upon the death of the chief of naval operations in July, 1951, McCormick became acting chief of naval operations, and in the following month he was named commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. In September, 1951, he assumed additional duty as U.S. representative on the North Atlantic Ocean regional planning group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In January, 1952, McCormick became the first supreme allied commander of the Atlantic, by designation of the President and unanimous appointment of the NATO Council of Deputies. In that capacity he commanded the first international navy in history, directing the naval activities of ten NATO members. His command, with headquarters at Norfolk, Va., extended from the North Pole to the Tropic of Cancer and from the shores of North America to the coastal waters of Europe. He continued as supreme allied commander of the Atlantic and as commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, until April, 1954, when he was named president of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and reverted to the rank of vice admiral. He was serving in the last-named position at the time of his death. For his service during the Second World War he was awarded the Legion of Merit with two gold stars. McCormick was a member of the United States Naval Institute, Newcomen Society in North America, and the Army and Navy, Army and Navy Country, and

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Charles W. Bakewell

Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D.C. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Golf was his principal form of recreation. He was married in Riverside, Calif., Oct. 2, 1920, to Lillian Addison (Sprigg) Graham, daughter of Patterson Sprigg of San Diego, Calif., a lawyer, and widow of Ivan Montrose Graham, a naval officer, and had two sons: Lynde Dupuy and James Jett. He adopted his wife's son by her first marriage, Ivan Montrose Graham, Jr. Lynde D. McCormick died in Newport, R.I., Aug. 16, 1956.

BAKEWELL, Charles Montague, educator, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 24, 1867, son of Thomas and Josephine Alden (Maitland) Bakewell, grandson of John Palmer and Ann Place (Steevenson) Bakewell, and great-grandson of Benjamin Bakewell (q.v.). His father was a manufacturer of steel implements. Charles M. Bakewell attended the preparatory department of Western University of Pennsylvania (later University of Pittsburgh) and then entered the University of California, where he studied under George H. Howison and Joseph Le Conte (qq.v.) and was graduated B.A. in 1889. After another year there as a graduate student in philosophy, he spent four years at Harvard University in the study of philosophy under William James, Josiah Royce, George H. Palmer (qq.v.), and George Santayana, receiving the degrees of M.A. in 1892 and Ph.D. in 1894. During 1894-96 he studied philosophy in Europe under Paulsen and Simmel at Berlin (Germany) University, Windelband at the University of Strasbourg, and Boutroux and Seailles at the Sorbonne in Paris. He was instructor in philosophy at Harvard in 1896-97 and at the University of California in 1897-98, and associate professor of philosophy at Bryn Mawr College during 1898-1900 and at the University of California during 1900-03. In the last-named year he was made professor of philosophy at the University of California, resigning a year later to accept a similar post at Yale University. He was appointed Sheldon Clark professor of philosophy at Yale in 1908 and occupied that chair until his retirement in 1933 with the title of professor emeritus. When, after the retirement of George T. Ladd (q.v.), Bakewell was asked by Yale to head the department of philosophy, he was given a free hand in its reorganization by Arthur T. Hadley (q.v.), then president of the university. Because at the time insufficient funds were available for additional permanent appointments, his first act was to secure the services of two Harvard philosophers, who thereupon visited Yale, Palmer for one year and Royce for two, spending part of each week giving courses for both undergraduates and graduates. He afterward sought the cooperation of philosophically minded scholars working in other fields. An idealist and at the same time a radical individualist, Bakewell held that one man's philosophy cannot simply be acquired from another but must in every case be a personal adventure. Emphasis was given to study in the history of philosophy as an indispensable means of enabling individual students to seek solutions to their own problems in the light of the heritage of the past. As the department grew, men were appointed not for any uniformity of belief but solely for scholarly achievement and teaching ability. Appointments included Wilmon H. Sheldon, Wilbur M. Urban, F. S. C. Northrop, and William E. Hocking. Psychology was made an independent department, while at the same time the scope of the philosophy department's work was broadened to include, beside the special disciplines, an approach to philosophy encompassing the natural sciences. During this country's participation in the First World War, with a leave of absence from Yale, Bakewell was attached to the American Red Cross commission in Italy, serving as inspector and historian with the ranks of major and deputy commissioner. In this connection he wrote "Story of the American Red Cross in Italy" (1919). His other writings included "Source Book in Ancient Philosophy" (1907) and many papers in ethical and philosophical criticism. Further, he wrote "Latter Day Flowing Philosophy" for "Papers in Honor of George H. Howison on His Seventieth Birthday" (1900); the essay, "Novum Itinerarium Mentis in Deum," which appeared in "Papers in Honor of Josiah Royce on His Sixtieth Birthday" (1916); the chapter entitled "The Continuity of the Idealist Tradition" in Barrett's "Contemporary Idealism in America" (1933); "The Philosophy of George Herbert Palmer," published with an essay by Hocking in book form under the title of "George Herbert Palmer—1842-1933—Memorial Addresses" (1935); and the chapter "Philosophical Roots of Western Culture" in Northrop's "Ideological Differences and World Order" (1949). In 1904 he published "Thomas Davidson's Education of the Wage Earners." He wrote the introduction for "Plato's Republic" in the Scribner's Philosophy Series and the introductions for the Everyman's Library editions of the poems of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1915) and William James's "Selected Papers in Philosophy" (1916), choosing the essays of the last-named; in addition he edited and wrote the preface for "The Philosophy of Goethe's Faust" by Thomas Davidson (1906). A Republican in politics, Bakewell held various public offices. From 1920 to 1924 he was a member of the Connecticut State Senate and during this period served as the chairman of its committee on education. As chairman for two years of the commission to revise and codify the educational laws of Connecticut, he sought a fair formula for the distribution of state aid to schools. Also serving on the committee on public health and safety, he became concerned over the menace of inadequately trained practitioners of medicine. From 1925 to 1949 he was chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Healing Arts, a lay board established in the former year to investigate the character, educational qualifications, and professional training of all applicants for medical licenses, and to test by written examination their knowledge of the so-called basic sciences; the certificate of this board became a prerequisite to examination of such applicants by any of the license-granting boards. In addition, Bakewell served on the state pension commission. While Connecticut member-at-large of the U.S. House of Representatives during 1933-35, he served on the committees on education and foreign affairs. An honorary M.A. degree was conferred on him by Yale University in 1905, and he received an LL.D. degree from the University of California in 1943. In recognition of his First World War service he was made a chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy and received the silver medal of honor of the Italian Red Cross in 1919. He served on the executive committee of the International Congress of Philosophy in 1926, and held membership in the American Philosophical Association (pres. 1910), British Institute of Philosophy, National Institute of the Social Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association of University Professors, Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Theta Pi, the Masonic order, BPOE, New Haven Historical Society, Graduate Club Association of New Haven, the New Haven Lions and New Haven Country clubs, the Century Association of New York city, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C., and the Hammonassett (Conn.) Fishing Association. Bakewell's favorite recreations were golf, fishing, and mountain climbing. He was married in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 21, 1899, to Madeline, daughter of Henry Wilbur Palmer (q.v.), and had three children: Henry Palmer, Bradley Palmer, and Mildred Palmer, who married Richard Hooker,

Jr. Charles M. Bakewell's death occurred in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, 1957.

MYERS, Chester Graham, industrialist, was born in York, Pa., May 24, 1887, son of Edwin Benjamin and Anna (Iaeger) Myers. His first paternal American ancestor was Martin Maier, of Swiss parentage, who came to this country from The Palatinate (later part of Germany) in 1732, settling in Chester County and then Lancaster County, Pa. From him and his wife, Anna Mary, the descent was through Samuel and Catherine (Lauman) Myers, Samuel and Elizabeth (Shelly) Myers, and Eli and Henrietta (Eichelberger) Myers, the grandparents of Chester G. Myers. His father was a cigar manufacturer. The son attended the York (Pa.) Collegiate Institute from 1897 to 1903, Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy in 1904-05, and St. Luke's School, Wayne, Pa., during 1906-08. In the last-named year he became associated with the Myers Cigar Box Co., York, of which he was named general manager in 1911. The company was merged in 1922 with the Leschey Box Co., Hanover, Pa., under the name of the Leschey-Myers Cigar Box Co., with branches in Hanover, York, and Philadelphia, Pa., and Myers became secretary-treasurer. In 1930 the Leschey-Myers Cigar Box Co. merged with nine other cigar box manufacturing concerns located in Detroit, Mich., Hopkinsville, Ky., Chicago, Ill., and Lima and Cincinnati, Ohio. The company resulting from this merger was called the Autokraft Box Corp., and Myers was its vice-president and treasurer until 1947, chairman of the board during 1947-54, and president thereafter to his death. In addition, he served for many years as chairman of the finance committee and member of the executive committee and board of directors. At the time of his death the company had branches in Minster, Ohio, as well as in Philadelphia, York, and Hanover, and five subsidiaries: the Temple Manufacturing Co., Evansville, Ind.; Enterprise Box Co., Tampa, Fla.; Box Craft Co., Inc., Red Lion, Pa.; Litho-Craft, Inc., Mount Joy, Pa.; and Penn-York Box Supply Co., York and Brogueville, Pa. In association with William N. Leschey, Myers developed and patented devices to improve methods used in the manufacture of cigar boxes and thus reduce production costs and selling prices. One such device involved a wrapping process known as the automatic over-wrap (U.S. Pat. No. 2,123,953), 1924, in which one sheet was applied on the top of the box and one on the bottom; this replaced the former procedure of using one sheet for each side. Myers also perfected and patented a prefabricated cigar box blank (Nos. 2,797,854, 2,843,305, and 2,843,306), 1957-58, providing for the construction of a cigar box from one piece of chipboard assembled with tape rather than nails at the corners, further reducing the cost of the box. From 1933 to 1946 he was also owner and president of the Hellam (Pa.) Furniture Co. Further, he was vice-president and board chairman of the Enterprise Box Co., the Ulman-Iaeger Coal Land Co., York, and the Seiler Printing Co.; chairman of the board of the Penn-York Box Supply Co.; treasurer of the Remco Products Corp., York, and the Temple Manufacturing Co.; and a director of the Lima (Ohio) Cord Sole and Heel Co., the York Water Co., and the First National Bank of York. Myers was benefactor to many schools and other public institutions, including the Children's Home of York, of which he was president for thirty years and a trustee. He was a member of the Historical Society of York County, American Philatelic Society, Mercersburg (Pa.) Alumni Association, the Masonic order (Shriner), and BPOE; he also belonged to the New York Athletic and Lotos clubs of New York city; the Yacht, Bath, and Lakewood clubs of Saint Petersburg, Fla.; and the YMCA and Rotary, York Country, Dutch, and Lafayette clubs of York. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. Politically he was a Republican. Myers enjoyed yachting, playing golf, horseback riding, and attending boxing matches. He collected stamps and bronzes of all types. He was married on shipboard in Colombo Harbor, Ceylon, Jan. 23, 1933, to Leah, daughter of Lewis U. G. Strayer of York, Pa., a manufacturer, and had a daughter, Garnet, who married Irvin Naylor. Chester G. Myers died in Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 13, 1960.

BARRETT, William Hale, judge, was born in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1866, son of William Hale and Susan (Rhind) Barrett. Following his graduation with an A.B. degree at the University of Georgia in 1886, he studied law under the preceptorship of James C. C. Black, an attorney of Augusta. Meanwhile, he served as principal of the Sibley (later Central) Grammar School, Augusta, in 1886-87. Admitted to the Georgia bar in 1887, Barrett established an independent practice in Augusta in that year and continued it until 1902. He then formed a law partnership with James M. Hull, Jr., under the firm name of Barrett & Hull. That association was maintained until 1922, when Barrett was appointed a judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Georgia by Warren G. Harding, then President. Barrett remained on that bench until his death. During the years of his practice he served as general counsel for the Georgia & Florida Railway from its incorporation in 1906 until the time of his appointment to the federal bench. He was for many years active in the affairs of his alma mater, serving as a trustee of the University of Georgia School of Medicine from 1912 to 1930 and as president of the university's alumni association in 1926-27. He was a member of the Georgia Bar Association (pres. 1916-17), the Society of the Cincinnati, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the Country Club of Augusta, the Oglethorpe Club of Savannah, Ga., and the Idle Hour Club of Macon, Ga. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Augusta. Politically he was a Democrat. His leisure-time interests were reading and golf. He was married in Augusta, Oct. 19, 1892, to Ella Carson, daughter of George T. Barnes (q.v.), and had a son, George Barnes. He died in Augusta, Ga., May 1, 1941.

TEMPLE, Harold Francis, tobacco executive, was born in Norton, Mass., Jan. 6, 1903, son of Harold Benjamin and Catherine Rose (Geagen) Temple, grandson of Frank B. and Laura Evangeline (———) Temple, great-grandson of Charles and Edith J. (———) Temple, and great-great-grandson of Joseph and Mary (Files) Temple. Joseph Temple, a native of England, came to this country in the early part of the 19th century and in 1840, in Bangor, Maine, was married to Mary Files, who was a descendant of one of the passengers, Joseph Rogers, on the "Mayflower" in 1620. His father was a restaurateur. After attending public schools of Portland, Maine, and Pittsfield, Mass., Harold F. Temple began his business career in 1923 as a salesman for the Boston Mutual Insurance Co., with which he remained until 1925. In that year he joined the Pittsfield Electric Co. as an appliance salesman. He began his continuing association with the P. Lorillard Co. in 1926 as a salesman of cigarettes and other tobacco products, working out of Pittsfield. In 1928 he was made divisional manager in Springfield, Mass., being transferred in the following year to Portland and in 1931 to Syracuse, N.Y., in the same capacities. Temple was promoted to the post of field manager for the Philadelphia, Pa., sales area in 1934, and during 1936-40 was a member of the company's sales board at its New York city sales headquarters. In the last-named year he became sales manager of the P. Lorillard Company Delaware Corp., the West

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Coast subsidiary, and after two years in this post became assistant sales manager of Lorillard's entire operation. In 1943 he was elected to the board of directors. When the company decided to expand its foreign sales at the conclusion of the Second World War, he assumed the position of director of export operations, the capacity in which he served until 1951. In that year he became director of brand development, and at the end of five years was elected vice-president and director of sales. Named president of the P. Lorillard Co. early in 1959, Temple was elected chief executive officer in 1960, the posts in which he served until the close of his life. The P. Lorillard Co., the world's oldest tobacco company, was founded in New York city in 1760 by Pierre Lorillard, who published the first American tobacco newspaper advertising in 1789, one notable feature of which was a money-back guarantee. In 1830 Lorillard introduced a forerunner of direct-mail selling with the mailing to all U.S. postmasters of an offer to them to handle Lorillard products at retail, thus aiding postmasters to become general storekeepers and instituting what was claimed to be the first national distribution of a domestic tobacco product. During the Civil War period, the Lorillard company attached to its plug tobacco a tin tag, the first effective national trademark for a tobacco product. Following the introduction of cellophane to the market by du Pont in 1924, cellophane packaging was quickly adopted by Lorillard to give its products a competitive advantage in freshness. To promote sales of its new Old Gold cigarette brand in 1929, Lorillard offered what was said to have been the first commercially sponsored coast-to-coast radio program, featuring the Paul Whiteman orchestra. For years Lorillard's advertising campaigns were based on its so-called blindfold test for Old Gold. Self-service cigarette racks were introduced in 1951 in large food stores as part of the company's continuing effort to promote sales. In 1956 the large Jersey City, N.J., factory was closed and replaced by a modern cigarette plant and research center in Greensboro, N.C., designed by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. Two years later the organization moved its New York city headquarters to a new structure named the Lorillard Building, of which the designer was Emery Roth & Sons. During the period Temple served as director of brand development, the company in 1952 introduced a new product marketed under the name of Kent Micronite filter cigarettes. Although in that year the domestic market for filter-tip cigarettes accounted for less than 1 per cent of American production, Lorillard executives believed Kent's unique tip would create a demand for filter cigarettes among the majority of this country's smokers. The filter was named Micronite because it removed from the main stream of smoke impurities as small as .2 microns (.0002 mm.). The first year of Kent sales was highly successful, and other tobacco companies introduced filter brands of their own. In the position of vice-president and director of sales, Temple supervised the entire domestic and foreign sales organization and administered the introduction of new cigarette brands. The reduction of the price of Kent during his first year in this post succeeded in increasing sales 300 per cent within ten months. Continuing a program of corporate growth in sales and in productive capacity and research facilities during the four-year period culminating in his election as chief executive officer, the company achieved a six-fold increase in earnings, while sales more than doubled. At the time he became chief executive officer, the company employed some 7000 persons, had more than 40,000 shareholders, and was selling its products through 6000 wholesalers and nearly 1,500,000 retail outlets. By 1961 work had been completed on a new tobacco-processing and storage plant in Danville, Va., costing $7,000,000; the company had expanded its plant and research center in Greensboro; and the second major cigarette plant in Louisville, Ky., had been modernized, as were all of Lorillard's other facilities and installations. Meanwhile, at its research center an intensive program was started in 1956 to develop new tobacco products and improve existing ones. An improved version of Kent was first marketed in 1957 and shortly thereafter was included in a comparative study of leading brands by a national magazine, being found the most commendable of all leading filter cigarettes. An important aim of the company's research program was to investigate, refine, and reduce the tar and nicotine content of tobacco. Through sales of its Kent and other mild cigarette brands, Lorillard's management received ample evidence that the public preferred a low tar-nicotine content in cigarettes. Although the company did not refer in advertising to tar and nicotine content, in order to comply with Federal Trade Commission regulations, it continued to produce and sought to improve low tar-nicotine cigarettes of all types, including filter, non-filter, and menthol varieties. Such research resulted in the introduction of Newport, a mentholated filter cigarette (1957); Old Gold Straights, non-filter (1958); Old Gold Spin filter cigarettes (1958); Spring, in which a perforated cigarette paper was used and the tobacco itself was slightly mentholated (1959); and Old Gold Straights in the longer version popularly known as king size, again non-filter (1960). In addition, Lorillard marketed the Embassy, Murad, and Helmar cigarette brands; Briggs, Union Leader, India House, and Friends smoking tobaccos; Beech-Nut chewing tobacco; and Between-the-Acts and Madison little cigars, which in 1960 accounted for 47 per cent of all little cigars sold in America. Aside from Lorillard's own research program, the company actively supported and was a member of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, a group conducting a research program, independently administered by scientists, in the area of tobacco and health. At the time of Temple's death, the company's international activities fell into two major categories, namely, the export to foreign countries of tobacco products manufactured and packaged in the United States, and the granting of license agreements permitting foreign manufacturers to produce Lorillard brands abroad according to company specifications. In 1961 export sales were 64 per cent higher than in the previous year, with Kent as the most popular filter cigarette in Japan, Israel, Lebanon, and Sweden, and sales of Newport increasing in all countries on the export-distribution list. In the field of foreign licensing agreements, Lorillard was the leader among all domestic tobacco companies, its products being manufactured in Finland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Malaya. A wholly owned subsidiary of Lorillard was the Federal Tin Co., a packaging firm in Baltimore, Md. Temple contributed to the support of a number of charitable and religious organizations and drives, and in 1961 he served as chairman of the allied tobacco trades division of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies. In recognition of his public activities, he was presented in 1959 with the United Jewish Appeal Scroll of Honor and in 1961 with the Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He was a member of the Quartermaster Association and the Sales Executives and Union League clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, N.Y. Fishing was his chief recreation, and he enjoyed designing

and building furniture in a home workshop. He was married in Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1933, to Florence, daughter of William Henry Ahrens of that city, a business executive, and had two daughters, Patricia Ann, who married Richard Johnson, and Kathryn Frances. Harold F. Temple died in New York city, July 9, 1961.

DAVIS, John William, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Clarksburg, W.Va., Apr. 13, 1873, son of John and Anna (Kennedy) Davis, grandson of John and Eliza Arnold (Steen) Davis, and great-grandson of Caleb and Mary (Upp) Davis. His father was a lawyer and U.S. congressman. After receiving his preparatory education at Pantops Academy, Charlottesville, Va., John W. Davis was graduated B.A. in 1892 and LL.B. in 1895 at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. He was admitted to the West Virginia bar in the latter year and began law practice in Clarksburg with his father under the firm name of Davis & Davis. In 1896 he returned to Washington and Lee University as assistant professor of law. He remained there for a year, returning to Clarksburg at the end of the term to resume practice with his father. At about that time he scored his first legal victory, championing union labor in a mine strike in the district. He early took an interest in the politics of his state and in 1899 was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates, where he became chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1900 he was Democratic candidate for presidential elector-at-large and in 1904 a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Meanwhile, continuing in practice, he built up a large clientele. In 1909 he was a member of the State Commission on Uniform Laws. Nominated in 1910 by the Democrats of the 1st Congressional District of West Virginia, which was strongly Republican, to represent that district in Congress, Davis won the election by a sweeping majority. He was re-elected in 1912. During his service in the U.S. House of Representatives his accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the law and his ability as an orator and debater were recognized. He was a member of the judiciary committee and proposed or spoke in favor of many measures aiming at reforming federal court procedure. He denounced the wool schedule of the Payne Tariff Law in 1911, and argued in 1912 in support of a bill intended to restrain abuse of the injunctive process by the courts. He appeared before the U.S. Senate as one of the managers for the House in impeachment proceedings against Robert W. Archbald of Pennsylvania, a federal judge. On Aug. 30, 1913, he was appointed solicitor general of the United States by Woodrow Wilson (q.v.), and while occupying that post he argued many important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. Two of these involved the validity of the Selective Service Act of 1917 and the Adamson Eight-hour Law, both of which were won by the U.S. government. Other important cases he conducted for the government were the International Harvester, United States Steel Corp., and anthracite coal suits, and litigation involving the constitutionality of the Income Tax Law and the so-called pipe-line cases. He also assisted the attorney general in prosecuting alien enemy plotters and in the enforcement of emergency war laws. In August, 1918, the President appointed him member of a United States commission to negotiate with a similar German commission a convention to govern the treatment of prisoners of war and to provide regulations for the exchange of such prisoners. While on his way to this conference Davis was notified of his appointment as U.S. ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Walter Hines Page (q.v.). Proceeding to Berne, Switzerland, where the conference with the German commission began on Sept. 23, 1918, he helped draft an agreement which was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, the date of the Armistice that halted the armed conflict of the First World War. He returned at once to the United States to receive instructions from the President and secretary of state concerning matters of policy, and sailed again on the ship taking Wilson to France to attend the peace conference. As U.S. ambassador at the Court of St. James's he handled international questions growing out of the war in a manner that gratified both governments, and he was particularly effective in the difficult negotiations with Great Britain over the Mesopotamian oil fields. In addition to the foregoing duties, he was called to the peace conference in Paris and assisted in drafting regulations for the control of occupied regions along the Rhine. With the advent of the Harding administration in 1921 he resigned his ambassadorship and returned to the United States, resuming the practice of law in New York city as a member of the firm of Stetson, Jennings, Russell & Davis. While serving at the Court of St. James's, his name was widely endorsed as the Democratic candidate for President and at the Democratic National Convention in 1920 he was nominated and supported for that office by the West Virginia delegation. The nomination, however, went to James M. Cox, but at the 1924 convention Davis became the presidential candidate of his party. He started as one of nineteen candidates and held only enough delegates to keep his name before the convention until the chief contestants, William G. McAdoo and Alfred E. Smith (qq.v.), released their delegates. The votes then began to swing to Davis and on the 103d ballot he received 839 votes, more than the then necessary two-thirds, whereupon the convention made his selection unanimous. At the November election he received a popular vote of 8,391,431 as against the 15,729,000 votes cast for Calvin Coolidge (q.v.). Following a six-week tour abroad, Davis resumed practice in New York city as senior member of the firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed, and he continued as senior member of its successor firm, Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl until his death. The firm's clients included the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and certain corporations in which the J. P. Morgan banking interests held stock. For some years Davis was a director of the Guaranty Trust Co., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the United States Rubber Co., and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. During his career Davis made 140 appearances before the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1952 he appeared before that court in a case that was of historic importance in determining the powers of the President. On April 8 of that year Harry S Truman, then President, had ordered the seizure of certain steel mills by the federal government following a prolonged labor dispute. A federal court of first jurisdiction ruled that the President had exceeded his powers in taking over the privately owned steel properties. The government appealed the decision and, in May, Davis appeared before the Supreme Court as attorney for the steel companies to argue that the higher court should uphold the decision of the lower court. He asserted the government had erred in its contention that the right to seize private property under the circumstances before the court was part of the President's "inherent" power under the Constitution. The court upheld his view in a six-to-three decision. In 1954 Davis served without fee in two noteworthy cases. He represented South Carolina in the segregation case in which the Supreme Court ruled on May 17, 1954, that segregation by the states of public school facilities was unconstitutional. In June, 1954, he was one of the attorneys for J. Robert Oppenheimer,

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John W. Davis

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Louis A. Fenn

physicist. With Lloyd K. Garrison, he submitted a brief to the Atomic Energy Commission arguing that Oppenheimer's lack of enthusiasm for the hydrogen bomb project did not of itself constitute grounds for regarding the nuclear scientist as a security risk. An active participant in philanthropic and cultural affairs, Davis was counselor for the American Red Cross during 1918-21; a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; a member of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation; and a director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Morgan Library, both in New York city. He received honorary LL.D. degrees from Washington and Lee University in 1915, the University of West Virginia in 1919, the University of Birmingham, England, in 1919, the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1920, Union and Yale universities in 1921, Dartmouth College and Brown University in 1924, Oberlin College in 1947, and Columbia University and Hofstra College in 1953, and a D.C.L. from Oxford (England) University in 1950. He was an honorary bencher of the Middle Temple, London, and honorary president of the English Speaking Union, and he held membership in the American Bar Association (pres. 1922), West Virgina Bar Association (pres. 1906), New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York (pres. 1931-32), the Masonic order (33d degree), Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Psi, the Lawyers, Metropolitan, and National Press clubs of Washington, D.C., the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club, the Down Town and Century associations and Broad Street, Links, Recess, and University clubs of New York city, and the Cedar Creek and Piping Rock clubs of Locust Valley, N.Y. He was married twice: (1) in Charles Town, W.Va., June 20, 1899, to Julia, daughter of Edward H. McDonald of that place, a lawyer and farmer; his first wife died in 1900; (2) in Clarksburg, W.Va., Jan. 2, 1912, to Ellen Graham, daughter of John Bassel of that city, a lawyer. By the first marriage he had a daughter, Julia McDonald, who married (1) William McMillan Adams, (2) Paul West, and (3) Charles Pratt Healy. John W. Davis died in Charleston, S. C., Mar. 24, 1955.

FENNEL, Eric Adolphus, pathologist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1887, son of Otto William and Anna Eliza (Koch) Fennel and grandson of Adolphus and Anna Maria (Bode) Fennel. His grandfather came to this country from Hessen-Kassel (later part of Germany) in 1851 and settled in Cincinnati. His father was a physician. Eric A. Fennel attended public schools of his native city, studied at Ohio State University in 1907-08, and was graduated M.D. in 1912 at the University of Cincinnati. He later did postgraduate work in Vienna, Austria, and Munich, Heidelberg, and Goettingen, Germany. After serving his internship at Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati in 1912-13, he was a physician with the Health Department of the City of Cincinnati in 1913-14, medical director of the Cincinnati City Infirmary in 1914-15, and professor of bacteriology at Cincinnati Dental College in 1915-16. During the last-named year he also maintained a private medical practice at Winton Place, near Cincinnati. In 1919 Fennel went to Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, where he remained until the close of his life. After spending one year as officer in charge of Tripler Laboratory and as acting flight surgeon for the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, at Luke Field, Ford Island, Hawaii, he resigned his Army commission in 1920 to become one of five founders of The Clinic (later Straub Clinic) in Honolulu. He remained associated with that clinic until his death. Fennel served as consulting pathologist to several hospitals in Honolulu, including Tripler, Kauikeolani Children's, Kapiolani Maternity and Gynecological, Queen's, St. Francis, Kuakini, and the Leahi Home for tuberculous patients. Fennel organized the clinico-pathological laboratory of Queen's Hospital in 1920. He devoted much time to the problem of transfusion, working with experts in the fields of tissue culture, blood coagulation, and the chemical composition of injection fluids, and this work led him to believe that whole blood was superior to salt solutions for transfusion purposes. He established the plasma bank of the Straub Clinic in 1937, was instrumental in organizing the blood bank of Hawaii in 1940, and founded the first plasma bank in Honolulu in 1941. He was also an organizer and director of training courses for medical technicians at the University of Hawaii and for members of the Society of Medical Technologists, and in 1928-29, on leave from The Clinic, he served as professor of pathology at the College of Medicine, University of Illinois. A member of the Medical Board of Leprosy, he did extensive research on that disease and served as a member, from its inception in 1932 until his death, of the Board of Hospitals and Settlements, which had charge of the leprosy hospitals in Hawaii. He was partially responsible for progress in the diagnostic and therapeutic control of leprosy. During the First World War, at the U.S. Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., he helped develop a one-dose lipovaccine for typhoid and pneumococcus pneumonia. As a result of this work the number of injections required to combat the organisms involved was reduced from three to one, and the strength of the injection was also reduced, thus eliminating undesirable side effects. Fennel later extended these experiments, using vaccines in cases of cholera and dysentery. He was believed to be the first to recognize that murine typhus was endemic in Hawaii. Among the techniques he originated or worked on in the field of pathology were a simple colorimetric method for measuring red cell fragility and the Dryer method of agglutination. He conducted experiments in Honolulu with Alexander A. Maximow in 1926 and later did work on tissue culture in his own laboratory. Fennel conducted investigations and experiments in infectious mononucleosis in Hawaii; Monilia hawaiiensis, with Stewart E. Doolittle; coccidioidal granuloma in Hawaii; and Weil's disease and artefacts, with James Enright. He was the author of more than 128 published articles in the field of pathology, describing the foregoing studies and his work in primary lung cancer, erithrocyte fragility determination, amylase determination, lipovaccines, and numerous other areas of research. He was graduated with the rank of 1st lieutenant at the Army Medical School during the First World War and remained there as a faculty member, later becoming captain, then major. Fennel was certified by the American Board of Pathology. He was a fellow of the College of American Pathologists and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, organizer of the Society of Laboratory Technicians, charter member of the Hawaii Academy of Science, History of Medicine Society, Hawaii Medical Society, and Sinclair Tuberculosis Club of Honolulu, and member of the International Leprosy Association, American Medical Association, Society of American Bacteriologists, Hawaii Medical Association (pres. 1944-46), Honolulu County Medical Society, Chicago (Ill.) Pathology Society, Alpha Omega Alpha, the Masonic order, and the Polo and Oahu Country clubs of Honolulu. Politically he was an independent Republican. His special interests were music, art, and marine life. He bred red dachshund dogs and enjoyed swimming, tennis, and golf. Noted for his writing ability, he corresponded with such literary figures as H. L. Mencken, who donated Fennel's letters to the New York Public Library. He was married in Nickell's Mills, W. Va., June 25, 1913, to Nancy Beirne, daughter of Luther Adolphus Nickell of that place, a farmer and attorney, and had two children, William Adolphus and Elizabeth Ann, who married Archibald

Mortimer Harrison. Eric A. Fennel died in Honolulu, Hawaii, Dec. 24, 1957.

MORRISON, James Low, manufacturer, was born in Kerrimuir, Scotland, May 21, 1874, son of James and Margaret (Low) Morrison. His parents died when he was about seven years of age, and his grandparents brought him to this country when he was about nine, settling in Passaic, N.J. James L. Morrison attended public schools in Paterson, N.J., until the age of fourteen. His first job was as a sweeper in Grant's Locomotive Works, Paterson, where he was soon put to work on a lathe. He began an apprenticeship as a machinist at Roger's Locomotive Works, Paterson, and completed the apprenticeship at the Cooke Locomotive Works, Paterson. He soon became foreman of the axle department at the latter works. His ambition, however, was to own his own machine shop. In 1908 he purchased a small machine shop in Paterson and founded the Morrison Machine Co., of which he was president for a period of thirty-five years. His original shop had one lathe, one drill press, a steam engine to drive them, and four machinists, but its facilities were soon expanded as he began to manufacture warping machines for the silk industry in Paterson, later adding dyeing and finishing machines to his line for both the silk and growing cotton industry. In 1912 a larger building was purchased, with 30,000 square feet of space on five floors. At first the Morrison Machine Co. used only two floors of the building, but within ten years the other floors were taken over for the manufacture of textile machinery. In 1929 the company purchased the plant of the old Cooke Locomotive Works, where Morrison had completed his apprenticeship, thus acquiring 99,000 square feet of floor space. Under Morrison's leadership the company's plants in Paterson continued to expand over the years, reaching a peak employment of as high as 340 persons, with floor space of approximately 175,000 square feet. In 1947, in order to facilitate delivery of castings, the company acquired the Speidel Elevator Corp. foundry in Hamburg, Pa. Morrison served as president of the foundry, which was renamed the M & M Foundry Co., from its acquisition until the close of his life. The foundry was a subsidiary of the Morrison Machine Co. In 1959 the parent company purchased ninety-five acres of land in Fort Lawn, S.C., as the site for a new manufacturing plant to be operated by a new subsidiary, the Morrison Textile Machinery Co., and a few days prior to Morrison's death ground was broken for the plant, which was designed with a floor space of some 43,000 square feet. A signal achievement of the company was the building in 1930 of the first compressive shrinking machine for the shrinking of materials by means of a process developed by Sanford L. Cluett of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. At the time of Morrison's death these machines were being used throughout the world. Under his leadership the company also developed several other types of new equipment for the textile industry in collaboration with General Aniline & Film Corp., including Williams dye units, a continuous raw stock dyeing machine, and a rotary-screen printing machine. The company also produced special paper machinery, metal-cutting machinery, tube straighteners, and recoilers, and during the Second World War it devoted most of its facilities toward the war effort, producing fire control equipment, shell lathes, aircraft motor mounts, LST towing winches, and critical textile machinery. Aside from his major business interest, Morrison was a director of the White Aircraft Corp., Palmer, Mass. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. He was interested in most sports as a spectator and was himself an active bowler. He was married in Paterson, N.J., Dec. 24, 1898, to Barbara Stuart, daughter of James West of Dundee, Scotland, and had three children: James Rennie; Jessie, who married Donald Gilson White; and John Couper. James L. Morrison died in Glen Rock, N.J., July 20, 1959.

BAKER, Frank Elmer, educator, was born in Clymer, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1877, son of Horace and Amelia Wilhelmina (Simmelinke) Baker, grandson of Horace and Lucretia (Buck) Baker, and great-grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sadler) Baker. His father was a farmer. Frank E. Baker completed the course of study at the State Normal School in Clarion, Pa., in 1895 and was graduated B.A. in 1905 at Allegheny College and M.A. in 1909 at Harvard University. Meanwhile, he was associated with the Pennsylvania school system, teaching in a rural school in Erie County in 1895-96 and serving as principal of a graded school at Spring Creek in 1896-98. Subsequently, he was principal of the Union School at Clymer, N.Y., during 1898-1900 and of the Union School at Randolph, N.Y., during 1900-02, vice-president of Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, the next year, and principal of the high school in Greensburg, Pa., during 1905-08. After receiving his master's degree at Harvard he was head of the science department during 1909-11 at the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Polytechnic Institute Preparatory School. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was principal of the State Normal School in Edinboro from 1911 to 1920 and of the State Normal School in East Stroudsburg during 1920-23. He then went to Wisconsin to serve as principal of the State Normal School in Milwaukee, a post he occupied during 1923-25. When the teacher training program in Wisconsin was reorganized in the latter year, he was named president of the State Teachers College in Milwaukee and held that post until his retirement in 1946. Thereafter until his death he made his home in North Carolina. Aside from his major educational activities Baker was a lecturer at summer sessions at Pennsylvania State College in 1923 and at Northwestern University in 1934, 1937, 1938, and 1939. Additionally, he was visiting professor at the University of Illinois in the summer of 1940. Baker brought to the teacher training institution in Milwaukee a strongly developed theory and philosophy regarding the type of education best suited to developing teachers of high standards of excellence. One of his first steps was to raise the qualifications for admission so that before long only those students graduating from high school in the upper half of their class were eligible for admission. With the higher level of student material thus obtained, he was then able to set into motion a stimulating program of academic experimentation and a drastic extension of practice-teaching experiences. To enable student teachers to acquire skills under diversified conditions, Baker directed that practice teaching be extended to rural schools in areas adjacent to Milwaukee, to high schools, and to special schools for the handicapped, as well as the city elementary schools. Further, he initiated state supervision of nuns who were in training for teaching in the Milwaukee parochial schools. His own varied experiences in teaching and working with curriculums for teacher training had made him aware of the weaknesses of the traditional separate courses in methods, practice teaching, and other professional areas. Therefore, in the 1930's he became a leader in introducing and developing the method of professional training that was to become known as the Integrated Course in Elementary Education. Under this new system, the student's theoretical and practical work was integrated in a program that required the student to engage in practice teaching to provide experience in an actual situation for half of the year, while the remainder of the year was devoted to working with a college tutor. This so-called experi-

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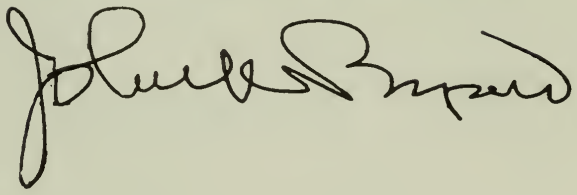

ence method was so successfully applied by Baker that the teachers college in Milwaukee became a focus of attention for those engaged in teacher education not only in this country but also abroad. The college was one among the seven teachers colleges selected by the American Education Council in 1938 for a five-year study, and in 1941 it was selected by the School of Education of Harvard University as a laboratory for the study of modern teaching methods. In addition, Baker introduced the workshop method of instruction in the English department, evolved a workable plan in student government, and placed faculty-administration relations on a democratic level. In 1940 he supervised the summer seminar workshops held in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin. Also during his administration the school became a four-year degree-granting institution. Finally, he administered a three-year grant made by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to the State Teachers College in Milwaukee in 1939, under which $2000 was allotted annually for the purchase of books. Active in civic matters, Baker served as a member of the Public Land Commission of the City of Milwaukee during 1927-29, as a trustee of Allegheny College during 1926-29, and as a member of the national panel of arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association in 1929 and again in 1942. During the First World War he was a district chairman of Liberty Loan drives in Edinboro, Pa., and during the Second World War he was a member of the Enemy Alien Hearing Board of the Eastern District of Wisconsin and an adviser to the Institute of Propaganda Analysis. Baker's writings in the field of education were numerous. He contributed the chapters on "The Status of Teacher Education in America" and "Democratic Control and Administration of Teacher-Educating Institutions" to the fourth yearbook of the John Dewey Society, entitled "Teachers for Democracy" (1940). Among the more than forty articles by him published in the professional journals, the most noteworthy were "Experimental Attitude in Teacher Training" (Elem. Education Jour., June 1932), "Integrated Professional Experiences as a Basis for Learning and as a Substitute for Formal Courses in Education" (Natl. Education Assn. Proc., 1933), "Educating Teachers by the Experience Method" (Childhood Education, Dec. 1935), "Innovations in Teacher Training" (Progressive Education, Dec. 1937), "Responsibilities of Education to Contemporary Society" (Amer. Teacher, Oct. 1940), and "Teacher Education for International Cooperation" (Harvard Educational Rev., Jan. 1945). An honorary M.A. degree in 1915 and an honorary L.H.D. degree in 1929 were conferred upon him by Allegheny College. Baker held a position of leadership in professional organizations, serving as president of the American Association of Teachers Colleges in 1933-34 and of the American Association of Teacher Education Institutions in Metropolitan Areas in 1941, vice-president of the Mid-West Progressive Education Association during 1938-40, a member of the executive board of the Progressive Education Association of America from 1934 to 1944, and a member of the National Council of Education in 1941. He was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the John Dewey Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Kappa Phi Kappa, and Phi Kappa Psi. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Democrat. For recreation he enjoyed gardening, tennis, swimming, and spectator sports. He was married twice: (1) in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 14, 1911, to Florence Howard, daughter of George Fowler of that place, a fur salesman; his first wife died in 1925; (2) in New York city, Nov. 1, 1926, to Ruth Mary, daughter of Joseph Funk Geiser of Stroudsburg, Pa., an electrical engineer. He had two sons, Robert Fowler and Frank Richard. His death occurred in Mountain Home, N.C., Apr. 19, 1961.

BYARD, John Kenneth, lawyer and antiquarian, was born at Fly Creek, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1885, son of John and Della (Fitch) Byard. His father was a landowner. John K. Byard was graduated A.B. in 1908 at Williams College and LL.B. in 1911 at Columbia University, having served as editor-in-chief of the Columbia Law Review in the latter year. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1911 and began law practice with the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, New York city, with which he was associated for three years. In 1914 he formed a law partnership with Stephen Bell as the firm of Bell & Byard, and he remained with this firm for a number of years. The firm specialized in real estate and mortgage law and corporate reorganization. For a time he served, upon recommendation of the state superintendent of banks, as president and a director of the Eagle Savings & Loan Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. During the First World War he worked in a civilian capacity for the French High Commission in New York city, procuring port and other necessary facilities for the shipment of munitions to France. In the 1930's he was associated with the law and real estate departments of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and subsequently he was in charge of mortgage investments for that company in Westchester County, N.Y., and in New England. He retired from the practice of law in 1942. Interested in antiques from his boyhood, Byard moved his residence from New York city to Silvermine, Conn., in 1920 and began collecting fine old pieces of furniture, folk art, and accessories. This avocation eventually became his full-time activity, and he earned a national reputation as an authority on Early American antiques. For many years he maintained an antique shop in Silvermine, where he specialized in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century furniture and crafts of New England. In 1929 he restored the Silvermine Tavern, furnishing this country inn with Early American pieces, and he was owner of the tavern until 1948. He was also a founder of the Silvermine Artists Guild. Byard served as consultant to Mrs. J. Watson Webb, founder of the Shelburne (Vt.) Museum, and to Henry N. Flynt, who was engaged in the restoration of Old Deerfield Village in Massachusetts. While resident in New York city he served as president and a director of Sutton Place House, a settlement on the East Side, and as an antiquarian he served for a number of years as a trustee of the Early American Industries Association. His collection of nearly 100 American folk paintings was presented to Colby College, Waterville, Maine, by Mr. and Mrs. Ellerton M. Jette, and representative examples of his collections of antiques were preserved in Winterthur, Del., and Williamsburg, Va. A memorial library was established in his honor at Old Deerfield Village, and a memorial plaque was hung in his name at the Shelburne Museum. Hartwick College, Oneonta, N.Y., conferred an honorary Ph.D. degree upon him in 1957. Byard was a life member of the Pocumtuck Valley Historical Society and a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservations, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Connecticut Landmarks Society. During his years in New York city he was active in Christ Church Methodist as a member of the board, the church choir, and the music committee. He also served as a member of the board of missions and church extension of the New York East Conference of The Methodist Church. In later years his religious affiliation was with the Norwalk (Conn.) Methodist Church, which he served as chairman of the finance committee, chairman of the Norwalk World Service Seminars, and member of the

centennial building committee. Following his death this church dedicated a commemorative tablet in his honor. Byard was married in Germantown, Pa., Jan. 29, 1916, to Dorothy Lutwyche, daughter of Nathaniel Archer Randolph of Philadelphia, Pa., a physician. He died without issue in Silvermine, Conn., Sept. 3, 1959.

BRISTOL, Leverett Dale, physician and public health official, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1880, son of Frank Milton and Nellie (Frisbie) Bristol. His first paternal American ancestor was Henry Bristow, who came to this country from England about 1650 and settled in New Haven, Conn. From Henry and his wife, Lydia Browne, the descent was through Henry and Desire (Smith) Bristol, Amos and Joanna (Parker) Bristol, Zelus and Lydia (Munson) Bristol, Leverett and Elizabeth Ann (Cowles) Bristol, and Leverett and Angeline (Butterfield) Bristol, the grandparents of Leverett D. Bristol. His father (q.v.) was a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. The son was graduated

B.S. in 1903 at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and M.D. in 1907 at Johns Hopkins University. Subsequently, he received the degree of doctor of public health at Harvard University in 1918. Meanwhile, in 1907-08 he was assistant instructor of bacteriology and pathology at the Syracuse University Medical School. From 1908 to 1913 he practiced medicine in Saint Paul, Minn., and was medical referee for the Travelers Insurance Co. in the midwestern section of this country. He was associate professor of bacteriology at Syracuse University in 1913-14, professor of bacteriology and pathology at the University of North Dakota and director of the state health laboratories during 1914-16, and fellow and assistant in preventive medicine and hygiene at Harvard University Medical School in 1916-17. From the last-named year until 1921 he served as commissioner of health of the State of Maine. He was professor of preventive medicine and public health at the University of Minnesota in 1922-23, county health officer and director of health demonstrations in Cattaraugus County, N.Y., during 1923-25, and executive officer of health demonstrations sponsored by the Milbank Memorial Fund at the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Center, New York city, during 1925-29. In the last-named year he became the first health director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York city, a position he held until 1944. He was executive director of the Hospital Council of Greater New York in 1944-45, commissioner of the Maine State Department of Health and Welfare during 1945-47, and director of the division of cancer control of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health from 1948 until his retirement in 1949. As commissioner of health in Maine during and after the First World War, Bristol organized the official health activities of that state and established a modern department of health with fully staffed health districts and bureaus. Additionally, several town health unions were organized for rural health administration during his tenure as commissioner. As the first official county health officer in Cattaraugus County, N.Y., Bristol organized and directed the original county health unit in New York state. This unit was regarded as a model rural health organization and an example for other counties and states. While executive director of health demonstrations at the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Center in New York city, he directed neighborhood campaigns against diphtheria, tuberculosis, and other diseases common to urban life. He served as a member of the advisory committee on neighborhood health centers of the New York City Department of Health and organized and directed a community health council in the congested East Side district. The council was composed of practicing physicians and representatives of the New York City Department of Health, New York City Board of Education, and many other public and private cooperating agencies, including several hospitals. Its purpose was the intensive study and control of sickness and accidents and the conservation of health. It was largely as a result of Bristol's work in this field that New York city undertook the development of neighborhood health districts and health center buildings throughout the city. Soon after his appointment as health director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Bristol made a detailed survey of health conditions of workers throughout the Bell Telephone System in the United States and Canada and made recommendations for the development of a program of continuous health promotion among employees. Subsequently he was engaged in directing health educational activities and served as a consultant and adviser on health conservation and allied problems for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and for its associated operating companies. A specialist in the fields of preventive medicine, public health, and industrial hygiene, Bristol carried out numerous research investigations on scarlet fever, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases and on mediastinal tumors and the etiology of cancer. He was the author of "Industrial Health Service" (1933) and of the chapter on the health of office workers in the "Handbook of Business Administration" (1931) and the chapter on industrial medicine in the "Cyclopedia of Medicine" (1940). He also contributed many articles to the medical journals, including "Enzyme Theory of Cancer Etiology" (Med. Record, Jan. 1916), "Infantile Paralysis and Animal Distemper" (Jour. Med. Research, Jan. 1918), "Relation of Lymphocyte to Cancer" (Jour. AMA, Apr. 1919), "The Relation of the Public Health Officer and the Private Practitioner of Medicine" (ibid., Nov. 1923), "Scarlet Fever as a Reaction of Hypersensitiveness to Streptococcus Protein" (Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, Dec. 1923), "An Appraisal Form for Industrial Health Service" (Amer. Jour. Pub. Health, Dec. 1932), and "The Enzyme or Catalyst

Theory of Cancer" (Med. Record, Jan. 1935). From 1927 to 1945 he made his residence in Montclair, N.J., where he was an organizer, president, and a director of the Montclair Bureau of Public Health Nursing and chairman of the advisory committee on health of the Montclair Council of Social Agencies. He later served as president of the council, and at various times he was a member of the executive committee of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, president of the Essex County (N.J.) Tuberculosis League, and chairman on industrial diseases of the New Jersey Health and Welfare Conference. During 1919-24 he served as a trustee of Wesleyan University. He was a member of the advisory board of the American Museum of Health, New York city, a member of the board of directors of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, and general chairman during 1944-48 of the Health Advisory Council, Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He also served as a member of the advisory committee on nursing of the New York City Department of Health and a member of the joint advisory committee on industrial hygiene of that department and the New York State Department of Labor. During the First World War he served as surgeon, with rank of major, in the U.S. Public Health Service Reserve. During the Second World War he was medical member of the advisory panel on fuel oil rationing of the U.S. Office of Price Administration and a consultant on health and safety to the U.S. War Production Board. Bristol was a diplomate of the American Board of Preventive Medicine, an honorary member of the International Society of Medical Health Officers and of the Society of Safety Engineers of Canada, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, National Tuberculosis Association, New Jersey Health and Sanitation Association (pres. 1939), Public Health Association of New York (pres. 1944), Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, and Alpha Kappa Kappa. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing was his favorite recreation and dog breeding his principal hobby. He was married in Hartford, Conn., June 27, 1907, to Addie Louise, daughter of Frank James Knox of that city, a merchant, and had three children: Corabelle, who married Richard Osborn Rice; Adelaide, who married (1) Livingston Lord Satterthwaite and (2) Charles R. L. Halley; and Leverett Frisbie. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 20, 1957.

KIRK, Edwin, paleontologist, was born in Richland, S.Dak., Dec. 6, 1884, son of Nathan Allen and Caroline (Freeman) Kirk. His first paternal American ancestor was Roger Kirk, of English birth, who came to this country from the north of Ireland about 1712 and settled in Pennsylvania. From Roger and his wife, Elizabeth Richards, the descent was through William and Mary Robinson, Elisha and Mary Allen, and Nathan and Catherine White, who were the grandparents of Edwin Kirk. His father was a lawyer and judge. The son attended public schools of Sioux City and Burlington, Iowa, and was graduated B.S. at Columbia University in 1907 (Ph.D. 1911). Appointed a junior geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., in 1909, he was advanced to assistant geologist in 1911, associate geologist in 1913, paleontologist in 1914, and geologist in 1920. He continued as geologist with the survey until the close of his life. In 1955 he served as stratigraphic paleontologist to the Bolivia-Argentine Exploration Corp., which explored Argentina and neighboring countries for oil. An invertebrate paleontologist, Kirk became internationally known as an expert on fossils and a leading authority on fossil crinoids. He also was an expert on the geology of the western United States and Alaska and beginning in 1936 identified the stratigraphic collections sent in to the survey. Until his death he continued independent research on Paleozoic echinoderms. From 1952 to 1955 he assisted in the preparation of "The World We Live In" series for Life magazine. He contributed more than sixty articles to scientific journals, including "Paleozoic Glaciation in Southeastern Alaska" (Amer. Jour. Sci., 1918), "Notes on an Early Collection of Paleozoic Fossils from Ellesmereland" (ibid., 1925), "Corynecrinus, a New Devonian Crinoid Genus" (Proc. U.S. National Mus., 1934), "Eupachycrinus and Related Carboniferous Crinoid Genera" (Jour. Paleontol., 1937), "Seven New Genera of Carboniferous Crinoidea Inadunata" (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 1940), "Corythocrinus, a New Inadunate Crinoid Genus from the Lower Mississippian" (Jour. Paleontol., May 1946), "Redefinition of Actinocrinus Parvus Shumard" (Amer. Jour. Sci., Sept. 1946), and "Two New Inadunate Crinoid Genera from the Middle Devonian" (ibid., Nov.

1948). During the First World War, Kirk assisted in the war effort by hunting for rare minerals. He received a medal in 1955 from the U.S. Department of the Interior for his contributions to its geological survey program. Active in the Boy Scouts of America, he was a scoutmaster and a member of the organization's Washington, D.C., city council. He was a fellow of the Geological Society of America and a member of the Paleontological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington Academy of Science, Paleontological Society of Japan, the Society of Colonial Wars, American Ceramic Society, Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Xi, the Masonic order, and the Kiln Club of Washington. His religious affiliation was with the Religious Society of Friends. Kirk was a student of Oriental art and collected Chinese and Japanese ceramics, glass, bronzes, and pictures. He also collected American antique silver and furniture and specialized in the propagation of chrysanthemums, developing a number of new varieties that were shown at the annual chrysanthemum show in Wash-

ington. Further, he was an expert rifleman. He was married in Charlottesville, Va., June 26, 1913, to Page, daughter of Stevens Mason Taylor, a mining engineer, and had two children, Mary Mann Page, who married James Charles Moyer, and Edwin Roger. Edwin Kirk died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, 1955.

STRAUS, Roger Williams, business executive, was born in New York city, Dec. 14, 1891, son of Oscar Solomon and Sarah (Lavanburg) Straus. His father (q.v.) came to this country from Bavaria (later part of Germany) in 1854 and settled in New York city, where he was a merchant; he was later a philanthropist and diplomat. Roger W. Straus received his preparatory education at the Collegiate School, New York city, and the Lawrenceville (N.J.) School and was graduated Litt. B. in 1913 at Princeton University. Entering the employ of the American Smelting & Refining Co. in the following year, he was made secretary of its safety, labor, and welfare committee and of its construction committee in 1915 and served as assistant to Daniel Guggenheim (q.v.), then chairman of the board, during 1915-20. He was elected a director of the company in 1916 and was named assistant to the president in 1920 and a vice-president in 1923. He was elected president of the company in 1944 and continued in that capacity until 1947, when he became chairman of the board, the position he held until his retirement in April, 1957. The American Smelting & Refining Co. was incorporated in 1899 as a consolidation of a number of mines, smelteries, and refineries. Two years later Daniel Guggenheim negotiated the sale of the Guggenheim mining and smelting interests to the company for $45,200,000. In 1905 it acquired a controlling stock interest in the Federal Mining & Smelting Co. and made a contract, which later was extended indefinitely, to buy that company's metal output. In the same year American Smelting & Refining Co. organized and acquired control of the American Smelters Securities Co., which owned and operated various mines and smelteries until 1923, when it was dissolved and its assets taken over by the parent company. In 1923 the American Smelting & Refining Co. acquired a substantial interest in the Mining Trust, Ltd., England, having previously managed that company's subsidiaries, Mount Isa Mines, Ltd., and Britannia Lead Co., Ltd. In 1932 it acquired the business and assets of the Federated Metals Corp. and in 1934 contracted with the Kildum Mining Corp. to erect and develop a mill and to manage it for a period of twenty years. In 1936 the company acquired a minority interest in the Saudi Arabia Mining Syndicate, Ltd., which held a gold prospecting concession from the government of Saudi Arabia, and joined with three other concerns in exercising an option on property then held by Big Bell Mines, Ltd., which constituted a large low-grade gold ore deposit in Australia. It also acquired a minority interest in Continental Kirkland Mines, Ltd., owners of a gold property in the Kirkland Lake district of Ontario, Canada. In 1940 the company purchased the assets of the Andrews Lead Co., including plants in Long Island City, N.Y., and Cambridge, Mass. That business was carried on as a department of the company except for lead-burning operations, which were transferred to a wholly owned subsidiary, the Andrews Lead Construction Corp., New York city. Construction of a zinc refinery in Corpus Christi, Tex., was completed in 1942, and in the same year the company acquired Cia Mexicana El Zinc, S.A., which owned or leased mining properties in the Taxco district of Mexico. In 1943 the lead and zinc mine property near Magdalena, N.Mex., of the Ozark Mine & Smelting Co. was purchased, and in 1945 the company purchased the stock of the Mike Horse Mining & Milling Co., lead and zinc producers in Montana. The American Smelting & Refining Co. and its subsidiaries constituted the largest smelter and refiner of minerals and scrap metals in the world by the time of Straus's retirement in 1957 and were primarily engaged in the custom smelting and refining of non-ferrous materials and in the sale of refined metals. The organization also engaged in mining and milling operations at various owned, leased, or managed properties. Besides treating materials from its own mining operations and material purchased from others, American Smelting & Refining Co. carried on smelting and refining on toll, or the practice of treating products for a consideration in either money or metals and then returning the refined metals to the owner. The business also included the buying, reconditioning, and selling of non-ferrous scrap and secondary metals and the recovery and sale of by-products from smelting and refining operations. To a limited extent it also manufactured, fabricated, and sold non-ferrous metal products. Its principal products included copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, arsenic, nickel sulphate, sulphuric acid, copper sulphate, zinc dust, platinum, palladium, cadmium, thallium, bismuth, selenium, tellurium, coal, and coke. Aside from his responsibilities with the American Smelting & Refining Co., Straus was vice-president and a director of the Federal Mining & Smelting Co. and a director of the General Cable Corp., New York Telephone & Telegraph Co., Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., and the New York Life Insurance Co. Interested in the furtherance of religious tolerance, Straus was a founder in 1928 and co-chairman thereafter until his death of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He was the author of "Religious Liberty and Democracy" (1939) and of numerous articles on religious liberty. He also served as co-editor of "The American Way" (1936). He rendered public service as a trustee of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, Hebrew University in Palestine, and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, of which he was at one time president. Additionally, he served at various times as a member of the board of governors of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel, a member of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and a member of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee. He was honorary president of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods and from 1940 to 1951 was honorary vice-chairman of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York. He was also president of the Fred L. Lavanburg Foundation and a member-at-large of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. In 1954 he served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the 9th General Assembly of the United Nations. During the First World War he served in Siberia as an intelligence officer with the U.S. Army. An honorary L.H.D. degree was conferred upon him in 1936 by Bucknell University and an honorary D.H.L. degree in 1943 by Hebrew Union College. In 1936 he was the recipient of the American Hebrew Medal for the promotion of better understanding between Christians and Jews. Straus was a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Legion, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C., and the Bankers Club of America and the National Republican, Princeton, and Lotos clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation was with Emanu-El Congregation, New York city, of which he was vice-president. Politically a Republican, he served as vice-chairman of the Republican National Campaign Committee in 1944. Fishing and playing golf were his principal recreations. He was mar-

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N B Burford

ried in New York city, Jan. 12, 1914, to Gladys, daughter of Daniel Guggenheim (mentioned above), and had three children: Oscar Solomon, Roger Williams, and Florence Guggenheim, who married Max Abram Hart. Roger W. Straus died in Liberty, N.Y., July 28, 1957.

BROWARD, Napoleon Bonaparte, governor of Florida, was born in Duval County, Fla., Apr. 19, 1857, son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Mary Doreas (Parsons) Broward, grandson of John and Margaret (Tucker) Broward, and great-grandson of Francois and Sarah (Bell) Brouard. His great-grandfather, a Huguenot, came to this country shortly before the Revolutionary War, settling first in Charleston, S.C., and later moving to Duval County. Orphaned at an early age, Napoleon B. Broward strove to earn a livelihood on the family's war-ravaged plantation and was able to attend rural schools for only two terms. Later he worked in a lumber camp and an orange grove and spent three years on an uncle's river boat on the Saint Johns River in Florida. Eventually he became one of the most expert pilots on the river. During 1876-78 he worked aboard various vessels on the New England coast, including a Cape Cod fishing schooner aboard which he passed several months on the Grand Banks off Newfoundland. Returning to Florida in 1878, Broward became a wheelman and later captain of a river boat on the Saint Johns River and by the end of 1882 had acquired an interest in the boat business of David Kemps of New Berlin, Fla. Afterwards he was for three years captain of the "Kate Spencer," a freight and passenger steamer. During these years Broward became one of the best known and most respected figures in the shipping business on the Saint Johns River. He entered public life in 1888, when he was appointed sheriff of Duval County to replace an incumbent whom the governor had forced to resign. At that time Duval County, which contained the city of Jacksonville, was the most populous in Florida, and Broward rose steadily to prominence in Democratic political circles as the leader of a movement to curb the influence on public affairs exerted by the railroads, land companies, and other corporations. He also became an outstanding proponent of a plan to drain the Florida Everglades and convert the land thus reclaimed to the uses of agriculture. Although he was defeated for election to the office of sheriff in 1888, he was reappointed to that office in 1889 when his chosen successor failed to qualify. He was elected sheriff of Duval County in 1890 and was again returned to that office in 1892, but during one of the most turbulent periods in Florida's political history he was removed from office by the governor in December, 1894. Meanwhile, during a phosphate land boom in 1890 he formed a mining company. The venture was not successful, however, and he lost heavily. Early in 1895, with his brother, Montcalm Broward, and a friend, he began construction of a powerful ocean-going tug named the "Three Friends," symbolic of its triple ownership. Following the tug's completion in 1896, Broward engaged in filibustering expeditions on behalf of a group of Cuban expatriates who were seeking to foment a rebellion in Cuba. He personally commanded the "Three Friends" on its first trip to Cuba in March, 1896, and during the months preceding the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the exploits of the vessel, which was twice seized by U.S. authorities who were attempting to enforce the neutrality laws, made it famous as a gun-runner. Broward took a leading part locally in the presidential campaign of 1896 and was himself returned to office as sheriff of Duval County. Though not then a member of the Florida legislature, he played a vital role in securing the passage by that body in 1897 of an act reestablishing the state railroad commission, which had been abolished in 1891. He was elected to the Florida House of Representatives in 1900 and while serving in the legislature was the author of a measure that effected a redistricting of the state. He also helped to obtain passage of an act establishing a state-wide primary system and a law making incurable insanity on the part of either husband or wife a just ground for divorce. This measure, widely known as the Flagler law, attracted national attention and was later repealed. During 1901-04 he served as a member of the State Board of Health. He resumed business activity in 1901 as president of the Jacksonville Towing & Wrecking Co., which he had helped to organize in 1897. His business success, his growing prominence in the councils of his party, his activities as a delegate to political conventions, and his support of liberal causes culminated in his nomination in 1904 as the Democratic candidate for governor of Florida. He was overwhelmingly elected to that office and was inaugurated Jan. 3, 1905. During the four years of his administration as governor, a number of the legislative measures that he had advocated were written into law. First and foremost was his Everglades drainage program. This was administered by a board of control of which he was chairman. During his administration two large dredging units, purchased through the sale of Everglades land, were put to work cutting drainage canals, and at the end of his term of office two more dredges were under construction. Other measures adopted by the Florida legislature and inspired or proposed by Broward included those creating a board of control to administer state-supported colleges and universities, moving the seat of the University of Florida from Lake City to Gainesville, extending the length of the public school term, and authorizing the construction of an official residence for the governor and his family in Tallahassee, which the Browards were the first to occupy. Several additional measures that he supported were also enacted by the legislature, including a new food and drug law, an act to regulate the employment of minors, and an act reforming the administration of the state hospital for the insane. During his term of office Broward became increasingly active in the national drainage movement, visiting Washington, D.C., frequently to consult members of Congress and other federal officials. He attended and addressed the National Drainage Congress in Baltimore, Md., in 1907 and was elected president of the National Drainage Association for the year 1908. In the latter year he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Upon completion of his term as governor in January, 1909, Broward resumed business life as president of the Jacksonville Towing & Wrecking Co. and of the Our Home Life Insurance Co., which he was instrumental in organizing. Later in that year he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of U.S. senator from Florida and in the second primary in 1910 defeated James P. Taliaferro (q.v.), the incumbent of that office, and thus received the Democratic nomination. His death occurred prior to the election. Broward was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Maccabees. In religion he was a Presbyterian. He was married twice: (1) in New Berlin, Fla., Jan. 10, 1883, to Caroline Georgia, daughter of David Kemps (mentioned above); his first wife died later in that year; (2) in Jacksonville, May 5, 1887, to Annie Isabell, daughter of Alexander Mitchell Douglas of that city, a ship owner and orange grower, and had nine children: Annie Dorcas, who married Thomas Halstead Starrett; Josephine, who married Frank Carlton Beckley; Enid Lyle, who married Lucius Augustus Hardee; Elsie Hortense, who married Allan Mason Dumas; Ella Jeannette, who married Edwin Leonard Shevlin;

Agnes Carolyn, who married Howard Reid Craig; Florida Douglass, who married Henry Neill Segrest; Elizabeth Hutchison, who married William Randall Crawford, Jr.; and Napoleon Bonaparte. His death occurred in Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 1, 1910.

DELEHANTY, James Andrew, judge, was born in Hydeville, Vt., Aug. 3, 1878, son of James and Mary (Hatch) Delehanty and grandson of Patrick and Mary (Harney) Delehanty. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland around the 1840's and settled in Castleton, Vt. His father owned and operated a slate quarry. After attending schools in Hydeville and Castleton, James A. Delehanty studied at the Rutland (Vt.) English and Classical Institute, and was graduated LL.B. in 1898 and LL.M. in 1899 at the New York Law School. In the latter year he was admitted to the New York state bar, and he practiced in several New York city firms until, in 1906, he became secretary to Thomas C. O'Sullivan, then judge of the Court of General Sessions. Upon leaving that post in 1910 he spent the following six years on the staff of the district attorney in New York city, first under Charles S. Whitman (q.v.) and later under Charles A. Perkins, serving as assistant district attorney and acting district attorney. In 1912 he prepared the case for the prosecution against four gunmen and Charles Becker, police lieutenant, for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, gambler. This case, which resulted in the conviction and execution of the five accused, received national attention. In 1916 he was appointed by Whitman, who had become governor of New York state, to fill an unexpired term as judge of the Court of General Sessions, in which he served for one year. In that period he held, in the Bernstein case, that a statute permitting longer terms of imprisonment for streetwalkers found to be frequent offenders was unconstitutional, inasmuch as the prisoner was not assured of a real opportunity to litigate the charge of prior convictions and was thus in danger of being deprived of liberty without due process of law. With the support of Republicans, Progressives, and independent Democrats, Delehanty ran for election to a full term on this bench, but was defeated by the Democratic organization candidate, John F. McIntyre. The vote was close and Delehanty, having received reports of fraud, secured the authorization of the attorney general to contest the election. Represented by Charles Evans Hughes (q.v.) and other counsel, he carried on litigation until McIntyre's election finally was affirmed four and one-half years later. In 1917 he resumed the private practice of law. Delehanty also lectured at Fordham University Law School in 1917-18 on criminal and partnership law. In this period, on the appointment of Woodrow Wilson (q.v.), he served as a member of the Appeal Board of Selective Service, over which Hughes presided. During the First World War he was appointed to the post of assistant alien property custodian under Francis P. Garvan, an assignment that made it necessary for him to travel abroad. He thereafter headed, successively, the law firms of Delehanty, Giffin & Hannon; Delehanty, Giffin, Hannon & Evans; and Delehanty, Hannon, Evans & Loughran. When John T. Loughran (q.v.), a member of the last-named firm, was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1930, the firm continued under the name of Delehanty, Hannon & Evans. Delehanty was in 1933 appointed by Herbert H. Lehman, then New York state governor, to succeed John P. O'Brien (q.v.) as surrogate of New York County. In the fall of the same year Delehanty was elected to a full 14-year term, with the support of all parties. Upon expiration of this term, he was renominated by all parties and re-elected. In December, 1948, having reached the statutory retirement age of seventy, he resumed private practice, and he thereafter served until his death as counsel to the firm of Vaughan & Lyons, New York city. As surrogate, Delehanty presided for sixteen years over a court dealing annually with decedents' estates valued in excess of $500,000,000. The largest court of its kind in the nation, its decisions were followed by many other courts. Characterized by their opposition to arbitrary power and by support of individual liberty, Delehanty's opinions were noted for careful analysis of both facts and law, logical organization, and clear and forceful style. During his tenure the court was presented with problems raised by economic instability and war. In a period of increasing costs of administration and of decreased returns on invested funds, he took effective measures to safeguard the lawful interests of estate beneficiaries and of fiduciaries. His work as a probate judge was supplemented by his activities as an adviser on legislation in the same field to the New York state legislature, both during his years on the bench and after his return to private practice. In 1939 an amendment sponsored by him was passed by the legislature, authorizing the surrogate to retain funds in trust that might be confiscated if paid to an estate beneficiary resident in a foreign country. As a result, the diversion of funds from American estates to the support of totalitarian governments could be ended (Surrogate's Court Act S.269, Am. L. 1939, ch. 343). In 1943, in the case entitled Matter of Grauds, he held that the Soviet Republic of Latvia, which had nationalized all Latvian shipping, could claim no rights in a Latvian citizen's steamship property in the United States. Although Fricis Vilnis Grauds was unable to escape from Latvia and died under communist rule, he did succeed in getting his family to this country and in providing for their future under American law (180 Misc. 552, 558; 189 Misc. 861; 41 N.Y.S. 2d 263; 43 N.Y.S. 2d 803, 812). In Matter of Beadleston (1933), Delehanty took the position that executors who had retained speculative securities for more than two years in a generally declining market with the hope of regaining lost capital value and who had thereby worked harm to an estate, had acted in good faith and should not be penalized, since many persons of wide business experience had dealt with their own securities in precisely the same way after the collapse of the stock market in 1929 (146 Misc. 548). He condemned a fiduciary in Matter of Butterworth (1936) for claiming a commission on the whole value of collateral pledged to secure a debt rather than on a decedent's equity in that collateral, and notified all fiduciaries who might thus have profited in the past at the expense of estate beneficiaries that they were liable to a demand for reimbursement with legal interest (158 Misc. 477, 480). In Matter of Wenkhous (1936) he granted limited letters of administration to the paramour of a seaman, thus permitting her to sue for damages for the loss, caused by his death, to the couple's child (158 Misc. 663). He decided in Matter of Wolfe (1937) that a testamentary trust set up by a scholar for the education of a younger brother was to endure for the entire lifetime of that brother, pointing out that the testator had provided for his brother in the hope that the latter would develop into a man of quality like the former (164 Misc. 504). In 1943, in Matter of Sicher, he criticized tax officials of the U.S. government for forcing estate representatives to agree to an arbitrary and irrational tax because of fear of still larger exactions that might be made and because of fear of litigation that would damage estate assets, thereby affirming the right of citizens to be secure against payment of taxes in excess of the amounts actually due (183 Misc. 890). He refused in Matter of Erickson (1945) to permit trustees to draw commissions at an increased rate authorized

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by a new statute, namely 110 per cent of income commissions to be charged annually to principal, because of a waiver implied in their qualification as trustees; in addition, he expressed the view that the new statute was contrary to sound trust administration (184 Misc. 830). In 1946, in Matter of Bank of New York, he issued the first detailed instructions on the operation of the Discretionary Common Trust Fund authorized by the New York Banking Law as a consequence of experience with investments during the depression, a type of fund making possible the investment of small amounts of money with the same assurance of safety that a large investment with diversification of risk could secure for the investor (189 Misc. 459). In the administration of his court Delehanty strove to keep court costs at a minimum in terms not only of money but also of time, opposing all purely dilatory tactics, and year after year he kept his calendar up to date. In his advisory work with the legislature, as well as by his opinions, Delehanty contributed to the clarification and development of estate law and practice. From 1933 to 1960 he was a member of the executive committee of the Surrogates' Association, during 1946-48 acting as chairman. During this 27-year period he was active in making recommendations for the amendment of statutes, in drafting legislative bills, and in placing at the disposal of legislators his experience and his studies. He was instrumental, for example, in producing laws that among other reforms rendered fraud more difficult, deprived the common-law marriage of legal standing, and increased the inheritance rights of both husbands and wives. One reason for such legislative work on the part of judges who specialized in the probate field, he wrote in 1955, was that estate beneficiaries, being unorganized and inarticulate, had no voice to present their needs to the legislature except the surrogate's voice, and it was only the surrogate who was able to make known these needs in the public interest. In 1952, Delehanty accepted an appointment without compensation as deputy police commissioner of the City of New York in order to investigate the possible influence of national gambling interests upon the Police Department. In this capacity he conducted two departmental trials that resulted in the dismissal of twenty-eight policemen accused of taking bribes from one Harry Gross, then alleged head of an illegal bookmaking operation. He was active in various causes of a philanthropic, religious, governmental, economic, and legal character. He was a member of the American and New York State bar associations, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the American Law Institute, the National Legal Aid Association, the Legal Aid Society, the National Arts Club, the American-Irish Historical Society, the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the New York Athletic Club. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was an independent Democrat. Reading, motoring, swimming, and playing tennis were among Delehanty's recreational interests. He was married in Bristol, Vt., Sept. 4, 1901, to Elizabeth, daughter of Augustus Schaefer of the U.S. Immigration Service in New York city, and had four children: Ambrose; Elizabeth, who married Liam O'Connor; Isabel, who married Jeremiah Patrick Lyons; and Alice, who married Paul Joseph Weaver. He died in New York city, Apr. 26, 1960.

FREUND, Gustav II, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 24, 1913, son of Erwin Oscar Aberle and Rosalind (Heims) Freund. Gustav Freund II completed his preparatory education at the Harvard School for Boys in Chicago and subsequently was a student at Oberlin College, the Illinois Institute of Technology, and the University of Chicago. In 1938 he became associated as a junior executive and salesman with the Visking Corp., Chicago, which was founded by his father in 1926 for the production of an artificial sausage casing made of cellulose. Freund was made a director of the company in 1941, general manager of its plastic division in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1945, and general manager of its food-casing division in 1948. He became treasurer of the company in 1954 and at the time of his death was serving as vice-president, treasurer, and a director. Prior to the establishment of the Visking Corp., the sausage manufacturing industry had been dependent upon the use of animal casings for its products. With the development of the Visking casing, which provided a seamless, transparent tubing of a constant and uniform quality, sausage makers were enabled to utilize mass production methods in manufacturing their products. Research for improved products was continued under both the Freunds and also under the company's second president, J. Paul Smith (q.v. for company history). By 1950 Visking casings were being manufactured in some 175 types and sizes. Further, by 1950 the corporation was operating plants in Chicago, Loudon, Tenn., and Lindsay and Ajax in Ontario, Canada, and was employing 1700 people. Following the entry of the United States into the Second World War, the Visking Corp. was requested by the government to undertake the manufacture of plastic material by a method of extrusion of thin plastic tubing from unsupported film made from polyethylene and vinyl resins, and in 1945 a Visking plant was opened in Terre Haute, Ind., for the production of tubing that was utilized as a weather protector for guns, ammunition, and other military equipment. When the war ended, it was decided to convert the Terre Haute plant to peacetime production of plastic materials, and Freund continued as general manager of the new plastics, or Preston, division of the Visking Corp. Under his management the operations were moved to a permanent building in Terre Haute, with 63,600 square feet of floor space, in 1947, and the new plant became a leading producer of polyethylene films. Manufactured under the trade name, Visqueen, the product was used in making such household items as garment bags, appliance covers, table cloth covers, and shower curtains; as a moisture vapor barrier in the construction industry; for innumerable purposes in the packaging industry; and as part of weather balloons for atmospheric research. Plants for the manufacture of Visqueen were subsequently established in Centerville, Calif., and Flemington, N.J., and Visqueen production was also undertaken by the Canadian affiliate, Visking, Ltd. During Freund's management of the food-casing division, commonly known as the Clearing division, the production of Visten tubing and packaging film was added to the products of the company, as was also Tite-wrap, the latter both a product and a process. Freund contributed several inventions that were helpful in the war effort and in the general expansion of the company's products. Of particular note were his developments for new printing techniques to be used in connection with Visking products and for the shaping and sealing of plastic film. Aside from his work with the Visking Corp., he was also vice-president and a director of the Bank of Highland Park, Ill. He was a strong supporter of the Foster Parents Plan, and for a number of years he served as a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Crime Commission. He was a member of the Clearing Industrial Association and the Standard Club of Chicago, the Terre Haute Country Club, and the Camera and Northmoor Country clubs of Highland Park. He was a founding member of the Clearing Flying Club of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Lakeside Jewish Congregation, Highland Park. Politically he was a

Republican. His chief hobby was photography, and he studied electronics and other scientific subjects with his sons. Freund was married in Wabash, Ind., Apr. 27, 1940, to Janet Carolyn, daughter of Henry Wolf of that place, a salesman, and had three sons, Erwin Henry, James Philip, and Arthur Leo. He died in Chicago, Oct. 26, 1956.

BENT, Quincy, business executive, was born in Steelton, Pa., July 28, 1879, son of Luther Stedman and Mary Stearns (Felton) Bent. His first paternal American ancestor was John Bent, who came to this country from England in 1638 and settled in Sudbury, Mass. From John and his wife, Martha, the descent was through Joseph and Elizabeth Bourne, Joseph and Rachel Fuller, Ebenezer and Deborah Fairbanks, Ebenezer and Ruth Crouch, and Ebenezer and Nancy Stedman, the grandparents of Quincy Bent. After receiving his preliminary education at the Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Pa., he was graduated B.A. at Williams College in 1901. For two years following graduation he worked in the Steelton plant of the Pennsylvania Steel Co., of which his father was then president. Bent became superintendent of the Lebanon (Pa.) furnaces of that company in 1903 and manager of the Lebanon plant in 1907. From 1909 to 1916 he was assistant to the president of the Maryland Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md., a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Steel Co. In 1916 he became manager of the Steelton plant of the Pennsylvania Steel Co., and he was continued in that capacity following the acquisition of the Pennsylvania company by the Bethlehem Steel Co. later in the same year. Two years later the Bethlehem Steel Co. named him vice-president in charge of all the company's steel plants, and he maintained that post until his retirement in 1948. He directed the company's operations during both world war periods and the ensuing peacetime developments of the company's steelmaking facilities. Bent became a member of the First Iron Works Association, Inc., of Saugus, Mass., upon its inception in 1943. This organization resulted from the efforts of a number of New England groups that were interested in the reconstruction of the ironworks at Saugus, Mass., which had been in operation from 1645 to 1670 and were the first to produce iron in this country. Bent was instrumental in obtaining financial support for the project of reconstruction from the American Iron and Steel Institute in 1943, and from 1947 until his death he was a director of the association. He also served as a trustee of Williams College from 1921 to 1954. Actively interested in the development program of St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa., he served that institution as a member of the board of trustees from 1923 to 1955 and as president of the board during 1934-36 and again during 1944-49. During the Second World War he was a member of the steel advisory committee of the Army-Navy Munitions Board and chairman of the metallurgical and operations and industry advisory committee and of the sub-committee on steel industry and steel plant expansion of the War Production Board. He also was chairman in 1943-44 of the Joint United Kingdom-Canada-United States of America Metallurgical Mission. In 1944 he was awarded the Gary Medal of the American Iron and Steel Institute and in 1948 he received the Distinguished Service Award of the American Society for Metals. An honorary D.Eng. degree was conferred on him by Lehigh University in 1946 and an honorary LL.D. degree by Williams College in 1953. The last-named college awarded him the Rogerson Cup and Medal in 1948. He was a member of the American and British iron and steel institutes, American Society of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Army Ordnance Association, Alpha Delta Phi, the Philadelphia, Corinthian Yacht, and the Farmers' clubs of Philadelphia, the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., the Essex County Club of Manchester, Mass., and the Saucon Valley Country Club of Bethlehem. His religious affiliation was with the Cathedral Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, of which he was a vestryman for thirty-five years, as well as senior warden for twenty-three years. Politically he was a Republican. His main avocational interest was a 500-acre farm that he owned in the Saucon Valley, near Bethlehem. For active recreation, he enjoyed sailing and hunting. He was married in Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1910, to Deborah Norris, daughter of Horace Brock of Lebanon, Pa., a manufacturer, and had two children: Quincy (died in infancy) and Horace Brock. Quincy Bent died in Bethlehem, Pa., May 5, 1955.

MITTY, John Joseph, archbishop, was born in New York city, Jan. 20, 1884, son of John Francis and Mary Veronica (Murphy) Mitty. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1876 and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was a contractor. After receiving his preliminary education at St. Joseph's School and at De la Salle Institute, both in New York city, John J. Mitty was graduated A.B. at Manhattan College in 1901. He then studied for the priesthood at St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, N.Y., where he was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic Church in 1906. He continued his studies in sacred theology at Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., where an S.T.B. degree was conferred on him in 1907, and at the Major Pontifical Institute, Rome, Italy, where a D.D. degree was conferred on him in 1908. While in Europe, he also attended the Royal University, Munich, Germany. Returning to the United States in 1908, he was made curate at St. Veronica's Church, New York city. After a year in this post he was sent to St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, as professor of theology, continuing at that institution until 1917. During this country's participation in the First World War he served as a chaplain in the U.S. Army, with rank of lieutenant. He was attached to the 49th and 101st Infantry regiments, AEF, and was under fire during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. During 1919-22 he served as pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Highland Falls, N.Y., and during this period was also chaplain of the Roman Catholic Chapel, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. After four years of service as pastor of St. Luke's Church, New York city, he became the youngest priest on record in the United States to be appointed a bishop, upon his elevation to that office in the Diocese of Salt Lake City, Utah, the largest in area in the country. He was consecrated a bishop in New York city by Patrick Cardinal Hayes (q.v.) in 1926 and served as bishop of the Diocese of Salt Lake City until 1932. In the course of his work in that diocese he established a newspaper, the Intermountain Catholic Register, and permitted Duane G. Hunt, who later succeeded him as bishop, to undertake a series of radio broadcasts expounding the Roman Catholic faith. In 1932 he was named coadjutor archbishop of San Francisco, Calif., and three years later he became archbishop of San Francisco, the post he retained until the close of his life. As archbishop of San Francisco, he founded seventy-three new parishes and eleven missions and administered a building program in the course of which 108 new churches were built and seventy-four were substantially renovated or enlarged. Other construction in the archdiocese included the building of 109 new schools and the renovation or enlarging of thirty-nine schools, the erection of fifty-eight new convents, seventy-seven new rectories, twenty-eight youth centers, three new general hospitals, and a convalescent home, as well as the building, enlarging, or renovation of twenty-

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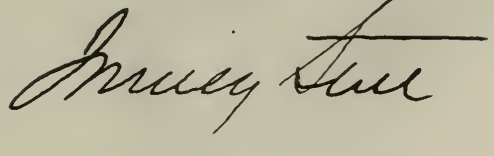

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Guy D. Raymond

seven diocesan buildings. The scope of his work was indicated by the fact that of the 217 elementary and high schools in his archdiocese, which included the city of San Francisco and thirteen counties in northern California, ninety-nine were established by him and more than half of them were built or renovated under his administration. Among his more notable institutional achievements was the construction in 1949 of the Hanna Center for Boys in the Sonoma Valley, a center for the care of neglected boys. In the field of clerical training he initiated a program providing that at least 10 per cent of the priests ordained in the archdiocese should be given special training according to aptitude and further providing that those specializing in secular fields of study should attend institutions best qualified to instruct in such fields, including non-sectarian institutions. In twenty years he ordained more than 800 young men to the priesthood and consecrated eight bishops, five of them natives of the archdiocese. In 1942 he introduced the Red Mass for lawyers and jurists and the White Mass for those who worked in the health services in the archdiocese, as well as an Annual Mass for the members of the motion picture industry. In 1957 he organized a special band of Spanish-speaking priests to bring Mass and the Sacraments to thousands of Mexican migrant laborers who harvested crops in the Santa Clara and San Joaquin valleys of California. Additionally, he expanded the entire program of Catholic social service in the archdiocese, providing branch offices where families and individuals could receive help and expert counsel in most counties. In 1958 he established a Catholic committee for the aged, and by the close of his life seven Catholic service centers for the aged were being operated in the archdiocese. He also doubled the facilities of St. Joseph's College, the junior seminary in Mountainview, Calif., and in 1951 he founded a retreat for women, Vallombrosa, in Menlo Park, Calif. In 1945 he established the Catholic Youth Organization, with its sports and camping activities, in the archdiocese, and in 1950 he founded the Catholic parent-teachers program in the archdiocese. From 1936 to 1956 he served as a member of the board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and during 1946-53 he was chairman of the youth department of that organization. He opened the first United Service Organization center in San Francisco in 1939, and he founded the Chaplains Aid Association, New York city, in 1942, serving as its president until 1948. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by Manhattan College in 1926 and a similar degree by the Catholic University of America in 1935. He received the Legion of Honor of France in 1937 and was made a grand officer of the Military Order of Christ by the government of Portugal in 1939. He was also the recipient of the Honor Key of the John Henry Newman Honorary Society in 1953. In recognition of his benefactions to the Christian Brothers, the order made him an affiliate member in 1949. His death occurred in Menlo Park, Calif., Oct. 15, 1961.

WAINWRIGHT, Guy Alwyn, manufacturer, was born in Noblesville, Ind., Nov. 29, 1889, son of Lucius Morton and Victoria Herriot (Gray) Wainwright. His first paternal American ancestor was William Wainwright, who came to this country from Wales about 1740 and settled in Cheshire, Conn. From William and his wife, Sabra Johnson, the descent was through Jonathan and Lucy Bristol, Samuel and Eunice Griswold, Albert and Sophronia E. Jones, and William Alonzo and Hannah Guy Pontious, the grandparents of Guy A. Wainwright. He received his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering at Purdue University in 1911, and subsequently studied metallurgical engineering abroad for a year. Upon his return to this country he began a continuing association with the Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., of which his father (q.v.) was president. Starting as an efficiency engineer, Guy A. Wainwright was successively general manager and vice-president and general manager, also serving as a director of the company after 1912. He became president of the company upon his father's death in 1931, continuing also as general manager. He served in those capacities until July 1, 1956, when he became chairman of the board, an office which he had previously held from 1931 through 1950. The corporate name was changed in 1946 to the Diamond Chain Company, Inc. In 1950 Wainwright sold his interest in the company to the American Steel Foundries, Chicago, Ill., and thereafter he was a director of that company and continued to be active in the management of the Diamond Chain Company, Inc., until the time of his death. In 1900 his father had become manager of the Diamond chain factory of the American Bicycle Co., Indianapolis, which in the following year became the Diamond chain factory of the Automobile & Cycle Parts Co. and in 1903 became the Diamond chain factory of the Federal Manufacturing Co. In 1905 his father organized the Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Co. and took over the factory. Although the company was originally organized solely for the manufacture of bicycle chains, a continuing program of expansion and diversification of markets was instituted by his father, beginning with the addition of other sizes of chain to the company's line. When Guy A. Wainwright assumed the presidency of the company in 1931, the factory was one of the largest of its kind in the world, agencies were maintained in forty countries, and its products enjoyed a world-wide sale. In subsequent years the usage of roller chain expanded until virtually every manufacturing industry in the country was to some extent a purchaser of chains. Under his direction the company confined its manufacture to chains for the transmission of power and to sprockets. He contributed greatly to company growth. During the years in which he headed the company, the number of employees increased from some 480 persons working a shortened week in 1931 to some 1400 full-time employees in 1955. In the same period plant space was increased by over 30 per cent, and plant capacity was increased some 50 per cent. In addition to his main business interests, Wainwright was a director of the American Fletcher National Bank & Trust Co., Indianapolis. He served on the Mexican border in 1916 as a private and later sergeant major with the 1st Indiana Field Artillery, and when that unit was inducted into federal service as the 150th Field Artillery, 42d (Rainbow) Division, following the entry of this country into the First World War, he was commissioned in the rank of captain, U.S. Army, later advancing to major. During nearly two years of service with the AEF in France he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery and was awarded the Silver Star of the United States and the Croix de Guerre of France for gallantry in action. Wainwright was a member of the American Society for Metals, Bicycle Institute of America, Cycle Parts and Accessories Association, the Masonic order, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Chi, the Chicago (Ill.) Club, and the Indianapolis Athletic, Indianapolis Literary, Dramatic, Players, Rotary, and Columbia clubs of Indianapolis. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening was his principal hobby. His specialty was iris growing, and he was a member of the American Iris Society and a frequent exhibitor and prize-winner. Wainwright was married in Indianapolis, Jan. 3, 1922,

to Jeannette Parrott, daughter of Lawson Moreau Harvey (q.v.), and had three sons: William Harvey, Thomas Guy, and Stephen Andrew. Guy A. Wainwright died in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 26, 1956.

McCARTHY, John Edward, transportation executive, was born in New York city, July 23, 1894, son of John Edward and Mary Catherine (Lover) McCarthy and grandson of Thomas Francis and Mary (Foley) McCarthy. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland in the mid-1800's and settled in New York city. His father was a businessman. John E. McCarthy received his early education at the Epiphany Parish School and at LaSalle Academy in New York city and subsequently studied accounting for six months at New York University. While a student at LaSalle Academy he worked for the Rhab Carriage Co., New York city, and during 1911-14 he was employed by the firm of Kohler & Campbell, piano manufacturers of New York city. In the latter year he became associated with the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, New York city, as a stenographer. Assigned to the company's accounting department, McCarthy was advanced to the post of general bookkeeper within two years and was named chief clerk of the accounting department in 1918. He was acting auditor of the company in 1920-21, assistant secretary during 1921-23, and assistant to the president from 1923 to 1929. Additionally, he served as secretary of the company from 1925 to 1934. He was named vice-president and general manager in 1934, a director in 1935, and president of the company in 1939. McCarthy continued as president and a director of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and of its affiliated and successor companies until the close of his life. The company was the oldest bus company in this country, having its origin in 1885, when the Fifth Avenue Transportation Co., Ltd., was chartered to operate a line of horse-drawn vehicles in Manhattan. Subsequently, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which was incorporated in 1896, purchased the property and franchises of the original company. It continued to operate horse-drawn coaches until 1907, at which time it placed in operation the first double-deck gasoline-propelled motor vehicles. As assistant to the president and as secretary of the company, McCarthy played an important role in the acquisition by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company in 1926 of all common stock of the New York Railways Corp., which operated most of the trolley car lines in Manhattan. He participated actively in the complex negotiations that led to the granting of new franchises by the City of New York in 1933 and in disentangling a complicated maze of earlier franchises, leaseholds, and bond issues and winning court approval of a readjustment and motorization plan for the New York Railways Corp. Pursuant to that plan the former trolley car routes were converted to motorbus operation in 1935-36 under a new company, the New York City Omnibus Corporation. McCarthy further served as an officer and after 1934 as a director of several major subsidiaries of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. He was secretary during 1926-34 and vice-president from the latter year until 1939 of the Champlain Bus Corporation and of Champlain Coach Lines, Inc., which conducted bus operations between New York city and Montreal, Canada, and thereafter he was president of both companies until their dissolution in 1943 and 1946, respectively. He served as secretary of Frontier Coach Lines, Inc., during 1929-34, vice-president during 1934-39, and president thereafter until the company's dissolution in 1946. This company engaged in bus operations between Boston, Mass., and Montreal. He also was secretary of Gray Line Motor Tours, Inc., from 1926 to 1934, vice-president during 1934-40, and president from the latter year until the close of his life. This company conducted sightseeing tours and garage operations in New York city and a train connection service between Jersey City, N.J., and various points in Manhattan. Upon his election as president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company in 1939, McCarthy also became president and a director of the New York City Omnibus Corporation and of two of the latter company's subsidiaries, Madison Avenue Coach Co., Inc., and the Eighth Avenue Coach Corporation. He continued as president and a director of the two subsidiaries until 1951, when they were merged into the New York City Omnibus Corporation. For many years substantially all of the capital stock of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company was held by The Omnibus Corporation, Chicago, Ill., of which McCarthy was vice-president and a director. When that company decided in 1954 to dispose of its operations in New York city, McCarthy and several associates organized the New York Management Ownership Corporation, which purchased the interest of The Omnibus Corporation in the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. The latter company was then liquidated following the sale of its operating assets in November, 1954, to the New York City Omnibus Corporation. In June, 1956, the New York City Omnibus Corporation changed its corporate name to Fifth Avenue Coach Lines, Inc., of which McCarthy was president and a director until his death. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1956, the company was operating 1246 diesel buses over thirty-one bus routes in Manhattan and Queens and was carrying about 230,000,000 passengers annually. In December of that year McCarthy obtained court approval of a plan whereby Fifth Avenue Coach Lines, Inc., purchased the bankrupt surface lines of the Third Avenue Transit System in New York city and Westchester County, N.Y. By this transaction he acquired six bus routes in Manhattan, forty-three in the Bronx, and twenty in Westchester County, adding in all some sixty-nine new bus routes to the company's operations and thus gaining control of substantially all of the bus transportation in Manhattan and the Bronx, except for five routes in Manhattan operated by the New York City Transit Authority and one independent bus line in the Bronx. Under the plan of reorganization approved by the courts, a new company, Surface Transit, Inc., was established as the successor to the bankrupt Third Avenue Transit Corporation and the Surface Transportation Corporation of New York. All of the capital stock of Surface Transit, Inc., was then issued to Fifth Avenue Coach Lines, Inc., in exchange for $4,881,090 in cash and approximately 336,000 shares of the latter company's capital stock, which were distributed to the bondholders of the bankrupt companies. At this time McCarthy became president and a director of Surface Transit, Inc., which thereafter was operated as a subsidiary of Fifth Avenue Coach Lines, Inc. Under his direction a $3,000,000 rehabilitation program was initiated for the new subsidiary. He also became president and a director of a second new subsidiary, Westchester Street Transportation Co., Inc., which operated the newly acquired bus routes in Westchester County. A veteran of more than forty years in the bus transportation field in New York city, McCarthy gained an unmatched knowledge of bus operations and was recognized for his ability to make formerly unprofitable companies and bus routes show profits. During 1920-24 he surveyed bus transportation in various cities of the United States to study the use of the motor buses that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company was then manufacturing, and in 1928-29 he surveyed the transportation systems of London, Paris, Berlin, and Dublin. For many years the Fifth Avenue Coach Company was known for the famous double-deck buses that it operated on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. By 1944 it was the only bus company in this country operating double-

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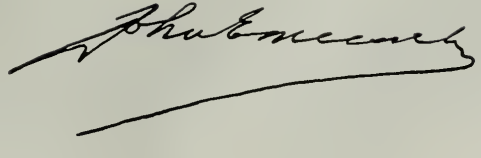

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

William Gummere

deck buses with two men, a conductor and a driver, although such buses were being operated in Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and other cities by a single driver-conductor. One of McCarthy's most pressing tasks as president of the company was thus to accomplish conversion of these buses to one-man operation by eliminating the conductor and thus liquidating an extra expense that was costing the company about $750,000 a year. Following several years of negotiations, hearings, and arbitration proceedings between the company and the Transport Workers Union, C.I.O., McCarthy won approval following the Second World War to convert to one-man operation of double-deck buses under a plan providing life pensions for the displaced conductors over sixty years of age, severance pay for all displaced conductors under sixty years of age, and continued employment and seniority rights with an affiliated company for those conductors under sixty years of age who were able to qualify as bus drivers after retraining. Thereafter the company operated double-deck buses with a single driver-conductor until 1953, when the last of these buses were removed from service. Although McCarthy was an early advocate of one-way traffic on certain cross-town streets in Manhattan, he later fought extension of one-way traffic to Lexington Avenue, Third Avenue, Seventh Avenue, and Eighth Avenue on the grounds that traffic congestion was caused primarily by the use of the city streets for free parking and by the practice of double-parking, that too many one-way thoroughfares would only add to traffic congestion and would actually interfere with traffic flow, that bus passengers would be inconvenienced by having to walk greater distances to reach a thoroughfare routed in the direction in which they wished to travel, and that the conversion to one-way traffic on those avenues would cause loss of revenue to his bus companies. In 1939, the year in which McCarthy assumed the presidency of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and of the New York City Omnibus Corporation and its subsidiaries, the former company carried 44,721,338 revenue passengers, with passenger revenues of $4,472,134 and total revenues from all sources of $5,393,508. In the same year the New York City Omnibus Corporation and its major subsidiaries, Madison Avenue Coach Co., Inc., and the Eighth Avenue Coach Corporation, carried 268,083,566 revenue passengers, with consolidated passenger revenues of $12,724,671 and consolidated revenues from all sources of $12,780,696. In 1959, the last complete year of McCarthy's presidency, the successor to all of these companies, Fifth Avenue Coach Lines, Inc., and its major subsidiaries, Surface Transit, Inc., and the Westchester Street Transportation Co., Inc., carried 420,883,948 revenue passengers, with consolidated passenger revenues of $65,377,161 and consolidated operating revenues of $66,144,055. By the close of McCarthy's life, Fifth Avenue Coach Lines, Inc., and its subsidiaries comprised the largest privately owned urban bus system in this country, operating more than 2250 buses over thirty-eight routes in Manhattan and Queens, forty-seven routes in the Bronx, and twenty-two routes in Westchester County and carrying nearly 500,000,000 passengers a year. At his death McCarthy was also serving as a director of the Federation Bank & Trust Co., New York city, and as president and a director of a number of subsidiaries of Fifth Avenue Coach Lines, Inc., including the Motor Coach Supply Corporation, Facco Printing Co., Inc., Fifth Avenue Bus Advertising, Inc., Surface Transportation Trading Co., Inc., Williams Storage Warehouse Co., Inc., the New York Transportation Co., and the New York, Westchester & Connecticut Traction Co. Through the New York State Motorbus Association, of which he was president during 1952-55 and a director thereafter until his death, and the American Transit Association, of which he was treasurer during 1951-59 and vice-president in 1959-60, he worked to relieve urban traffic congestion by reducing the use of private automobiles and expanding the use of buses. Active in civic affairs in New York city, he served as a member and trustee of the Citizens Budget Commission, a member of the Mayor's Advisory Traffic Committee and the Advisory Council of the Borough President of Manhattan, and an official of the New York World's Fair Corporation of 1964. He was a director of the Greater New York Safety Council, the Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and 42d St.—Midtown associations, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York State, West Side Association of Commerce, Police Athletic League, and the Bronx and New York boards of trade. McCarthy was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Federal Grand Jury Association, Pilgrims of the United States, Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Winged Foot Golf Club of Mamaroneck, N.Y., and the Empire State, New York Athletic, New York Railroad, Railroad Machinery, and Traffic clubs of New York city. A prominent Roman Catholic layman, McCarthy was active in the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York and was a member of the Cardinal's Committee of the Laity and the Knights of Malta. Politically he was a Democrat. For recreation he enjoyed playing golf. He was an avid baseball enthusiast and a close follower of collegiate and professional football. McCarthy was married in New York city, June 28, 1922, to Mary Helen, daughter of John Ahearn of New York city, a salesman, and had two sons: John Edward and Richard Francis. His death occurred in New York city, June 15, 1960.

GUMMERE, William, chemist and banker, was born in South Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 7, 1876, son of Richard Morris and Elizabeth (Hunt) Gummere. His first paternal American ancestor was Johann Gömere, who came to this country from Germany in 1719 and settled in Germantown, Pa. From Johann and his wife, Anna Cook, the descent was through Johannes and Sarah (Davis) Gummere, Samuel and Rachel (James) Gummere, John and Elizabeth (Buzby) Gummere, and William and Martha (Moore) Gummere, the grandparents of William Gummere. His father was a civil engineer. The son was a student at Bethlehem (Pa.) Preparatory School and was graduated B.S. in 1899 at Lehigh University, where during the next two years he was an instructor in chemistry. In 1901 he began a continuing association with the John A. Roebling's Sons Co., starting as head chemist at the company's plant in Trenton, N.J. In 1908 he was transferred to the plant at Roebling, N.J., as chief chemist and superintendent. He was elected to the company's board of directors in 1930 and at the time of his retirement in 1948 was chief chemist, production manager, and a director. Additionally, Gummere was president and a director of the First National Bank & Trust Co., Roebling, from 1920 to 1952. Gummere took an active role in community affairs both in Roebling and in Trenton, and from 1938 to 1950 he was president of the board of Mercer Hospital, Trenton. He was a member of the Trenton and Trenton Country clubs of Trenton. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Saint Davids, Pa., Apr. 26, 1911, to Agnes, daughter of Walter Erben of Philadelphia, Pa., a wool manufacturer, and had two children: William and Elizabeth Hunt, who married Edward Haddock Peplow. William Gummere died in Trenton, N.J., June 5, 1954.

JONES, Allan Dudley, lawyer, was born in Yorktown, Va., Nov. 2, 1875, son of John Sheldon and Lydia Jane (Eagle) Jones. His first paternal American ancester was Scervant Jones, who came to this country from England and settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War. From Scervant, the descent was through Allan and ——— ———, Scervant and Margaret Wood, and John Allan and Elizabeth Wynne, the grandparents of Allan D. Jones. His father was an educator. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Newport News, Va., the son was graduated B.L. in 1900 at Richmond (Va.) College (later the University of Richmond). He was admitted to the Virginia bar in the same year and thereafter until his retirement in 1952 practiced law in Newport News. At the time of his retirement he was associated in practice with Franklin O. Blechman, Arthur W. Woltz, and Herbert V. Kelly as senior partner in the Newport News law firm of Jones, Blechman, Woltz & Kelly, which he had organized in 1933. The firm conducted a general civil practice and numbered among its clients the Great American Indemnity Co., Phoenix Indemnity Co., American Casualty Co., Maryland Casualty Co., Calvert Fire Insurance Co., Citizens Marine Jefferson Bank, Stuart Gardens Corp., States Construction Co., Inc., Rollins Motors, Inc., Bowditch Motors, Inc., the Hampton Roads (Va.) Sanitation Commission, and the Retail Merchants Association. Jones himself handled many cases involving matters of admiralty law and served for some years as general counsel to the Virginia Commission of Fisheries. In one of his most famous cases he appeared as counsel in behalf of landowners whose property was condemned by the federal government for establishment of the Yorktown Naval Mine Depot. In this case, which was carried on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States after several years of litigation in the lower federal courts, Jones secured for his clients a judgment amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. He was believed to have been instrumental in securing the location of a federal district court in Newport News. His many years of experience in the practice of admiralty law led to his appointment in 1933 as a special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, a position in which he served until 1937. In that position he handled much shipping litigation, many water and power cases, and a number of cases involving the right of the federal government to engage in slum clearance and public housing projects. During 1937-40 he was assistant director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, U.S. Department of Commerce, and in that capacity took part in the official hearings on the grounding and subsequent loss of the Dollar Liner, "President Hoover," on the island of Hioshoto near Formosa. Aside from his professional interests, Jones was the founder in 1914 and owner-publisher until 1920 of the Daily Record, a Newport News newspaper. He was also owner and president of the Williamsburg (Va.) Gazette for some years. From 1923 to 1954 he served as a trustee of the Finch Estate and was active in the promotion of the Wythe and Indian River Park real estate developments. With Raymond B. Bottom, he was one of the first to work for the construction of a bridge across the York River at Yorktown. During the First World War he served as a member of the local selective service legal advisory board. Jones was a member of the American, Virginia State, and Newport News bar associations, Kappa Alpha, the Newport News Kiwanis Club, Hampton Roads German Club, Hampton Roads Golf and Country Club, and the James River Country Club. In religion he was a Baptist. Politically a Democrat, he served at various times as chairman of the Newport News Democratic Central Committee and as a member of the Virginia State Democratic Committee, and he was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1912 and 1916. His special interests included the history of the South, on which he was a recognized authority, and for recreation he enjoyed hunting, fishing, and playing golf. He was married in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 12, 1909, to Marguerite, daughter of J. Arthur Bullard of that city, a physician, and had two sons: Arthur Wynne and Allan Dudley. His death occurred in Hampton, Va., Oct. 14, 1954.

SPEED, Kellogg, surgeon, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1879, son of Henry Bryant and Anna (Robb) Speed. His father came to this country from England in 1863 and settled first in Des Moines, Iowa, and later in Cleveland, where he was a newspaper executive. Kellogg Speed was graduated B.S. in 1901 at the University of Chicago, where he remained for another year of graduate work in chemistry, and in 1904 he received an M.D. degree at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He interned at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, in 1904-05, after which he established a general medical practice in Chicago. Shortly thereafter he began to specialize in surgery, much of his work being done in connection with fractures and dislocations, and he was thus engaged until the close of his life. Speed developed a number of surgical methods, notably those for the reduction of shoulder dislocation and fusion of the hip joint, and he made early application of the anterior approach in surgery of the vertebral bodies. He coined the designation, the unsolved fracture, in reference to fracture of the neck of the femur. An attending surgeon from 1912 to 1933 at the Cook County Hospital, he instituted the fracture service there, and it became a model for similar departments at other institutions. From 1919 to 1951 he was attending surgeon and thereafter until his death consulting surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, and he was also attending surgeon at Mercy and Provident hospitals in Chicago for many years and at the Highland Park (Ill.) and Lake Forest (Ill.) hospitals. Additionally, he was consulting surgeon and lecturer at the Great Lakes (Ill.) Naval Hospital and consulting surgeon to the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad. After 1952 he lived for part of the year in California, and during the last three years of his life he was consulting surgeon and lecturer at the U.S. Naval Hospital in San Diego and the Veterans Administration Hospital in Long Beach. For most of his active career Speed was associated as a faculty member with Chicago medical schools. He served as an associate in surgery at the Rush Medical College during 1905-08 and in 1919 resumed his teaching there as assistant professor of surgery. He continued on the faculty when Rush affiliated with the University of Chicago Medical School in 1924 and after its later affiliation with the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1940, having meanwhile risen to the rank of professor and retiring in 1952 with the title of professor emeritus of clinical surgery. From 1909 to 1918 he taught at the Northwestern University Medical School, at first as associate and later as associate professor of surgery. In 1938 he was guest lecturer on fractures at the University of Sydney, Australia. Speed was the author of important professional works and contributed some 200 articles on general and orthopedic surgery to the medical journals. He was the author of the textbook, "Fractures and Dislocations" (1916, 4th ed. 1942), and a monograph, "Traumatic Injuries of the Carpus" (1925), and co-author of "Primer on Fractures" (for the American Medical Association, 6 eds. 1930-51) and "Names of Surgical Operations" (1935). He contributed a chapter on general surgery to "History of Medical Practice in Illinois, 1850-1900"

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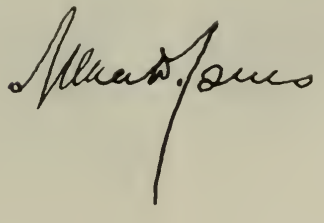

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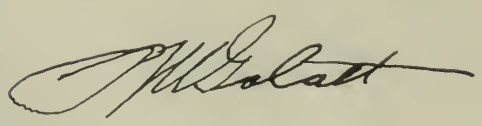

(1955). Among his representative articles were: "Localized Gas Infections in War Wounds Treated by Muscle Group Excision" (Jour. AMA, Jan. 1918), "Carcinoma of the Pancreas" (Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, July 1920), "Tumors of the Male Breast" (Annals Surg., July 1925), "A New Type of Fracture of the Calcaneus with Discussion on the Common Injuries of This Bone" (Surg. Clinics North Amer., June 1927), "Experimental Healing of Bone after Parathyroidectomy" (Arch. Surg., Oct. 1930), "Spondylolisthesis: Treatment by Anterior Bone Graft" (ibid., Aug. 1938), and "Malignant Degeneration of Neurofibromata of Peripheral Nerve Trunks (von Recklinghausen's Disease)" (Annals Surg., July 1942). He was a trustee of Rush Medical College and a member of the citizens board and of the alumni foundation board of the University of Chicago. During the First World War he went to England in 1916 and in the rank of honorary lieutenant colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps headed the Murphy Unit in command of the BEF General Hospital No. 23, in Etaples, France. Later he was head of a surgical team operating behind the front lines in Belgium, and after the United States entered the war he was commissioned a major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Subsequently, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and served in France in charge of the surgical division of U.S. Base Hospital No. 12 and with various mobile hospitals and at evacuation centers. For his war services he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre and was decorated by the British government. Speed was prominently identified with professional organizations. In the American Medical Association he was a member from 1936 to 1951 and chairman from 1938 to 1951 of the special committee on fractures, and he served the American College of Surgeons as chairman for more than twenty years of the Chicago regional fracture committee and as a member of the national committee on trauma and of the association's board of governors. He was a founding member of the American Board of Surgery and the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery and a diplomate of both organizations, and he was the first president of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma in 1938-39. He was also a senior fellow of the American and Western (pres. 1927-28) surgical associations and of the American Orthopedic Association, a fellow of the Chicago Surgical Society (pres. 1925-26) and the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, and a member of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, Chicago Pathological Society, Société Internationale de Chirurgie of Paris, Central Surgical Association, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Nu Sigma Nu, Beta Theta Pi, and an honorary member of a number of local medical societies. His clubs were the Chicago, Tavern, University, and Exmoor Country of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Speed was married twice: (1) in Chicago, Apr. 4, 1904, to Bertha Adelaide, daughter of William Carlos Brown (q.v.); (2) in France, Mar. 14, 1918, to Margaret, daughter of Willis Nathaniel Rudd, a horticulturist. By the first marriage he had two daughters, Bertha Brown, who married William James Pringle, Jr., and Janet Brown, who married Francis Browne Woodworth; by the second marriage he had three daughters, Patricia Rudd, Helen Marjorie, who married James Howard Hensinger, and Ann, who married Edwin Oliver Booth, Jr. Kellogg Speed died in Chicago, Ill., July 2, 1955.

GELATT, Philo Madison, manufacturer, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 24, 1875, son of James Madison and Sarah Jane (Seward) Gelatt, grandson of Richard and Eliza (Morey) Gelatt, and great-grandson of George and Hannah (Collins) Gelatt. His great-grandfather came to this country from Paris, France, and settled first in North Adams, Mass., and later in Gelatt, Pa. His father was a merchant and manufacturer. Philo M. Gelatt was educated at public schools, including high school, in Kansas City, Mo. His first employment was as rural circulation manager of a newspaper published in Detroit, Mich., by his brother, Roland B. Gelatt. He learned to operate a linotype machine and for several years was employed as a lintoype operator on the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer. Later he worked in the circulation department of the Washington (D.C.) Post. During 1899-1901 he was business manager of a newspaper in Louisville, Ky. This newspaper, which was controlled by the Du Pont interests, owned its own power plant, and this phase of the business introduced him to the field of power in which he was engaged for a number of years. During the summers of 1900 and 1901 he sold power franchises in this country and in Canada for H. M. Byllesby & Co. In the latter year he became superintendent of the Central Gas & Electric Co., La Crosse, Wis. This company was consolidated with the La Crosse Gas & Electric Co. in 1908 and was sold to the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co. in 1912. Gelatt then went to San Diego, Calif., where for two years he engaged in the retail electric appliance business. He returned to La Crosse in 1915 and acquired an interest in the bankrupt Hans Motor Equipment Co., manufacturers of gauges. In the following year he established the National Gauge & Equipment Co., La Crosse. In 1925 he acquired sole ownership of this company and in 1927 sold it to the Moto Meter Gauge & Equipment Corp., a division of the Electric Auto-Lite Corp., Toledo, Ohio. From 1924 to 1929, when the controlling company, Moto Meter Gauge & Equipment Corp., was merged with the Electric Auto-Lite Corp., Gelatt was president of the National Gauge & Equipment Co. During his association with this company the number of employees increased from seventy-five in 1916 to some 2500 in 1929. Meanwhile, in 1919 Gelatt acquired an interest in the Northern Engraving Co. and became a director and chairman of the board, positions he retained until the close of his life. The Northern Engraving Co. was founded in 1908 in La Crosse and became the Northern Engraving & Manufacturing Co. in 1931. During his tenure as chairman of the board of this company the number of its employees also increased greatly, from nine in 1919 to approximately 1500 at the time of his death, at which time it was manufacturing a complete line of decorated metal stampings for many kinds of consumer durables. Its customers included electrical, timing, and automotive supply companies. The company became engaged in defense production with the advent of the Second World War. It secured its first prime contract from the U.S. Army in the fall of 1941 and thereafter engaged exclusively in war production during the war period, receiving the Army-Navy "E" award in December, 1942. At various times Gelatt was also president of the Hollywood Beach Hotel at Hollywood, Fla., and a director of the National Bank of La Crosse and the First National Bank of Miami Beach, Fla. In Miami Beach, where he made his winter home for a number of years, he was one of the founders of the Bath and Surf clubs and a member of the Committee of One Hundred. He was also a member of the La Crosse, La Crosse Country, and Rotary clubs of La Crosse. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. Golf and boating were his favorite recreations. Gelatt was married three times: (1) in Ettrick, Wis., July 9, 1912, to Clara Johnson; his first wife died in 1921; (2) in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1921, to Harriet, daughter of George Grover of La Crosse, a railroadman; (3) in Urbana, Ill., May 1, 1932, to

Cornie (White) Schneider, daughter of Herbert Duane White of Charles City, Iowa, a cheese manufacturer, and widow of Samuel Andrew Schneider. By his first marriage he had two sons: James Seward and Charles Daniel, and by his second marriage had a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, who married Palmer Ford. Gelatt died in La Crosse, Wis., May 20, 1944.

SWEEDLER, Nathan, lawyer and judge, was born in Vilna, Lithuania, May 12, 1885, son of Samuel and Ida (Solovay) Sweedler. The family came to this country in 1895 and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., where his father was a blacksmith. Nathan Sweedler received his preliminary education in the Brooklyn public schools and was graduated LL.B. in 1908 at the Brooklyn Law School. Meanwhile, prior to beginning his law studies, he worked as a law clerk in 1905 for the firm of Lehman, Telsey & Rayfield in Brooklyn. Admitted to the New York bar in 1908, he began practice in Brooklyn and in 1910 formed a partnership with Max Herzfeld as the law firm of Herzfeld & Sweedler, an association that

continued until 1929. The firm engaged in general practice of the law, and at first its clients consisted mostly of commercial firms, especially jobbers and wholesale distributors in the food line. Subsequently the firm was engaged in many bankruptcy proceedings and in later years specialized in real estate work. During 1929-30 Sweedler served as chief counsel to Herman Hesterberg, sheriff of Kings County, N.Y. Meanwhile, in 1929 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as justice of the Municipal Court, 6th District, Brooklyn, and he served on that bench from 1930 to 1940. He was an assistant district attorney under William O'Dwyer, district attorney of Kings County, during 1940-41 and was assigned to Adolescent Court. In the latter year he returned to private practice in New York city in partnership with his daughter, Beatrice Sweedler Andron, and he continued as senior partner in the firm of Sweedler & Andron until the close of his life. During 1941-45 he was general counsel for the Eastern States Independent Slaughterers and Meat Packers and for D. Blumberg & Sons, meat packers. Interested in the possibilities of conciliation and arbitration of disputes without recourse to the formal machinery of the law, Sweedler in 1927 founded the Good Will Court, a nonsectarian tribunal for the amicable settlement of disputes without cost to the parties involved. This organization was incorporated in 1929 as the Good Will Court, Inc., and prior to its discontinuance during the Second World War it helped to settle many disputes. Earlier, he was instrumental in settling difficulties between landlords and tenants in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn in 1920. While serving as justice of the Municipal Court in Brooklyn, Sweedler in 1931 introduced the practice of submitting cases to voluntary arbitration whenever possible and attempted to bring about the settlement of differences by conciliation practices similar to those used in the Good Will Court. He also proposed to relieve congestion in the Municipal Court by establishing night sessions to hear wage cases involving less than $100, which later became a regular practice in the Brooklyn courts. During the Second World War he called attention to the problems caused by the so-called black market in meat, sugar, and other scarce commodities, and in 1945 Fiorello H. La Guardia (q.v.), mayor, adopted his proposals for the alleviation of the meat shortage in New York city. By appointment of the Appellate Division, Second Department, Sweedler served as a special referee in the Supreme Court of Kings County during 1954-56, and from the latter year until his death he was a referee in the Surrogates' Court of Kings County. He also served as a member of the National Panel of Arbitrators and received a citation in 1951 from the American Arbitration Association. Aside from his law practice and his professional activities, Sweedler was a director of the Bedford National Bank, Brooklyn, and a founder and editor of the Brooklyn Jewish Chronicle. For many years he was a leader in educational, philanthropic, and Jewish social welfare activities in Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Boys Welfare Foundation, president during 1927-30 of the Hebrew Educational Society, the oldest organization serving youth in Brooklyn, and chairman in 1933 of the Brooklyn division of the Jewish Educational Association. Additionally, he was active in the work of the Brooklyn Museum and the Brooklyn Navy Yard Boys' Club, and he was a director of the Flatbush Boys' Club and an associate member of the Police Athletic League. He served at various times as vice-chairman of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, chairman of the civic service committee of the Brooklyn Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and chairman of Council Ring, a Boy Scout publication. In recognition of his service to the Boy Scouts of America, he was given that organization's Silver Beaver Award in 1937. He helped to create the lay board of Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, in 1927. Composed of six representatives of the Catholic faith, six representatives of the Protestant faith, and six representatives of the Jewish faith, this board attempted to resolve problems of racial prejudice in hospital policy. He also served during 1939-42 as chairman of the maintenance fund committee of Yeshiva Talmud Torah of Crown Heights, Brooklyn. In 1948 Sweedler was chairman of a committee to establish a medical-dental school in Brooklyn, and in 1959 he initiated an advisory committee for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Washington Cemetery, the oldest Jewish cemetery in Brooklyn. At various times he was a trustee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, administrative chairman of the Brooklyn division of the United Palestine Appeal, and national treasurer of Young Judea. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Jewish Center in 1919 and served as an associate

director of that organization for many years, in 1954 receiving a citation for thirty-five years of service. In 1948 he was awarded the Felix M. Warburg Medal by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York in recognition of more than twenty-five years of service to that organization and to its predecessor in the borough of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Federation. He also received a citation for distinguished service in 1949 from the Greater New York Fund and a citation in 1956 for distinguished volunteer leadership as a charter member of the Presidents' Club, which was composed of outstanding leaders in the Jewish Community Center movement and the National Jewish Welfare Board. Sweedler was also co-chairman of the Good Will Committee for Italian Relief during the Second World War, and in recognition of his assistance to the destitute people of liberated Italy he was awarded a citation by the organization known as American Relief for Italy. He was a member of the American Judicature Society, the American, New York State, Kings County, and Brooklyn bar associations, Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, New York State District Attorneys' Association, New York County Lawyers' Association, Zionist Organization of America, American Jewish Committee, the Brooklyn and Flatbush chambers of commerce, the Masonic order, BPOE, Longi Grotto, and the Unity and Twelve Forty-Five clubs of Brooklyn. He was also an honorary life member of the Building Service Employees Local No. 51 and an honorary member of the Nahag Society of the Jewish Transit Employees of the City of New York, Naer Tormid Society of the Fire Department of the City of New York, and the Knights of Columbus. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1899 and was a Democrat in politics. Sweedler was married in Brooklyn, May 5, 1912, to Ada L., daughter of Samuel Meyer of that place, a hay and feed merchant, and had three children: Leonore, who married Irving P. Kartell; Edward Lazansky; and Beatrice Marion, who married Norman D. Andron. His death occurred in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1960.

ATKINS, Gaius Glenn, clergyman, educator, and author, was born in Mount Carmel, Ind., Oct. 4, 1868, son of Thomas Benjamin and Caroline (Morris) Atkins. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Ohio, Gaius G. Atkins attended Wittenberg College in 1886 and was graduated A.B. in 1888 at Ohio State University and LL.B. in 1890 at Cincinnati (Ohio) Law School. Subsequently, he attended the Divinity School of Yale University in 1891. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1890 but never practiced law. During 1892-95 he served as head of the history department at the Mount Hermon (Mass.) School for Boys and in the latter year was ordained in the Congregational ministry at Greenfield, Mass. He served as minister of the Second Congregational Church, Greenfield, during 1895-1900, becoming minister of the First Congregational Church, Burlington, Vt., in the latter year, of the First Congregational Church, Detroit, Mich., in 1906, and of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, R.I., in 1910. From 1917 to 1927 he again served as minister of the First Congregational Church, Detroit. In the latter year he became professor of homiletics and sociology at Auburn (N.Y.) Theological Seminary (later the Auburn Seminary of the Union Theological Seminary), continuing in that post until his retirement in 1939 as professor emeritus. Additionally, he served as a member of the Commission on the Ministry of the General Council of the Congregational Church from 1927 until the close of his life. During the Second World War he preached ad interim at the First Congregational Church, Fall River, Mass., and the North Community Church, Marshfield, Mass. On several occasions he delivered sermons in the American Chapel, Paris, France, and Highbury Quadrant, London, England. During ten of the summers between 1934 and 1949 he taught in summer schools in the South, including Southern Methodist University, under the auspices of the Methodist Church. He was the author of many books, including "Pilgrims of the Lonely Road" (1913), "Maze of the Nations and the Way Out" (1915), "Modern Religious Cults and Movements" (1923), "Reinspecting Victorian Religion" (1928), "Procession of the Gods" (1930), "Making of the Christian Mind" and "Life of Cardinal Newman" (1931), "Religion in Our Times" (1932), "Preaching and the Mind of Today" (1934), "Resources for Living" (1938), "Christianity and the Creative Quests" (1939), "History of American Congregationalism" (1942), "From the Cross" (1945), and "From the Hillside" (1948). His books of sermons included "Things that Remain" (1910), "Throne Room" (1920), "Godward Side of Life" (1917), and "Undiscovered Country" (1922). He also served as editor of Ministers' Quarterly of the Congregational Church from 1944 until his death and contributed "Expositions for Ecclesiastes" to the "Interpreter's Bible" (vol. 5, 1956). His Lenten readings were published by the Congregational church as "Fellowship of Prayer" from 1935 to 1945 and again in 1955. During the First World War he served overseas with the YMCA as a chaplain to the armed forces. In 1914 he won the Carnegie Church Peace Union Prize of $1000 for the best essay on international peace. Honorary D.D. degrees were conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1904 and Dartmouth College in 1906, an honorary L.H.D. degree by the University of Vermont in 1910, and an honorary LL.D. degree by Ohio State University in 1933. He was a member of the Masonic order, Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Theta Pi, and Rotary International. Politically he was a Democrat. Traveling, mountain climbing, and playing golf were his chief recreations. He was married in Bellbrook, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1892, to Adaline, daughter of Joseph Haynes of that place, a

merchant, and had five children: Helen, Morris Haynes, Laurence Porter, Robert Huntington, and Richard Annesley. Gaius G. Atkins died in Bethlehem, Pa., Apr. 6, 1956.

GODSHALL, W[ilson] Leon, educator, was born in Lansdale, Pa., Apr. 26, 1895, son of William Hackman and Blanche (Rosenberger) Godshall. His first paternal American ancestor was Jacob Gaetschalk, who came to this country from the Netherlands in 1702 and settled in Germantown, Pa. From him the descent was through Gaetschalck and Eva (Custer) Gaetschalk, John Custer and Christina (Hendricks) Godshalk, Jacob H. and Barbara (Kindig) Godshall, Jacob K. and Mary (Clemens) Godshall, and John C. and Mary B. (Hackman) Godshall, the grandparents of W. Leon Godshall. His father was a banker. After completing his preliminary education at Southern High School, Philadelphia, Pa., the son attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated B.S. in 1919, M.A. in 1920, and Ph.D. in 1923. Meanwhile, during 1919-23 he was an instructor at that university. From 1923 to 1934 he was head of the department of political science at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. While at Union College, he held Penfield fellowships for study and travel in China in 1924-25 and 1931-32. He was head of the department of history and political science at Dickinson Junior College (later part of Lycoming College) during 1934-39. In the latter year he joined the faculty of Lehigh University as assistant professor of diplomatic history and international relations. He was named professor and head of the department of international relations at Lehigh University in 1946 and served in those positions until the close of his life. Additionally, at various times he held appointments as visiting professor at the University of Maine, University of Connecticut, University of West Virginia, University of Washington in Seattle, Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, Pennsylvania State College, the University of the Philippines, St. John's University in Shanghai, China, Lingnan University in Canton, China, and the University of Hawaii. On leave of absence from Lehigh University during 1952-54, Godshall served as cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, and as executive officer in charge of the Fulbright scholarship program in Japan. Shortly before his death he was granted leave of absence from Lehigh University in order to accept a year's appointment as occupant of the Chester W. Nimitz chair of political and social science in international relations at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. A nationally known authority on international relations and Asiatic problems, Godshall lectured at U.S. Army camps along the East Coast and in many other parts of this country, as well as in China and the Philippines. He was the author of numerous articles on government and international relations and of a number of books, including "International Aspects of the Shantung Question" (1923), "Tsingtau Under Three Flags" (1929), "American Foreign Policy" (1937), and "Map Studies in European History and International Relations" (1940). He was also co-author of "Introduction to Politics" (1941), "Contemporary Europe" (1941, 2d ed. 1947), "Major Problems of International Politics" (1948), and "Origin and Consequences of World War II" (1948) and was editor and co-author of "Principles and Functions of Government in the United States" (1948). During the First World War he had duty in 1917-18 as a chief quartermaster, with rank of chief petty officer, U.S. Naval Reserve. For a number of years prior to 1953 he held a commission as colonel of military intelligence in the U.S. Army Officers Reserve Corps. Godshall was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Political Science Association, American Society of International Law, American Association of University Professors, Philippine Academy of Social Science, Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Foreign Policy Association, International Platform Association (pres. 1954-56), Institute of Pacific Relations, Sons of the American Revolution, Pi Gamma Mu, Lambda Chi Alpha, Tau Kappa Alpha, the Masonic order, the Rotary Club of Bethlehem, Pa., and the Lehigh Valley Club of Allentown, Pa. An Episcopalian in his religious affiliation, he was a communicant of the Cathedral Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, and served as a vestryman at St. Giles Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. In politics he was a Republican. Philately, railroading, and travel were among his avocational interests. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8, 1920, to Annetta Howard, daughter of W. Howard Metcalf of that city, a businessman. W. Leon Godshall died without issue in Bethlehem, Pa., June 1, 1956.

JOLLIFFE, Norman Hayhurst, physician, was born in Knob Fork, W.Va., Aug. 18, 1901, son of Clarence Franklin and Romanza (Hayhurst) Jolliffe and grandson of Amos and Molly (Glover) Jolliffe. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and in Tulsa, Okla., Norman H. Jolliffe was graduated B.S. in 1923 at the University of West Virginia and M.D. in 1926 at New York University. He served an internship in 1927-28 and a residency in 1929-30 at Bellevue Hospital, New York city. In the last-named year he joined the faculty of the New York University College of Medicine as instructor in physiology, a position he held for two years. He was instructor of medicine at that school during 1932-34, assistant professor of medicine during 1934-39, associate professor of medicine from 1939 to 1945, and associate clinical professor of medicine in 1945-46. He then became a member of the faculty of the School of Public Health, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, serving as associate professor of nutrition during 1946-49, associate clinical professor of preventive medicine from 1949 to 1959, and lecturer in nutrition thereafter until his death. Meanwhile, Jolliffe was also chief of medical services of the psychiatric division at Bellevue Hospital from 1932 to 1945. In the latter year he became director of the Nutrition Clinic, New York City Department of Health, continuing in that capacity until 1949, and he was director of the Bureau of Nutrition, New York City Department of Health, thereafter until the close of his life. In addition to his teaching and administrative responsibilities, Jolliffe conducted a great deal of research in the fields of metabolic diseases, nutrition, and public health. Early in his research career he investigated carbohydrate metabolism, studying the excretion of metabolic products by the kidney, the functioning of the kidney in various diseases, and the effect of alcohol in the body on the metabolic processes. He helped determine the relation of vitamin B-1 to certain nerve conditions and indicated the role of vitamins in curing mental conditions that were the result of nutrient deficiencies. During the Second World War he championed the use of flour enriched by the addition of the B vitamins, a practice that virtually eliminated the vitamin B deficiency diseases in the United States. As chief of the first nutrition clinic in New York city and later as director of the first nutrition bureau to be organized by any city health department in this country, Jolliffe led a concerted attack on the problem of underweight and overweight and on the public health aspects of nutrition. In association with a team of qualified nutritionists, he founded nutrition clinics in various parts of the city to pro-

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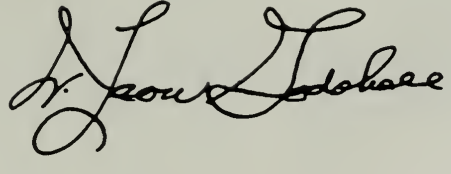

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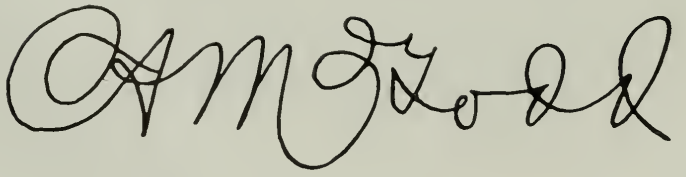

vide expert diagnostic and therapeutic services for underweight and malnourished children and adults. He was particularly interested in the diets of school-age children and was critical of inadequacies he noted in school lunches. He also attacked the formidable public health problem of obesity, operating special obesity clinics that provided medically sound reducing diets for overweight persons. In this respect he coined the term "appestat," combining the words "appetite" and "stat" (control), to describe an appetite-regulating mechanism located at the base of the brain. In the latter years of his life Jolliffe undertook a vast program that linked the fatlike substance, cholesterol, to a possible role in the incidence of coronary heart disease, the nation's number one health problem. He also participated in a number of international surveys of nutrition problems, visiting Newfoundland in 1944 and again in 1948 as a member of an international survey team and in later years conducting nutrition surveys in Italy, Brazil, Cuba, and Formosa. Jolliffe was the author or co-author of "Clinical Nutrition" (1950, rev. 1961), "The Reducing Diet Guide" (1952), and "Reduce and Stay Reduced" (1952, rev. 1957). He also contributed more than 150 scientific articles to the medical journals. From 1941 to 1956 he was a member of the Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council. He also served as a member of the committee on diagnosis and pathology of deficiency diseases of the National Research Council's division of biology and agriculture and as a member of its subcommittee on medical nutrition. During 1941-45 he was a consultant to the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense. Additionally, he was a member of the nutrition committee of the American National Red Cross, the special diet committee of the New York City Department of Welfare, and the scientific advisory committee of the Williams-Waterman Fund, and he was a member of the board of governors and president during 1952-54 of the National Vitamin Foundation. For his work in the field of public health he received the Carlos J. Finlay Award of the Republic of Cuba in 1956, and for his contributions to medical research he was given a Presidential Citation by New York University in 1961. Jolliffe was a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, the American Board of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, and the American Board of Nutrition, a fellow of the American College of Physicians, American Physiological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, and the Harvey Society, and a member of the World Medical Association, American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Public Health Association, American Diabetes Association, and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. In religion he was a Baptist. Politically he was an independent. Painting and photography were his principal avocations. He was married twice: (1) on Aug. 15, 1929, to Edna Suddaby, who died in 1938; (2) in New York city, June 5, 1939, to Lillian Lebowitz. By his first marriage he had a son, Norman. Jolliffe died in New York city, Aug. 1, 1961.

TODD, Albert May, manufacturing chemist, was born near Nottawa, Mich., June 3, 1850, son of Alfred and Mary Ann (Hovey) Todd. His first paternal American ancestor was Christopher Todd, who came to this country from England in 1637, settling in New Haven, Conn., in 1639. From Christopher and his wife, Grace Middlebrook, the descent was through Samuel and Mary Bradley, Samuel and Susannah Tuttle, Stephen and Lydia Ives, Caleb and Esther Johnson, and Caleb and Polly Rice, the grandparents of Albert M. Todd. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools of Sturgis, Mich., the son attended Northwestern University in 1867-68. As a boy he experimented with growing peppermint, then being raised commercially in Wayne County, N.Y., and while on a walking tour of eight European countries about 1868-69 he was prompted to investigate the production of other essential oil plants abroad, returning with specimens gathered at various places. In 1869 he established himself as a grower, distiller, and refiner, producing crystal white double-distilled essential oils in a refining plant at Nottawa, under the firm name of Albert M. Todd, and at a later time he perfected the process of producing menthol from peppermint. He moved the plant in 1891 to Kalamazoo, Mich., renaming his business the A. M. Todd Co., Ltd., in 1901 and the A. M. Todd Co. in 1911, and serving as president until 1928 and chairman of the board of directors thereafter until his death. Todd's company came to be recognized as a leader in the growing of peppermint and the production of peppermint oil; in addition, it produced oil of spearmint, wormwood, and tansy for confectionary, dental, and medical preparations. At the time of his death, Todd had a laboratory and executive offices in Kalamazoo and many acres of land under cultivation in Michigan, including Campania Farm, 1640 acres in Allegan County; Mentha Plantation, 2000 acres in Van Buren County; and Sylvania Ranch, 7000 acres in Newaygo County. Active in public affairs, Todd was Prohibition nominee for governor of Michigan in 1894 and Fusion representative to the U.S. Congress from the 3d Michigan District during 1897-99. While in Congress he was especially interested in railroad legislation. He traveled extensively in foreign countries, studying their institutions and governments, and in 1912-13 revisited Europe to observe applied democracy, particularly public ownership of utilities and cooperatives. He became an advocate of public ownership of railroads and utilities and in 1916 was a founder of the Public Ownership League of America, serving as president until 1922 and as honorary president thereafter until the close of his life. In connection with this interest he wrote two books, "Municipal Ownership in Europe and America" (1918) and "The Relation of Public Ownership to Social Justice and Democracy" (1920). Todd was also known as a bibliophile, during his lifetime assembling a library of 10,000 items, including rare books, first editions of the classics, and illuminated manuscripts. He also collected art treasures and donated paintings, sculptures, carvings, and porcelains to the Kalamazoo Civic Museum and books, paintings, and antiquities to Kalamazoo College, Western State Teachers College, the University of Michigan, and the public schools of Kalamazoo. During his later years he devoted much of his time to charitable causes, including the promotion of benefits for Michigan schoolchildren. In 1922 the University of Michigan conferred an honorary M.A. degree upon him. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Peace Society, American Proportional Representation League, Archaeological Institute of America, Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, and the Bibliographical Society, Oxford Bibliographical Society, and Fabian Society, all of London, England. In addition, he belonged to the Union Internationale des Villes of Brussels, Belgium, St. Andrew's Society of Glasgow, Scotland, and the Civic, Grolier, and National Arts clubs of New York city, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C., the Gaxton Club of Chicago, Ill., the Book Club of California, San Francisco, and the Park and Kalamazoo Country

clubs of Kalamazoo. He was married in Sturgis, Mich., Jan. 23, 1878, to Augusta Margaret, daughter of John Allman of that place, a merchant, and had five children: William Alfred; Albert John; Ethel May, who married Edwin LeGrand Woodhams; Paul Harold; and Allman. Albert M. Todd died in Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 6, 1931.

GOTTWALD, Donald, lawyer, was born in Defiance, Ohio, Mar. 7, 1895, son of John and Mary (O'Rourke) Gottwald and grandson of Christian and Christine (Diehl) Gottwald. Donald Gottwald's grandfather came to this country from Hesse-Darmstadt (later part of Germany) in 1855 and settled in Ohio. His father was a farmer. The son received his preliminary education in parochial schools in Defiance and at Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, and attended Notre Dame University and Georgetown University before he was graduated with the LL.B. degree at the University of Cincinnati in 1917. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in that year. He then enlisted as a private in the U.S. Marine Corps for service in the First World War. In 1918, after seeing action in France as a member of the 4th Brigade, 6th Regiment, AEF, he was commissioned captain. Following discharge from military service, he was an assistant to the solicitor of the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C. In 1919 he returned to Ohio and established an independent legal practice in Akron. Later he formed the firm of Gottwald, Breiding, Hershey & Hinton and continued in practice in Akron with this and its successor firms until the close of his life, at which time he was senior partner in Gottwald, Hershey & Hatch. In his earlier professional career he was engaged in the general practice of law, but later he specialized in tax matters. Gottwald appeared for the plaintiff in Garner v. B. F. Goodrich Co. (136 O.S. 397), which established the principle that a common law wife has the right to participate in benefits under the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Act. In 1953 in Killian Manufacturing Co. v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue (27.144), he obtained a $2,500,000 settlement in favor of his client. During the bank investigation in Akron in 1933, he was named special prosecutor. From 1934 to 1942 he taught courses in sales and personal property at the Akron Law School. During the Second World War he again held the rank of captain in the U.S. Marine Corps and was stationed in New Orleans, La., as a judge advocate in the 8th Naval District. He was a member of the American, Ohio, and Akron bar associations, American Judicature Society, American Association of Legal Authors, American Academy of Political Science, National Judge Advocate of Marine Corps League, the Marine Corps League, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church, and he was a member of the Holy Name Society. Politically he was a Republican. His chief recreations were gardening, reading, and study of Napoleonic history. Gottwald was married in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1922, to Nina, daughter of William A. Lynch of Fairfield, Iowa, a Marine Corps officer, and had a son, Donald. He died in Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1953.

GREEN, Wendell Elbert, lawyer and judge, was born in Topeka, Kans., Jan. 1, 1887, son of William Albert and Mary (Rucker) Green. His father was a clergyman of the Episcopal church. Wendell E. Green was graduated from the School of Pharmacy of the University of Kansas in 1908 and received an LL.B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1920. Following his admission to the Illinois bar in 1920 he established an independent practice in Chicago, which he maintained until 1930. Green was influential in securing the establishment of the office of public defender in Chicago, and upon its organization in 1930 he was named an assistant public defender. He continued in that work until 1933 and then returned to independent practice. He was elected a judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago in 1942 and was re-elected in 1948 for a second six-year term. He resigned from that bench in 1950 upon his appointment by Adlai E. Stevenson, then governor of Illinois, to fill a vacancy in the Circuit Court of Cook County, and he thus became the first Negro circuit court judge in Illinois. He was elected to that court in 1951 and re-elected in 1957, serving until the close of his life. Meanwhile, he served by appointment as a member of the Chicago Civil Service Commission in 1935, and from 1940 to 1942 he was professor of law at the John Marshall Law School, Chicago. For several years he was a director of the Chicago Law Institute. Active in community life, he was president for three years of the board of trustees of the Provident Hospital and of its Nurses Training School, Chicago, a director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and a member for more than thirty years of the management committees of the Washington Park and Wabash Avenue branches of the YMCA in Chicago. In 1958 he served as a judge in the citizenship division of the Daily News Youth Achievement Award program. Before his re-election to the Municipal Court in 1948, in a poll conducted by the Chicago Bar Association, he was given the highest score of any municipal judge. In 1957 he received a distinguished service award from the University of Kansas and in 1958 a public service citation from the University of Chicago Alumni Association. Green was one of the thirteen founders of the National Bar Association, an association of Negro lawyers, and served as the organization's first national secretary. He was also a member of the American Judicature Society, the American, Illinois State, Cook County, and Chicago bar associations, Kappa Alpha Psi, the Masonic order, and the John Howard Association. His religious affiliation was with St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Chicago, which he served as a vestryman. In politics he was a Republican until 1944, when he became a Democrat. He devoted his leisure time to community interests and to reading. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., June 25, 1913, to Loraine Alberta, daughter of Joseph H. Richardson of that city, a business executive. Green died without issue in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23, 1959.

JOBST, Conrad, engineer and inventor, was born in Erlangen, Germany, Nov. 6, 1889, son of Georg and Dorothea (Schmitt) Jobst. After attending grammar school in his native community, Conrad Jobst served an internship under a master mechanic, Emil Kranclein, and attended vocational school, in 1906 receiving an award for drafting and design. During 1906-08 he was employed as a toolmaker and engineer in Treviso, Italy, and Todtnau, Germany. During the ensuing three years he was employed by the Stalb Brothers of Switzerland in engineering, erecting, and installing of plants in Riga and Saint Petersburg, Russia. He also installed and erected machines for such industries as woodwork, brush manufacturing, fiber, and horsehair in England, France, Italy, and Belgium. In 1911 Jobst came to this country to construct brush machinery for the Universal Brush Co., Troy, N.Y., and subsequently he was employed as a special engineer by the Celluloid Corp., Newark, N.J. In 1913 he became chief engineer of the Ames Bonner Brush Co., Toledo, Ohio. During 1915-17 he was employed by the Toledo Drill Co., manufacturers of tools for automotive production, and during 1917-21 he was chief engineer of the Toledo Tap & Die Corp., which manufactured threading tools for the automotive industry and during the First World War produced war equipment. Meanwhile, in 1915 he

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was awarded U.S. Patent Numbers 1,144,711 and 1,144,712 for his inventions of brush-making machines, and following the First World War he perfected an automatic brush-making machine, for which he was awarded U.S. Patent Number 1,303,907 in 1919. This machine was the basis for the founding of the Toledo Automatic Brush Machine Co. in 1921, with Jobst as chief engineer and vice-president. The Toledo Automatic Brush Machine Co. later became a subsidiary of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, and the name was changed to the Owens Staple-Tied Brush Co. (later the Owens Brush Co.), of which Jobst was chief engineer until 1944. He then became an administrative engineering consultant to William E. Levis, chairman of the board of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., and following the Second World War he played an important role in the formation of that company's Kaylo division, which manufactured and distributed insulation products. He retired from his positions with the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. and its subsidiaries in 1949. Jobst was recognized as a leading authority on brush manufacturing and was awarded more than twenty-five patents on brush-making machinery and allied devices. The most important of his patents in this field were numbers 1,664,420 and 1,680,521 (1928), 1,706,450 and 1,712,216 (1929), 1,899,694 (1933), 2,122,318 (1938), 2,176,672 (1939), 2,224,788 (1940), and 2,435,924 (1948). He was also recognized as one of the leaders in the development of injection machinery for the molding of plastics, receiving among other patents, numbers 2,372,833 (1945), 2,456,423 (1948), and 2,470,402 (1949) for injection-molding machines, and number 2,484,712 (1949) for a molding machine. The unique features incorporated in Jobst's frame-type injection-molding machines included complete mechanical operation, plunger control, and a pneumatic safety to protect the operator by opening the machine if any obstruction prevented the closing of the die. This pneumatic safety was so sensitive that the machine would not crush a cigarette held between the platens. Another feature provided an almost frictionless opening and closing and plunger-type action by using the principle of the loaded ball in the form of large diameter screws with a ring of preloaded balls running in the threads. In all Jobst received some forty patents for designs, inventions, and developments of a mechanical type. During the First World War he was responsible for the production of precision gun sights for use in combat in France, and during the Second World War he served as a consultant to the U.S. Navy Department on the machining of ship propellers, to the General Electric Co. on the manufacture of ribbon wire elements used in several electrical systems for aircraft, to the Doehler Die-Casting Co. on the threading of shells, and to the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Co. on painting equipment for shells and shell-cases. He also served as a consultant to the R. H. Freitag Manufacturing Co. and to the Girity-Michigan Co. In 1949 Jobst turned his attention to a new field. From the age of eighteen he had suffered from venous insufficiency, resulting in recurring ulcers and phlebitis. For some years he had used conventional elastic stockings and bandages but found that they were of little help because most of them caused pain and did not prevent swelling. Noting that his swollen legs felt better when he was standing in water, Jobst reasoned that this was due to the fact that an evenly graduated external pressure was being applied to the legs and decided to build an elastic stocking and support that would imitate this comfortable hydraulic pressure and thus help reconstitute the normal physiology of circulation within the body and its extremities. Under normal conditions of graduated hydrostatic pressure within the blood vessels, normal muscular displacement compresses the vessels and thus forces body liquids upward toward the trunk. The engineering problem in building a support appeared to be of a mechanical nature and suggested that an externally applied mechanism could balance the inner hydrostatic pressures and also apply a recoiling movement, synchronizing with the muscle function. He concluded that the support should be designed as a mechanism of function rather than as a bandage and that the support should have a resilient power factor calculated to restore the normal hydrostatic pressure relation within the blood vessels. After considerable experimentation, he developed a venous pressure gradient support with precise built-in counter pressures that decreased in intensity every one and one-half inches from the extremity toward the heart. This device, for which he received U.S. Patent Numbers 2,574,837 (1951), 2,691,221 (1954), 2,816,361 (1957), and 2,829,641 (1958), complied with the absolute physics of a column of liquid matter. Having a resilient power factor, the venous pressure gradient support acted as a fabric pump, applying predetermined graduated external pressures so that every muscle movement would compress the vessels and thus aid in the upward movement of venous and lymphatic fluids from the congested area. In 1949 he established the Jobst Institute (later the Jobst Institute, Inc.), Toledo, to manufacture pressure gradient supports and to continue research in the field of human or bio-mechanical engineering. He was president of the Jobst Institute until the close of his life. In order for the pressure gradient support to function properly, it was necessary that each support be fabricated to fit the exact measurements of the individual patient. For this purpose Jobst developed a paper template by which the physician could obtain a series of exact measurements of the circumference of the patient's extremity and thus produce an exact contour pattern used in the custom engineering of the support. Subsequently, with the assistance of leading medical specialists, a compact and light-weight intermittent compression unit for use with pneumatic appliances was developed by the Jobst Institute. This equipment, for which he received U.S. Patent Number 2,747,570 (1956), applied gentle intermittent external pressure to increase the interstitial pressure and drive edematous fluid from congested areas. By the close of his life, Jobst's development of an effective method of applying controlled hydrostatic pressure to the body to reduce peripheral edema and correct vascular insufficiency was recognized in a number of clinical references, and the new technique of pressure gradient therapy was being used in the treatment of many types of venous insufficiencies, varicose veins and varicose ulcers, stasis dermatis and stasis ulcers, lymphedema, post-phlebitic syndrome, and post-operative venous ligation. Jobst was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Military Engineers, American Ordnance Association, Society of Plastic Engineers, and the Toledo (Ohio) Club. His religious affiliation was with the Trinity Episcopal Church, Toledo. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1924 and was an independent in politics. His special interests included the design and building of his own sports cars or modification of classic cars such as the Auburn and the Cord. In the 1930's he began experiments with a phonograph for the high-fidelity reproduction of music, and over the years the faithful reproduction of music became his principal hobby. Jobst was married twice: (1) in Toledo, in 1914, to Anchen Trollsh; this marriage was terminated by divorce in 1935; (2) in Toledo, June 16, 1941, to Carolyn Gladstone, daughter of Horace Gladstone Briggs of Asheville, N.C., a rail-

road man. By the first marriage he had two daughters, Ruth, who married William Stewart, and Toy, who married William Wetzel. His death occurred in Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1957.

BATCHELDER, [Nathaniel] Horton, educator, was born in Salem, Mass., June 13, 1880, son of Henry Morrill and Martha Osgood (Horton) Batchelder. His first paternal American ancestor was Stephen Batchelder, who came from England to Boston in 1632 and lived at Lynn and Ipswich, Mass., Winnicunnet, N.H., and Casco, Maine, before returning to England in 1654. From him the descent was through Nathaniel and Hester Mercer, Nathaniel and Deborah Smith, Nathaniel and Elizabeth Foss, Nathan and Mary Tilton, Nathan and Mary Greeley, David and Mehitable Lang, and Samuel Lang and Mary Brown, the grandparents of the subject. His father was a banker. The son was graduated B.A. in 1901 and M.A. in 1902 at Harvard University. During 1903-07 he was a master at the Hackley School, Tarrytown, N.Y., and from 1907 to 1912 he was senior English master at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. In 1912 he accepted appointment by the trustees as the first headmaster of the Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn. He retired in 1949 as headmaster emeritus. The Loomis Institute had its inception in 1874, when a charter was granted to John Mason Loomis (q.v.) and other members of his family, all of whom had determined a few years earlier that, having no heirs, they would combine and dedicate their fortunes to the establishment of a school that would be free of religious or political prejudice. When Batchelder accepted the post of headmaster in 1912 the property consisted of the Loomis family dwelling on an eighteen-acre farm that had been purchased in 1639 by Joseph Loomis and had been in the continuous possession of a member of the Loomis family after that time. The endowment provided by the family had grown to more than $12,000,000 by 1912. Batchelder directed construction of the institute's essential buildings, and in September, 1914, the school was opened with twenty-three boarding and fifteen day boys and five day girls in attendance; it offered college preparatory, business, and agricultural courses. The Loomis property was increased to fifty acres to provide space for athletic fields and a farm. Six acres were utilized as a campus center, having two dormitories, a dining hall, a power plant, a gymnasium, and the headmaster's house. Subsequent construction included Founders Hall (1916); an infirmary (1919); three dormitories, Warham (1923), Batchelder (1930), and Palmer (1938); and the Counting House. In addition, a studio for instruction in art and music was purchased. Shortly after the opening of the institute the girls' day school was moved to a new site and named the Chaffee School, while the school for boys became known as the Loomis School; Batchelder continued as headmaster of both schools, which comprised the Loomis Institute. In the course of time, Chaffee and Sill houses were remodeled for the girls' school and Sellers Hall, the first of several modern school buildings, was completed for the Chaffee School in 1949. By that year the institute had facilities for some 230 boarding and 100 day boys and seventy day girls; it owned 290 acres and had more than doubled its assets. Under Batchelder's supervision at the Loomis School, a student council was organized, a humanities course was introduced for seniors, an international exchange program was initiated, and a progressive, four-year preparatory curriculum was maintained. Daily life was kept simple, the boys being required to do their own housekeeping and general upkeep. Batchelder was a trustee of the Loomis Institute, the Hackley School, and the Proctor Academy of Andover, N.H. He was president of the Connecticut branch of the League of Nations Association during 1934-38 and president of the Connecticut Peace Conference in 1942-43. For some years he was a director of the Windsor chapter of the American National Red Cross. Also active in Harvard alumni affairs, he served as president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs in 1921, president of the Harvard Club of Connecticut, and vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association in 1924-25. At one time he was chairman of the committee to nominate overseers of Harvard College. He was author of "Selections from Boswell's Johnson," and "The Headmasters Association—A Half Century in Retrospect" (1955). An honorary M.A. degree was conferred on him by Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1918. He was a member of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, New England Association of Teachers of English, the Headmasters Association (pres. 1928), Headmasters Club of Connecticut (pres. 1918), and the Century Association and the Harvard Club, New York city. In religion he was a Unitarian. During 1931-33 he was a director of the American Unitarian Association. As a trustee of the West Parish Memorial Foundation, he helped bring about restoration of the West Parish Meeting House, West Barnstable, Mass., said to be the oldest Congregational church in America. Politically he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in Boston, Mass., Nov. 24, 1910, to Gwendolen Sedgwick Mead, and had a son, Nathaniel Horton; his first wife died in 1917; (2) in New York city, June 28, 1920, to Evelyn Beatrice Longman (q.v.). Batchelder died in Osterville, Mass., Jan. 22, 1956.

GOLDEN, John, theatrical producer, was born in New York city, June 27, 1874, son of Joel and Amelia (Tyreler) Golden. His father was a musician. John Golden received his preparatory education at public schools in Wauseon, Ohio. At the age of fourteen he obtained a job as an office boy with an architectural firm in New York city, and subsequently he worked as a bricklayer's apprentice and helped to lay the bricks for the old Garrick Theatre in New York city. His first professional appearance in the theater was as an extra in a production of "Nero" at Niblo's Garden. Later he appeared in stock and repertory roles and in Shakespearean plays. For a brief period he was a student at New York University Law School, and while there he organized a dramatic club and staged its first production. He soon abandoned the study of law and turned to writing verses, some of which he sold to the newspapers. Some of his verses were successfully sold as songs and, with a thought to a musical career, he studied under Walter Damrosch (q.v.). At this stage in his career he composed many popular songs, collaborating on some of them with Irving Berlin, Douglas Fairbanks, and Oscar Hammerstein, among others. He also wrote lyrics and short plays. His best known and most successful songs were "Poor Butterfly," for which he received royalties for many years, and "Goodby Girls, I'm Through," a popular hit of its day. The theater remained his first love throughout the years, and he composed part or all of the music for more than a dozen musical comedies, including "The Little Colonel," "Miss Print," "Forward March," "The Hoyden" (1907), "The Candy Shop" (1909), and "Over the River" (1912). A number of his musical comedies were staged at the Hippodrome Theatre in New York city, including "Hip Hip Hooray" (1915), "The Big Show" (1916), "Cheer Up" (1917), and "Everything" (1918). In 1914 he wrote the subtitles for Mack Sennett's movie, "Tillie's Punctured Romance," which starred Charlie Chaplin, Marie Dressler (q.v.), and Mabel Normand. It was as a producer, however, that Golden was to find his real place in the American theater. His first

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production, in association with Winchell Smith (q.v.), was "Turn to the Right" (1916). Its success led to an association with Smith that lasted for a number of years. Their next production was "Lightnin'" (1918), starring Frank Bacon (q.v.), which ran for 1291 performances in New York city, one of the longest runs in the history of the American theater up to that time. Among their other plays were "The Wheel" and "That's Gratitude," and they continued to produce plays together until Smith's death in 1933, although Golden also produced a number of plays independently prior to that time. In 1929 he formed an association with Rachel Crothers, playwright, and successfully produced four of her comedies: "Let Us Be Gay" (1929), "As Husbands Go" (1931), "When Ladies Meet" (1932), and "Susan and God" (1937). By the close of his life Golden had produced over 150 plays for the Broadway stage, several of which were among the most popular productions of their day, including "Three Wise Fools," "The First Year," "Seventh Heaven," "Chicken Feed," "No Questions Asked," "The Bishop Misbehaves," and "A Touch of Brimstone." Among his other notable productions were "Skylark," which starred Gertrude Lawrence (1939), "Theatre," which starred Cornelia Otis Skinner (1941), the revival of "Counselor at Law" with Paul Muni (1942), Rose Franken's "Claudia" starring Donald Cook and Dorothy McGuire (1943), the revival of "They Knew What They Wanted" (1949), and the revival of "The Male Animal" (1953), which was his final production. For many years Golden was associated with various philanthropic and theatrical organizations. During the First World War he originated the plan whereby tickets for unsold seats in the theater were distributed free to soldiers. During the Second World War he conducted a playwriting contest for soldiers and airmen, and in June, 1943, he produced the five winning plays in New York city as "The Army Play by Play." He also conducted playwriting contests for the U.S. Navy. During the latter war he headed the New York City Center of Music and Drama Defense Recreation Committee and was a trustee of the United Seamen's Service. He was one of the founders and a backer of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, and he was a member of the board of directors of the American Theatre Wing and during the Second World War of its Stage Door Canteen, as well as the USO Camp Shows. He was the first to donate to the Stage Relief Fund. In 1943 he began the annual John Golden auditions to aid young actors and actresses, and in the following year he established a $100,000 fund for the advancement of the legitimate theater and for machinery to provide loans to needy actors and playwrights. He also established various scholarship funds and prizes to encourage young people in the theatrical arts and in 1952 organized the New Dramatists Loan Fund. A resident of Bayside, N.Y., he took an active part in the cultural and civic life of that place for many years. He donated nine acres of his estate for baseball diamonds for the youth of that community and at the time of his death was co-chairman of the New York city committee to observe the tenth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. He was a major in the Officers Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, during the Second World War. In recognition of his philanthropic activities and distinguished service during the war, Golden was awarded citations by the U.S. War and Navy departments, United China Relief, and Finnish Relief, and he was the recipient of the Army's highest civilian decoration, the Medal of Merit. He also received an honorary doctorate of public service from Oglethorpe University. Golden was a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, the Loyal Order of Moose, The Lambs and the Lotos, Dutch Treat, and New York Yacht clubs of New York city, the Flushing (N.Y.) Country Club, Lakeville (Conn.) Country Club, Bayside (N.Y.) Yacht Club, the Green Room Club of London, England, and several other yacht and country clubs. He was married in 1909 to Margaret Hesterich. John Golden died without issue in Bayside, N.Y., June 17, 1955.

McLELLAN, Douglas [Isaac] Hull, architect, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., Aug. 20, 1897, son of Joseph Wheeler and Fannie (Massie) McLellan. His first paternal American ancestor was Hugh McLellan, who came to this country from Scotland in 1733 and settled at Gorham, Maine. From Hugh and his wife, Elizabeth McLellan, the descent was through Alexander and ———, Isaac and Eliza Hull, and William Hull and Mary Beers, the grandparents of Douglas H. McLellan. His father was a business executive. Douglas H. McLellan was a student at Stanford University in 1913-14 and was graduated B.S. in 1917 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1918 he joined the architectural department of the American Woolen Co., Boston, Mass., serving as chief architect in the designing of Shawsheen Village, the company's housing development in Andover, Mass. During 1927-31 he was a partner in the architectural firm of Reginald Johnson & Associates, Los Angeles, Calif., and in the latter year, under the firm title of Douglas McLellan & Associates, he established an independent practice in Los Angeles, where he remained until the close of his life. A partner during this entire period was John Fortune, and in 1954 the firm became known as Douglas McLellan & John Fortune. During his career as an architect, McLellan designed office buildings, schools, churches, hospitals, private residences, and warehouses. Among his more important works were the Hershey Hall Dormitory (1931) and administration building (1949) at the University of California at Los Angeles, the Alpha Chi Omega chapter house (1938) at the University of Southern California, the classroom building (1947) at the Farmdale School, Los Angeles, the Newcastle School (1953), Reseda, Calif., and the Robert E. Peary Junior High School (1955), Gardena, Calif. Other structures designed by him included the Guarantee Insurance (1948), Argonaut Insurance (1954), and 6506 Wilshire (1954) buildings, all in Los Angeles; the National Cash Register Slitting Plant (1953), Fullerton, Calif.; the Farmers Insurance Building (1955) in the San Fernando Valley, Calif.; the Forest Lawn Insurance Building, Glendale, Calif.; and several buildings for Hunt Foods & Industries, among them three warehouses (1948, 1951, 1952) in Hayward, Calif., an office building (1952), warehouse (1955), and office building addition (1957) in Fullerton, Calif., a warehouse (1959) in Oakdale, Calif., and a warehouse (1959) in Toledo, Ohio. In addition to many private residences in California, McLellan designed the First Baptist Church (1936), Hollywood, Calif.; the First Baptist Church (1948), Palo Alto, Calif.; the therapy and hydrotherapy departments (1937) at Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles; the Biltmore Flower Shop (1946), Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii (1950); and the Yellowstone Park Cabins in Wyoming. During the First World War McLellan served in the Aviation Division of the U.S. Navy with the rank of lieutenant (jg). He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the California and University clubs of Los Angeles. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, Los Angeles. Politically he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed playing tennis and golf. He was married twice: (1) in La Jolla, Calif., Nov. 15, 1929, to Florence, daughter of Clifford Buckingham of that place, and had a son, Douglas Buckingham; he was divorced from

his first wife in 1948; (2) in Burlingame, Calif., Dec. 10, 1948, to Virginia Cope, daughter of George Cope Stewart of Butler, Pa., a banker. Douglas H. McLellan died in Los Angeles, Calif., July 8, 1959.

ARNOLD, Henry Harley, air force officer, was born in Gladwyne, Pa., June 25, 1886, son of Herbert Alonzo and Anna Louise (Harley) Arnold. His first paternal American ancestor was John Arnold, who came to this country from England in 1740 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. From John and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Becker, the descent was through Peter and Anna Maria Gilbert, Thomas Griffith and Esther Tippen, and Thomas Griffith and Sophia Fitzgerald Lutz, the grandparents of Henry H. Arnold. His father was a physician. After receiving his early education at public schools in Lower Merion, Pa., Arnold was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1907. Commissioned 2d lieutenant upon graduation, he was subsequently promoted through grades to that of general of the Army in 1944, and in May, 1949, he was the first recipient of the permanent rank of general in the U.S. Air Force. Following his graduation from West Point, he served for two years in the Philippine Islands with the 29th Infantry, U.S. Army. He was returned with that unit in 1909 to Governors Island, N.Y. While stationed there he became interested in aviation, and in 1911 he was detailed to duty with the Signal Corps and ordered to the Wright School of Aviation, Dayton, Ohio, to receive instruction in piloting a Wright biplane. He was graduated ten days after enrollment, receiving Military Aviator's License No. 2. He was then assigned to duty as instructor at the Signal Corps Aviation School in College Park, Md., and when that school was moved to Augusta, Ga., in November, 1911, he continued with it until April, 1912, after which he returned to flight duty at College Park. During his service at the Signal Corps Aviation School, he flew the first tractor plane of the U.S. Army Air Service, carried in September, 1911, the first air mail in the United States, established an altitude record of 6540 feet, and in 1912 was the first recipient of the Mackay Trophy. In 1912-13 he was in Washington, D.C., as assistant to the chief signal officer in charge of aviation. He had two months' duty with the 9th Infantry at Ft. Thomas, Ky., in the fall of 1913 and then served with the 13th Infantry in the Philippines until March, 1916. In May of that year he became supply officer at the newly formed aviation school in San Diego, Calif. He remained there until February, 1917, when he was sent to the Panama Canal Zone to organize an aviation service. After the United States entered the First World War he was sent to Washington to serve as head of the Information Service of the Aviation Division, and on the creation of the Office of Director of Military Aeronautics in May, 1917, he was named assistant executive. He became executive officer in February, 1918, and two months later assistant director. In that capacity he made an inspection tour of aviation activities in Europe in November, 1918. In the early days of military aviation Arnold was one of the first to recognize the possibilities of mounting guns and wireless on planes and to demonstrate the reconnaissance value of aircraft. After inaugurating the first Army aerial forest fire patrol in the states of Washington, Oregon, and California, he was made district supervisor in January, 1919, of the western district, based at Rockwell Field, Coronado, Calif. In June, 1919, he was named air officer of the IX Corps Area, with headquarters at Crissy Field, San Francisco, Calif. During 1922-24 he was commanding officer at the Rockwell Air Depot, Coronado, Calif. He attended the Army Industrial College in Washington, D.C., in 1925 and the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., in 1928-29. Meanwhile, he was commanding officer at Marshall Field, Ft. Riley, Kans., during 1926-28 and at the Fairfield (Ohio) Air Depot in 1929. From July, 1930, to October, 1931, he was consecutively chief of the Field Service Section, Materiel Division, at Fairfield and executive officer of the Air Materiel Division in Dayton, Ohio. Thereafter until December, 1935, he was on duty at March Field, Riverside, Calif., where as commander of the post he also was in command of the 1st Bomb Wing and the 1st Pursuit Wing and commanding general of the 1st Wing, GHQ Air Force. During that period he commanded in 1934 a flight of ten Army bombers from Washington, D.C., to Juneau, Alaska, and return, for which he was again awarded the Mackay Trophy. In December, 1935, he was appointed assistant chief of the U.S. Army Air Corps and in September, 1938, he was promoted to the post of chief. Following the reorganization effecting unification under one command of all the Army air components, Arnold in March, 1942, was made commanding general of the Army Air Forces. In February, 1946, he was assigned to duty in the office of the chief of staff, and he served in that office until he was retired in June, 1946, as one of the four permanent generals of the Army. In May, 1949, the U.S. Congress passed a law that changed his title to permanent general of the U.S. Air Force. Following his retirement he maintained an office at the Hamilton Field Air Base near San Francisco and served the Air Force in an advisory capacity. During the Second World War Arnold had the responsibility of building up an air force capable of conducting, in conjunction with the U.S. Navy, the Army ground forces, and the allies of the United States, a global war in which control of the air was a prerequisite to victory. He had anticipated this need as early as 1938 and in that year, with limited resources, initiated programs for personnel procurement and training and plane production. To inaugurate the aircraft production program, he called a conference of airplane manufacturers in 1938 and asked them to plan the expansion. At that time the Army had approximately 1600 planes and American production was less than 6000 planes annually. Under the impetus of a $300,000,000 appropriation for the Army Air Forces in 1939 and entry of the United States into the war in 1941, the American aviation industry underwent an unparalleled expansion that resulted in the production of 262,000 planes in the period from 1940 to 1944 and contributed to the growth of the Army Air Forces to a peak of approximately 80,000 planes. In 1938 the Army Air Forces had facilities capable of training less than 2400 pilots a year and lacked sufficient time to construct new facilities. It, therefore, had to depend largely on the civilian pilot training program for primary flight instruction of its pilots, and in 1939 the federal government subsidized the program on an experimental basis under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. By July 1, 1940, some 8300 students had been graduated under the program and, as training accelerated, the number of graduates was increased to over 125,000 by the end of 1942. As a supplement to that program the Army Air Forces established what was to become one of the largest educational organizations in existence for the training of the thousands of specialists required for the operation and maintenance of the air forces. Subsequently, the number of personnel in that category was increased from 21,000 in 1938 to a peak of 2,400,000. During the growth of the force, Arnold constantly increased the effectiveness of its activities by introducing new concepts in the incorporation of air power in strategy and tactics. Thus, the holding operations at first necessary in the war were turned into air offensives that not only wrested control of the air from Germany and Japan but destroyed the

capacity of those two countries to wage modern technological warfare. In Europe the principle objective of the Army Air Forces was to make the eventual invasion of that continent as economical as possible by drastically reducing the German war potential. In the execution of that strategy the U.S. Army Air Forces in the United Kingdom, under command of Ira C. Eaker, coordinated operations with the Royal Air Force, the former conducting precision daylight bombings that resulted in the crippling of key industries, while the latter devastated industrial areas in night raids. As more and more planes and personnel were made available, the tempo of destruction mounted, the tonnage of bombs dropped by the U.S. Army Air Forces increasing from 25,000 between June and November in 1942 to 570,000 during the same period in 1944. Tangible evidence of the effectiveness of the bombing operations was apparent in the failure of the German air force to contest the invasion of France in June, 1944, by ground forces under Dwight D. Eisenhower and in the inability of the German army to sustain the offensive it launched in December of that year. By the end of the war in Europe, the U.S. Army Air Forces had expended over 1,500,000 tons of explosives in the European Theater of Operations and had destroyed 30,000 enemy aircraft. Its own losses were 18,000 aircraft and approximately 90,000 men killed, wounded, or missing. The strategy adopted for the Pacific called for halting of Japanese air- and sea-borne operations, followed by an advance of air power to within reach of the industrial heart of Japan. The first objective was accomplished in innumerable air-sea engagements. The first raid on the Japanese mainland was accomplished by a force of sixteen B-25 medium bombers, under command of James H. Doolittle, which attacked Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Osaka in April, 1942. The most decisive actions took place in the Coral Sea and at Midway in May and June, 1942, and in the Bismarck Sea in March, 1943. In the latter the Southwest Pacific Air Force, under command of George C. Kenney, inflicted a defeat upon a large Japanese convoy. The capture of the Marianas by American amphibious forces in September, 1944, made possible the construction of airfields on those islands and concentrated air attacks on Japan. These attacks began with single operations involving 100 superfortresses, which had been designed especially for the long-range bombing of Japan, and culminated in an operation in August, 1945, in which 801 superfortresses were employed. In incendiary attacks alone the U.S. Army Air Forces dropped over 100,000 tons of bombs on sixty-six Japanese cities and destroyed about 42 per cent of the areas involved. Early in August two atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki with devastating effects. With its industrial capacity hopelessly weakened, the morale of its people seriously affected, and its isolation rendered complete by blockade and the destruction of its navy and merchant fleet, Japan capitulated in August, 1945. In addition, the U.S. Army Air Forces destroyed 11,000 enemy aircraft against the loss of 4200 of its own aircraft and 27,000 men killed, wounded, or missing. Arnold made a number of personal flights during the war, including one from Brisbane, Australia, to Bolling Field, D.C., in 1942, and another flight of 35,000 miles on a tour of inspection covering North Africa, the Middle East, India, and China in 1943. He was a member of both the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. He attended the Atlantic Charter Conference in Argentina in 1941, was a member of the military mission to London for the purpose of conferring with high-ranking British officials regarding vital strategy of the war in May, 1942, and was present at the meetings held in Casablanca, Washington, Cairo, and Teheran in 1943 and in Quebec in 1944, and at the Potsdam-Berlin conference in 1945. For his services the U.S. government awarded him the Distinguished Flying Cross in 1936; the Distinguished Service Medal in 1942, to which were added oak leaf clusters in 1943 and 1945; the Air Medal in 1943; and the Legion of Merit in 1946. Civilian awards made to him included among others the Marconi Memorial Commemorative in 1943, the Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement of the Pennsylvania Society in 1944, and the Hubbard Medal of the National Geographic Society in 1945. Foreign decorations which he received included: in 1918, the Croix de Guerre with Palm from France; in 1942, the Brazilian Pilot Wings; in 1943, the rank of grand commander in the National Order of the Southern Cross of Brazil, the Czechoslovakian Pilot Wings, the Medal of Abdon Calderon, First Class, of Ecuador, and the Grand Cross of Ouissan Alouite of Morocco; in 1944, rank of grand official, Order of the Sun of Peru, and the Yugoslavian Pilot Wings; in 1945, the Degree of Grand Cross of the Order of Grand Merit of Brazil, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, the Knight Grand Cross of the Military Division of the Order of Bath of Great Britain, and the Order of Military Merit, First Class, and the Aztec Eagle of Mexico; in 1946, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of Chile, rank of grand officer of the Order of Boyaca of Colombia, the Cross of Aviation, First Class, of Peru, and the Grand Cross of Chile, First Class, and the Grand Cross of Basco Nunes de Balboa of Chile; in 1947, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Cloud and Banner of China, Cross of Military Merit, First Class, of Guatemala, Knight Grand Cross with Swords of the Order of Orange Nassau of the Netherlands, and the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Sword of Sweden; and, in 1948, the Grand Cross with Palm, Order of the Crown, and the Croix de Guerre with Palm of Belgium, the Grand Cross with Swords of the Order of George I of Greece, and the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Italy. Arnold received the honorary LL.D degrees of Iowa State Wesleyan College in 1942, Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1943, Harvard University in 1946, and Columbia University, the University of California, and Ursinus College in 1947; the D.Sc. of the University of Southern California in 1941 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1946; the D.Eng. of the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in 1946; and the Doctor of Aeronautical Science of the Pennsylvania Military College in 1941. Further, in 1938 he was named an honorary fellow of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences. Arnold was an active participant in civic affairs after his retirement. During 1946-47 he was a member and for a brief time in 1948 president of the California Fish and Game Commission, and during 1949-50 he was a director of the Sonoma County Fair Association, Santa Rosa, Calif. At various other times throughout his career, he served as a member of the board of trustees of the Air Force Aid Society and of the board of directors of the American Institute for Foreign Trade and the Roosevelt Memorial Foundation; honorary national vice-chairman of the Bong Memorial Foundation, Minneapolis, Minn.; a member of the advisory committee of the Pacific War Memorial in New York city; and a member of the memorial library fund-raising committee at the Pennsylvania Military College. Further, he devoted time to writing. He was the author of the Bill Bruce series of boys' stories (1928), "Air Men and Aircraft" (1929), and "Global Mission," an autobiography, (1949). He was co-author with Eaker of "This Flying Game" (1936), "Winged Warfare" (1940), and "Army Flyer" (1942) and collaborated in "The War Re-

ports of General George S. Marshall, General H. H. Arnold and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King" (1947). He also wrote articles for magazines and newspapers. Arnold was an honorary squadron commander for life of the San Francisco Squadron, Air Force Association; a national honorary commander of the Arnold Society of Air Cadets, an honorary military society for advanced students of the Air Reserve Officer Training Corps; and member of the honorary staff of the Military Order of World Wars. He was also a member of the Retired Officers' Association, Air Reserve Association of the United States, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Military Order of World Wars, Newcomen Society in North America, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order (33d degree), the American Legion, the National Sojourners, the Union League Club of New York city, Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the Bohemian, Family, and St. Francis Yacht clubs of San Francisco. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was an independent. His active recreations were hunting, fishing, and playing golf, and he was also interested in writing, woodworking, and ranching. Arnold was married in Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1913, to Eleanor A., daughter of Sidney Herbert Pool of Ardmore, Pa., and had four children: Lois Elizabeth, who married Ernest Maynard Snowden; Henry Harley; William Bruce; and David Lee. Arnold died in Sonoma, Calif., Jan. 15, 1950.

BELLINGRATH, Walter Duncan, philanthropist, was born in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1869, son of Leonard and Catherine Jean (McMillan) Bellingrath. His father came to this country from the Rhine Province (later part of Germany) and settled in Atlanta, where he was a merchant. After attending public schools in his native city and Castleberry, Ala., Walter D. Bellingrath began work at the age of seventeen as a telegraph operator for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. in Castleberry, and later was transferred to Anniston, Ala. In 1897 he entered a wholesale merchandise-brokerage business in Montgomery, Ala., dealing in grain and provisions. He left that business in 1903 and with his brother, William A. Bellingrath (q.v.), acquired the franchise rights for bottling Coca-Cola for Montgomery and Mobile, Ala. In 1904, moving to Mobile, he assumed the management of the Coca-Cola plant in that city and became president of the Mobile Coca-Cola Bottling Co. He continued in that office until the close of his life. In the course of fifty years, Bellingrath expanded his business from a two-man operation, with mule and wagon and a small foot-power bottling machine, to one employing some 225 persons, operating a fleet of 100 trucks, and serving a population of 500,000 in southwestern Alabama and southeastern Mississippi. He also was vice-president and part-owner of the Frisco City (Ala.) Coca-Cola Bottling Co. from 1904 until his death. He made numerous contributions to the growth of the Coca-Cola business, being the first bottler to use the low-pressure filler in 1914 and playing a major part in the introduction of the six-bottle carton in 1923. In addition to his Coca-Cola interests he was a founder of The Lerio Corp., Mobile, in 1914. Serving as president of that company from 1942 to 1953, he was board chairman thereafter until his death. Under his direction the company manufactured cups and aprons for the collection of gum from pine trees and was among the first to manufacture steel drums for resin. The company also manufactured shallow-well water-pumping systems, custom-built truck bodies, and Nursericans for growing young shrubbery in containers. In 1919 Bellingrath was one of the four founders of the Waterman Steamship Corp. He served as president of the Mobile Warehousing Co. from 1930 until his death; as vice-president and a director of the Mobile Press Register, Inc., from the paper's founding in 1929 until his death; and as a director of the First National Bank of Mobile from 1940 until his death. Active in civic affairs, he was general chairman in 1927 and president in 1932 of the Community Chest of Mobile County. He was president of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce during 1917-19 and a director of the Mobile YMCA. As a result of an interest in horticulture, which he shared with his wife, he began in 1917 to beautify the area around a fishing camp he maintained on river property south of Mobile. He ultimately transformed the area into an extensive garden known as Bellingrath Gardens. The preserve was first opened to the public in 1932. In 1950 he established The Bellingrath-Morse Foundation, a charitable, religious, and educational foundation, which was granted title to Bellingrath Gardens and charged with responsibility to administer them in perpetuity. He bequeathed his fortune to the foundation, stipulating that a major part of the annual net income therefrom be divided among Southwestern College, Huntingdon College, Central Presbyterian Church of Mobile, St. Francis Street Methodist Church of Mobile, and Stillman College. He also created a $5000 trust fund for the Mobile Rotary Club for use in the club's crippled children's work. An honorary L.H.D. degree was conferred on Bellingrath by Southwestern College in 1951. In that year one of the two conference rooms of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce was named Bellingrath Room in his honor. He was a member of the Men's Garden Clubs of America, Knights of Pythias, Omicron Delta Kappa, and the Rotary, Country, Athelstan, and Gulf Hunting and Fishing clubs of Mobile. His religious affiliation was with the Central Presbyterian Church, Mobile, and he was honorary chairman of its building fund campaign in 1951. Bellingrath Memorial Hall of that church was named in his honor in 1955 in recognition of his services and financial assistance. Hunting and fishing were his chief recreations. He was married in Mobile, Nov. 14, 1906, to Bessie Mae, daughter of Sewell Walker Morse of that city, a shipwright carpenter. Walter D. Bellingrath died without issue in Mobile, Ala., Aug. 8, 1955.

PEERY, George Campbell, lawyer and governor of Virginia, was born in Cedar Bluff, Tazewell Co., Va., Oct. 28, 1873, son of James and Mary Letitia (Spotts) Peery. His father, a physician, served as assistant surgeon in Derrick's Battalion of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. George C. Peery was graduated B.S. in 1894 at Emory and Henry College and LL.B. in 1897 at Washington and Lee University. Meanwhile, during 1894-96 he was principal of the high school in Tazewell, Va. Admitted to the Virginia bar in 1897, he began an independent practice in Tazewell. Two years later he joined the legal department of the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co., and during that association he abstracted and perfected land titles in southwestern Virginia and eastern Kentucky. In 1902 he moved to Wise, Va., where he continued as attorney for the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. and for other clients, and where he practiced as a member of the firm of Vicars & Peery from 1904 to 1915. During that period he appeared as counsel for the defendants in West Virginia Coal Co. v. Green Charles, et al., a case involving title to lands about half the area of Buchanan County, Va. The federal district court decided in favor of the defendants, a judgment upheld on appeals brought by the plaintiffs in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1915 Peery returned to Tazewell and became a member of the firm of Chapman, Peery & Buchanan, with which he continued in practice until 1930. Apart from his

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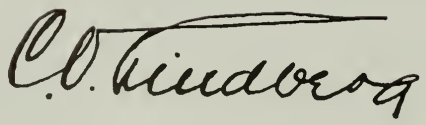

professional work, he was active in business and in politics. At various times he served as vice-president and a director of the Norton Hardware Co., secretary and a director of the Banner Raven Coal Corp., and a director of the Coeburn Home Co., Inc., the Buckhorn Coal Co., Hazard Coal Corp., and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co. A Democrat in his political affiliation, in 1916 he was elector-at-large for Virginia and in 1920 a delegate to the national convention of his party. He did not participate actively as a candidate for office until 1922, when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 9th Virginia District. He was twice re-elected, serving from 1923 to 1929 in the 68th, 69th, and 70th Congresses and declining to run for re-election for another term. While in Congress he was a member of the roads committee, the census committee, the committee on the revision of laws, and the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. In November, 1929, he was appointed by Harry F. Byrd, then governor, to the Virginia State Corporation Commission, on which he served until April, 1933, when he announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor. He won in the November election by a majority of over 82,000 votes and assumed office in January, 1934, for a four-year term. His administration was marked by the passage of important and far-reaching legislation. In 1936 the legislature appropriated $1,500,000 to be granted to localities, which were expected to provide matching sums, for relief purposes. This legislation was the forerunner of the state's public assistance program. After a two-year study recommended by Peery, in 1938 the legislature passed an old-age assistance program. The governor strongly advocated the improvement of the state's public school system and obtained passage of a temporary tax program, later made permanent, which made available an additional $1,000,000 for school purposes. Peery as governor also established the trial justice system in Virginia. He appointed the original three members of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, the first three members of the State Milk Commission, and the first members of the Unemployment Compensation Commission. He also reorganized the Conservation Commission. Despite the extensive reforms in public welfare and state government instituted under Peery's guidance, he was able to turn over a $5,000,000 surplus in the state treasury to his successor. In civic affairs he was a trustee of Washington and Lee University and of Hollins College. During the First World War he served as food administrator for Tazewell County, and during the Second World War he was a member of a draft board under the Selective Service System. In recognition of his achievements honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred upon him by William and Mary College in 1929 and by Emory and Henry College in 1934. He was a member of the Virginia State Bar Association and Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Sigma. In religion he was a Methodist. His main avocational interest was the operation of a 1500-acre livestock farm near Tazewell, and his recreational activities were horseback riding, hunting, and fishing. Peery was married in Tazewell, June 19, 1907, to Nannie Bane, daughter of Albert Pendleton Gillespie of that place, a lawyer, and had three children: Albert Gillespie, George Campbell, and Nancy Letitia, who married Claud Minton Whitley. He died in Richlands, Tazewell Co., Va., Oct. 14, 1952.

LINDBERG, Carl Otto, mining engineer, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 8, 1879, son of Georg and Albertina (Lindquist) Lindberg. After attending the Royal Swedish War Academy and Heidelberg (Germany) University, Carl O. Lindberg came to this country in 1902 and entered the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, where he was graduated B.S. in 1904 and E.M. in 1906. He began his career in 1905-06 as a surveyor, miner, and timberman with the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Ishpeming, Mich. He then spent four years in Mexico, serving until 1908 as general superintendent of mines and mills for the Benito Juarez Mines Co., Salinas; in 1908-09 as assistant examining mining engineer with Frank W. Royer, Mexico City; and in 1909-10 as examining mining engineer with a syndicate headed by the engineer, John Hays Hammond (q.v.). In 1910-11 he was examining mining engineer with Spurr & Cox, Inc., New York city, and thereafter until 1915 he held a similar post in Los Angeles, Calif., with the firm of W. Rowland Cox of New York city. During the First World War period, in association with Daniel Cowan Jackling, he was engaged in the procurement of strategic materials for the U.S. government. As an independent consultant in mining and metallurgy from 1915 to 1929, Lindberg practiced in Mexico City during 1915-19 and thereafter until 1929 was associated with William C. Browning, mining engineer of Los Angeles. During the same period he also undertook a number of assignments in connection with tin properties in China and mines in Alaska, Arizona, and most countries of South America, notably Argentina, penetrating interiors by mule and afoot. This work was done for what later became the Newmont Mining Corp., New York city. In his North American assignments he was assisted by Arthur D. Storke (q.v.). In 1929, at the request of Lord Brabourne of London, England, then chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, he became one of three members of the advisory committee of the Gold Fields American Development Co., Ltd., the other two being F. Cecil Baker and Harlan C. Emlaw. In his capacity as consulting mining engineer, Lindberg traveled extensively until shortly after the entry of the United States into the Second World War. Among the places he visited in behalf of the Gold Fields organization were the Wiluna mine in western Australia; Bulolo mine in New Guinea, where the then unique system of air transportation was used for arduous transport work; Mawchi mines in Burma; properties of the Indian Copper Corp., Ltd., Ghatsila, India; and other mines in Alaska, Australia, and Venezuela. From 1942 until his semi-retirement in 1957 he was sole member of the advisory committee of the Gold Fields American Development Co., Ltd., and until 1959 chairman of the management committee. From 1942 until his retirement he acted also as the American representative of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa. Lindberg had numerous additional business interests. He was vice-president and a director of the American Potash & Chemical Corp. and the Botanamo Mining Corp., and a director of the Buell Engineering Co., Golden Queen Mining Co., Newconex, Ltd., New Penn Mines, Inc., Tri-State Zinc, Inc., Placer Development, Ltd., Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., The Fresnillo Co., Round Mountain Gold Dredging Corp., The Sombrerete Mining Co., Towne Mines Corp., Missouri Mining Co., Selco Exploration, Ltd., and North European Oil Corp. He held membership in the British Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, Tau Beta Phi, Sigma Rho, the Masonic order (32d degree), the University Club of Mexico City, India House and the Metropolitan and Athletic clubs of New York city, the Hudson River Country Club of Yonkers, N.Y., and the Los Angeles Country Club. His religious affiliation was first with the Swedish Lutheran church and in later life with the Episcopal church. He became a United States citizen in 1918 and in politics was a Republican. His preferred forms of recreation were reading, swimming, and playing

golf. He was married twice: (1) in Marquette, Mich., Feb. 19, 1902, to Marie Helen Boulson of that place, and had a son, Robert Vivian; he was divorced from his first wife in 1924; (2) in London, England, Mar. 7, 1932, to Dorothea Marjory, daughter of James Sydney Williams of that city, an accountant, and had a son, Carl Michael. Carl O. Lindberg died in New York city, Sept. 2, 1960.

JOY, Charles Turner, naval officer, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., Feb. 17, 1895, son of Duncan and Lucy (Turner) Joy. His father was a cotton broker. Charles T. Joy received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy in Saint Louis, Heathcote Hall in Rye, N.Y., and St. Luke's School in Wayne, Pa., and was graduated B.S. in 1916 at the United States Naval Academy. He later did graduate work in explosive engineering at the University of Michigan, where he received an M.S. degree in 1922. Meanwhile, upon graduation in 1916 he was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy and was subsequently advanced through the grades to the rank of vice admiral in 1949. His first duty assignment was with the USS "Pennsylvania," which became flagship of the commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, in October, 1916, and he continued to serve aboard that battleship throughout the First World War. He was also aboard when, in December, 1918, the USS "Pennsylvania" escorted Woodrow Wilson (q.v.) on his historic mission to France aboard the USS "George Washington." Detached from the USS "Pennsylvania," Joy returned to the United States in January, 1921, and reported for instruction in ordnance engineering at the Naval Postgraduate School, Annapolis, Md. He continued this course at various places between September, 1921, and October, 1923. In November of the latter year he joined the staff of the commander of the Yangtze Patrol as aide and flag lieutenant, continuing in that assignment in China until October, 1925. Following duty as executive officer of the USS "Pope," which was operating with the Asiatic Fleet, he was assigned in May, 1926, to the aviation ordnance section in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. In January, 1928, he reported aboard the USS "California" as assistant gunnery officer, serving in that battleship until detached in May, 1931. For the next two years he had duty at the Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va. In May, 1933, Joy assumed command of the USS "Litchfield" and upon relief from that command in March, 1935, joined the staff of the commander of Destroyers, Battle Force, as gunnery and operations officer. Between June, 1937, and May, 1940, he had duty first as executive officer and later as head of the department of ordnance and gunnery at the United States Naval Academy. His next assignment, extending to February, 1941, was as executive officer of the USS "Indianapolis," which was operating with the Scouting Force. He then became operations officer on the staff of the commander of the Scouting Force, with the USS "Indianapolis" and later the USS "Lexington" as flagships. Joy was serving in this assignment when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, and the United States entered the Second World War. He continued as operations officer of the reorganized Task Force 11 during the crucial period when the Japanese forces were advancing toward Australia and New Zealand. In that capacity he formulated the operational plans for two engagements in which Task Force 11 destroyed sixteen attacking Japanese bombers and two scouting planes east of the port of Rabaul on New Britain and sank or damaged fifteen Japanese combatant or merchant ships off New Guinea with the loss of only one plane. He also participated in the Battle of Bougainville on Feb. 20, 1942, and the naval raid on Salamau and Lae on the coast of New Guinea on Mar. 10, 1942. From September, 1942, to June, 1943, he commanded the USS "Louisville." While under his command that cruiser participated in the occupation of Adak in the Aleutian Islands during September and October, 1942. On Jan. 29, 1943, the "Louisville," then attached to Task Force 18, was attacked by Japanese planes but escaped without damage, and on the night of Jan. 29-30, 1943, the "Louisville" succeeded in taking in tow a crippled U.S. warship while under enemy attack and removing her from the danger zone despite the added hazard of darkness. Later the "Louisville" saw action in the Aleutian Islands Campaign, which resulted in the capture and occupation of Attu Island, and in the Battle of Rennel Island in the Solomons on June 29-30, 1943. In August, 1943, Joy became head of the Pacific plans division at the headquarters of the commander in chief, U.S. Fleet, Navy Department. In May, 1944, he was again assigned to sea duty as commander of Cruiser Division 6, Pacific Fleet. While under his command Cruiser Division 6 participated in the assault on Saipan in the Mariana Islands (June 14-15, 1944), the First Battle of the Philippine Sea (June 19-20, 1944), and the bombing and occupation of Guam Island (July 6-Aug. 9, 1944). Assigned to operations with Task Force 38, Cruiser Division 6 helped to support the landings on Pelelieu, Ngesebut, Anguar, Ulithi, and Morotai and the first carrier strike against the Philippines (Sept. 6-24, 1944), as well as carrier strikes against Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Formosa, North Luzon, and Nansei Shoto (Oct. 9-13, 1944). In several of these operations Joy's cruisers laid down bombardments against the enemy prior to the landing of U.S. forces and in support of the amphibious assault and the establishment of beachheads. As task unit commander covering the retirement of damaged ships from the coast of Formosa in October, 1944, Joy directed a special force that succeeded in salvaging two heavily damaged ships and withdrawing them from enemy waters, despite persistent and severe attacks by Japanese aircraft. His task unit supported landings on Leyte in the Philippines (Oct. 17-20, 1944), participated in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea (Oct. 24-26, 1944), joined a fast carrier task force strike against the central Philippines (Oct. 29, 1944, and Nov. 11-14, 1944), and supported landings on Mindoro Island (Dec. 10-24, 1944). His task unit operated with the Third Fleet in the sweep through the South China Sea in support of landings at Lingayen Gulf (Jan. 19-20, 1945) and in a night anti-aircraft action off Formosa (Jan. 21, 1945). In the period, Feb. 1-27, 1945, Joy was task unit commander with Task Group 58.2 in air strikes against the Japanese Empire and the Bonin Islands in support of the landings on Iwo Jima, and on Feb. 21-22, 1945, he was temporarily assigned to Task Force 51 for gunfire support. From March through May, 1945, Joy was commander of a task group and a fire-support unit, as well as Cruiser Division 6, during operations against Japanese forces in support of the landings on Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands. He was relieved of the command of Cruiser Division 6 in June, 1945, and was transferred to the command of Amphibious Group 2. When hostilities ceased in August, 1945, he was engaged in training that group at Coronado, Calif., for landings on the Japanese Islands. Early in September, 1945, Joy was assigned to duty as commander of the Yangtze Patrol Force, and after joining his flagship, the USS "Nashville," proceeded to the mouth of the Yangtze River with his task group to clear the river of mines. He entered Shanghai with the commander of the Seventh Fleet on Sept. 19, 1945. Subsequently he was ordered to Hong Kong in January, 1946, as commander of Task Force 74 and continued to serve in that capacity until April of that year. Joy returned to the United

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States in June, 1946, and reported as commanding officer of the Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., where he remained until August, 1949. At that time he was assigned duty as commander of the U.S. Naval Forces, Far East. In that capacity he directed all United Nations naval forces during the first year of the Korean conflict, which began in June, 1950. His vessels carried out many complex tasks in the early phases of the defense of South Korea, including reconnaissance, mine-sweeping, resupply, bombardment, and troop-lifting. In the later phase Joy personally directed the softening-up of North Korean shore defenses for two days prior to the landing operations at Inchon. Although this amphibious landing was one of the most hazardous ever attempted because of the presence of extreme tides, it was brilliantly successful and severed the communications, reinforcement, and supply lines of the North Koreans, thus leading to the early recapture of Seoul. Under extremely dangerous conditions afforded by bad weather, the presence of enemy defense forces, and thousands of unmoored mines, Joy personally boarded mine-sweeping vessels in the open sea at Wonsan in order to obtain a first-hand appraisal of the mine situation and thus to formulate plans for the elimination of this menace to navigation in Korean waters. In July, 1951, he was named senior delegate of the United Nations Command delegation to the Korean armistice negotiations that were held first in Kaeson and later in Panmunjon, Korea. During the long period of talks that followed he upheld the United Nations position with unshaken firmness despite the many provocations, delays, and lack of progress in the talks. In May, 1952, after ten months and twelve days as chief negotiator for the United Nations Command in Korea, Joy asked to be relieved of this assignment. His final tour of duty was as superintendent of the United States Naval Academy from August, 1952, until his retirement in July, 1954, at which time he was given the rank of full admiral. He was the author of "How Communists Negotiate" (1955), an account of the long months of negotiations in Korea in which he took part, together with his views on the armistice agreement finally reached. For his service during the Second World War and the Korean conflict he was awarded the Legion of Merit with three Gold Stars and Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Distinguished Service Cross, the Army and Navy distinguished service medals, and the Bronze Star Medal with four stars. He also received the Distinguished Service Medal of the American Legion and was decorated with the rank of honorary commander in the Order of the British Empire and with the Order of the Elephant of Thailand. Joy was a member of the Military Order of the World Wars, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club, La Jolla (Calif.) Beach and Tennis Club, and the New York Yacht Club of New York city. In religion he was an Episcopalian. He was married in Hankow, China, Oct. 16, 1924, to Martha Ann, daughter of David Walter Chess of Pittsburgh, Pa., a steel merchant, and had three children: Charles Turner, David Duncan, and Mary Martha. He died in San Diego, Calif., June 6, 1956.

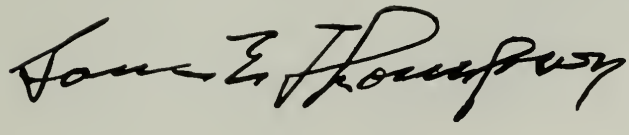
WOODS, Sam Edison, diplomat, was born in Starrville, Smith Co., Tex., May 15, 1892, son of Roderick Sam and Annie Lee (Palmer) Woods. His father was a lumberman and mill operator. Sam E. Woods completed his preliminary education at the Purvis (Miss.) High School, was graduated in manual arts in 1913 at the University of Valparaiso, Ind., and received a B.S. degree in 1920 at Mississippi State Teachers College. During these years he was also a student in summer sessions at the University of Wisconsin in 1914 and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1917-18. Meanwhile, during 1917-19 he was head of the department of manual arts at the Mississippi State Teachers College. During the First World War he served in the aviation section of the U.S. Marine Corps. Following the cessation of hostilities, he was placed in charge of vocational educational work in the U.S. Sixth Army Area in France, and later in Czechoslovakia, being employed in that capacity as a civilian. After a year in this country, during which he was director of extension work for the Grenada (Miss.) Bank, he returned to Europe and for a year supervised and constructed playgrounds for the Czechoslovakian government. In 1922 he returned to the United States and for the next six years was supervisor of rehabilitation for the Mississippi State Department of Education. Thereafter until his retirement his career was devoted to government service abroad. In July, 1929, he was appointed assistant trade commissioner in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he became assistant commercial attaché in 1933 and commercial attaché in 1934. He left Prague in 1937 to assume the post of commercial attaché-at-large in Berlin, Germany, and for the next two years inspected the foreign service establishments of the U.S. Department of Commerce in continental Europe, the British Isles, and Egypt. When the United States declared war on Germany in December, 1941, Woods was relieved of his duties as commercial attaché in Berlin and was interned by the German government, together with other diplomats and newspapermen then stationed in Berlin. Five months later he was released by Germany in an exchange of prisoners and was sent to Switzerland. The U.S. government requested him to remain in Switzerland as consul general in Zurich and Vaduz, a post he retained for five years, except for a brief period in 1945 when he served as consul general in Istanbul, Turkey. Following the termination of the Second World War and the resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany, he was named in June, 1947, consul general in Munich, with personal rank of minister. He continued in that post until his retirement in 1952. While serving as commercial attaché in Berlin, Woods transmitted in January, 1941, a confidential report to Cordell Hull, then secretary of state, to warn the Allies that Germany was preparing for an attack against the Soviet Union. At that time it was believed that Germany's bombing of England heralded the invasion of the British Isles, but, nevertheless, the U.S. Department of State informed the Russian ambassador in Washington of the information received from Woods. The subsequent invasion warned of in the report began in June of that year. Woods continued to maintain contact with sources in Germany after he was assigned to the Zurich post and supplied information that led to the destruction of a heavy-water experiment plant at Peenemunde, Germany. Following receipt of his report, the British royal air force responded with one of the greatest bombings in its history and obliterated this closely guarded secret plant, thus preventing Germany from continuing with its researches in atomic science and halting the German A-bomb project. Also while stationed in Zurich, Woods was instrumental in securing freedom for more than 200 American bomber crewmen who had been interned by the Swiss. By means not generally known they were spirited safely out of neutral Switzerland, through the German-occupied countries of France and Italy, into allied zones. After his retirement from the diplomatic service Woods lived mainly in Germany. He was a member of the American Academy of Political Science, American Economic Association, the American Legion, and the Mississippi Educational Association. In religion he was a Methodist. His avocational interest was the collection of art objects, including paintings and etchings by the old masters.

Woods was married three times: (1) on Aug. 2, 1917, to Katie Rose Anderson; his first wife died in 1918; (2) in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 1, 1923, to Milada P. Vondracekova; (3) in Starnberg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1948, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Adolphus Busch (q.v.). By the first marriage he had a daughter, Katie Rose, who married Hardin McLendon. He died in Munich, Germany, May 22, 1953.

THOMPSON, Sam[uel] Evans, physician, was born in Claiborne Parish, La., May 24, 1871, son of Robert Evans and Maria Lydia (Bush) Thompson. His father was a planter. After receiving his preliminary education at public and private schools in Arkansas, Sam E. Thompson attended Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., during 1891-92 and was graduated M.D. in 1904 at the Kentucky School of Medicine (later part of the University of Louisville). Subsequently he did postgraduate work at medical institutions in New Orleans, La., New York city, and Saranac Lake, N.Y., and attended clinics in Paris, France, London, England, Vienna, Austria, and Berne and Zurich, Switzerland. Meanwhile, prior to beginning his medical studies, Thompson taught school, engaged in farming, and sold school supplies for three years. In 1902, two years before receiving the M.D. degree, he passed the required examinations and began the practice of medicine in El Dorado, Ark. He continued to practice in El Dorado until 1911, when he was stricken with tuberculosis. To recover his health he went to San Angelo, Tex., and then to the Texas State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Carlsbad. In 1913 he was appointed medical director of that institution, a post he held for four years. In 1917 he purchased a sanatorium in Kerrville, Tex., which he rebuilt and operated as the Thompson Sanatorium until December, 1936, when he sold it to the State of Texas. Thereafter until the close of his life he practiced privately in Kerrville, specializing in the treatment of tuberculosis and other diseases of the chest. In the course of his practice he contributed to the medical literature some twenty-five books and papers on the treatment of tuberculosis. For many years Thompson played a leading role in the affairs of the Texas Medical Association. He served for some years as a member of the council on scientific work and the council on legislation and public instruction and in 1931 was chairman of the section on public health. During 1934-35 he was president of the association, and in 1939 he was named a trustee and in 1940 was named chairman of the board of trustees, a position he held until 1946. His interest in the association was further manifested by a gift of $50,000, which he and his wife donated to the Texas Medical Association Memorial Library Building. In appreciation of this gift, the association's board of trustees named the auditorium and lounge of the building in honor of Thompson and his wife. Additionally, Thompson left a bequest in the form of stocks and securities initially valued at more than $500,000 to establish the Dr. Sam E. Thompson Fund, which was administered by the board of trustees of the Texas Medical Association and used to provide loans of up to $1000 per year to medical students attending the University of Texas Medical Branch. During the Second World War he served as chairman of procurement and assignment of physicians for the VIII Corps Area, U.S. Army, which covered Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Arkansas. Thompson was one of the charter members of the Gonzales (Tex.) Warm Springs Foundation for Crippled Children, and he played an important role in the founding of the International Postgraduate Assembly of San Antonio, Tex. In 1950 this organization presented a bronze plaque to him in recognition of his work in its founding. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, a fellow and life member of the American College of Physicians, an honorary member of the Mexican Medical Association of Military Affairs, and a member of the American College of Chest Physicians, the American and Southern medical associations, the Kerr-Kendall-Gillespie-Bandera Counties (Tex.) Medical Society, the American Medical Association of Vienna, Austria, American Trudeau Society, American Authors and Editors Association, Societas Celsana in Urbe, Sancti Antonii, BPOE, Knights of Pythias, the Kerrville Chamber of Commerce, Kerrville Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Kerrville Rotary Club. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a Democrat. Thompson's favorite recreations were hunting and fishing, and he served as the first president of the Kerr County Wild Life Association and was a member of the Texas College of Hunting and Fishing Club and of the Eagle Nest and Maner Lake Fish and Game Preserve, Inc. He was married in El Dorado, Ark., Aug. 13, 1914, to Annie Lee (Pinson) Melear, daughter of Thomas Moore Pinson of that community, a physician, and widow of Peter E. Melear. Sam E. Thompson died without issue in Kerrville, Tex., Jan. 12, 1956.

RUNGIUS, Carl Clemens Moritz, artist, was born in Britz bei Rixdorf (later part of Berlin), Germany, Aug. 18, 1869, son of Heinrich and Magdalene (Fulda) Rungius. His father, a Lutheran minister, had an active interest in natural history. Carl Rungius received his early education at gymnasiums in Burg bei Magdeburg and in Giessen, Germany, and for three summers was apprenticed to a Berlin house-painting firm. He studied painting at the Berlin Art School, the School of Applied Arts, and the Academy of Fine Arts. Among his teachers were Max Koch, from whom he learned figure drawing, and Paul Meierheim, a noted European wildlife painter who taught him animal drawing. Rungius' interest in the anatomy of animals led him to the Berlin Zoo, the Royal Stables, and elsewhere for the purpose of sketching. He began painting in Berlin in 1889, in association with the Kunst Gewerbe Museum and the Königliche Akademie der Künste. In 1890 his canvas of a lion's head, life-size, was accepted by the International Exhibition in Berlin; this painting later was acquired by the New York Zoological Society. He enlisted in 1891 as an officer with the Prussian cavalry, and during his year of military service he developed excellent marksmanship, a skill that later proved valuable in his chosen profession of artist-hunter. Coming to the United States in 1894 at the invitation of an uncle, Clems Fulda, he spent the period from June to September of that year sketching on Long Island and collecting bird skins, insects, butterflies, and moths. For the purpose of hunting and painting moose, he visited Maine both in 1894 and 1895, and during the intervening winter painted a life-size moose head; the painting was exhibited in 1905 at the Knoedler Gallery, New York city. Rungius returned to his native country for several months in 1896-97 and thereafter resided in the United States and Canada until the close of his life. For approximately the next ten years he spent the winters in New York state and, except in 1904, the summers and autumns in New Brunswick or Wyoming, where he painted scenes of wildlife and hunted. He made an extensive trip to the Yukon Territory in July, 1904, with Charles G. Sheldon, naturalist, and Wilfred H. Osgood (q.v.). In 1908 he was accompanied on a hunting and painting trip to New Brunswick by Richard Friese, a noted German painter of animals. Rungius maintained his studio until 1910 at Greenpoint, on Long Island, moving it in that year to New York city. In July, 1910, he made his first trip to the Canadian Rockies, as the guest of Jimmy Simpson, guide and painter of Bow Lake, Alberta, Canada.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

William Ziegler, Jr

He hunted with Simpson during the ten succeeding autumn seasons, at the same time gathering data and making sketches for paintings to be completed at his studio in New York city. From 1921 until shortly before his death Rungius maintained a second studio in Banff, Alberta, residing there during the summer and fall months. After supplying big-game pictures to such periodicals as Forest and Stream, Recreation, Everybody's, and Outing and a series of illustrations for Maximilian Foster's "In the Forest" (1901), he relinquished commercial illustrating in 1902. A showing of his works in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the Annual Sportsmen's Show in 1907 helped establish his reputation. It was in the Rockies that he first became interested in landscapes as his principal subject, in addition to using them as settings for wild animals; for about ten years prior to 1925 he specialized in landscapes, afterward resuming his earlier emphasis on the painting of big game. Although oil was his chief medium, he made innumerable pencil studies of the animals he hunted. Early in his career he also engaged in sculpture, producing two fine bronzes in 1905, a moose and a bighorn sheep. During the concluding decades of his life Rungius extended his work to include drypoint etchings on copper. He sold his works privately until 1919, when Harlow, McDonald & Co. (later Arthur H. Harlow & Co.) of New York city became his dealer. His paintings of sheep, moose, black bears, and other North American game and predatory animals became part of numerous public and private collections, including that of Theodore Roosevelt (q.v.), who acquired the bronze moose in addition to two paintings. Between 1912 and 1936, Rungius painted a series of twenty canvases, almost life-size, for the New York Zoological Society. Among the museums and institutions exhibiting his works were the American Museum of Natural History, Society of American Artists, National Academy of Design, and Salmagundi Club, all of New York city; the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Art Institute of Chicago, Ill.; the City Art Museum of Saint Louis, Mo.; the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.; the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; and the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa. More than 2000 of Rungius' paintings, drawing, etchings, and sketches were housed with the Glenbow Foundation art department in Calgary, Alberta, following his death. His work won several prizes, including that of the National Academy of Design in 1920. He was awarded the Ellen P. Speyer Memorial Award in 1924 for "Across the Barren," the Carnegie Prize in 1926 for "Lake McArthur," and the Saltus Medal in 1929 for "Alaskan Moose," all under the auspices of the National Academy of Design, on the advisory council of which he afterward served. At the Salmagundi Club he received the Vezin Prize for the best single sketch and the Plimpton Prize for the best group of sketches, in 1922 and 1923 respectively. He also won the Corcoran Gallery's popular prize for his painting, "The Mountaineer." In addition to the activities already described, in 1936 he spent three weeks in Honolulu, Hawaii, sketching landscapes, and in 1936-37 made two fall visits to Alhambra, Calif., where he became a temporary member of the California Art Club. At another time Rungius traveled in a 36-foot boat some 1000 miles from the source of the Peace River in Alberta to Peace River Landing, British Columbia, Canada. When he was past eighty years of age, he participated in a survey of wildlife in Alaska, flying over that territory by helicopter to take photographs from which he later prepared sketches. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1913 and was elevated to the rank of national academician in 1920. A life member of the National Arts Club and the New York Zoological Society, he also held membership in the Society of Animal Painters and Sculptors, Painters of the Far West, and the Century Association and Salmagundi, Boone and Crockett, and Lotos clubs of New York city. He was a charter member in 1896 of the Camp Fire Club of America and in 1925 joined Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies and Sky Line Hikers of the Canadian Rockies. In 1927 he was named an honorary scout by the Boy Scouts of America. As a diversion from painting, he gathered mountain plants for his rock garden and collected butterflies. Rungius became a citizen of the United States in 1905. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 15, 1907, to Louise M., daughter of Clems Fulda (mentioned above) of that city, a physician. Carl Rungius died without issue in New York city, Oct. 20, 1959.

ZIEGLER, William, Jr., business executive, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, July 21, 1891, son of George W. and Anna (Huttig) Brandt. Christened William Conrad Brandt, he was adopted by his father's half-brother, William Ziegler (q.v.), and took the name of William Ziegler, Jr. He received his preliminary education at the Haverford (Pa.) School and attended Columbia and Harvard universities. In 1912 he became a director of the Royal Baking Powder Co., which had been founded by his foster father, and he was president of that company from 1922 to 1929, when it was merged with Standard Brands, Inc., New York city. He was a director of the successor corporation from 1929 to 1948. At his death he was chairman of the board of the American Maize-Products Co., New York city, and of the Huttig Manufacturing Co., Muscatine. Active in the field of real estate, Ziegler was president and a director from 1915 until his death of the Park Avenue Operating Co., Inc., and president and a director from 1929 until his death of the Great Island Holding Corp., both of New York city. At the close of his life he was also chairman of the board of the Southworth Management Corp. and of the Realty Administration Corp. Associated with a number of philanthropic organizations, particularly those assisting the blind, Ziegler served as president of the American Foundation for the Blind, the American Foundation for the Overseas Blind, and the E. Matilda Ziegler Foundation for the Blind and as vice-president and a director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc., and the Eye-Bank for Sight Restoration, Inc. He was also a trustee of the Parsons School of Design, New York city, and secretary-treasurer of the Boys' Clubs of America. For his services to the blind in Italy, he was made commendatore of the Order of Merit of the Republic and received a gold medal from the Italian Red Cross. During the First World War he served as executive secretary of the War Credits Board, Washington, D.C., and later as a company commander in the Motor Transport Corps, U.S. Army, in Washington, D.C., and France. He was a member of the Masonic order, Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Columbia, Harvard, Jockey, National Republican, New York Yacht, Racquet and Tennis, River, Union League, and Uptown clubs of New York city, the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, D.C., and the Ox Ridge Hunt and Wee Burn Country clubs of Darien, Conn. In religion he was an Episcopalian. A Republican in politics, he served as treasurer of the New York State Republican Committee in 1930. His leisure interests included sailing, breeding pointers, and breeding and racing thoroughbred horses. He was an art collector and was the author of several published short stories. He was married twice: (1) in New York city, Dec. 11, 1912, to Gladys Virginia Watson; this marriage was terminated by divorce; (2) in New York city, Jan. 5, 1927, to Helen Martin, daughter of Edward Murphy

of Troy, N.Y., a lawyer. By his first marriage he had two daughters: Elizabeth Virginia and Barbara; and by his second marriage he had two children: William and Helen Martin. William Ziegler, Jr., died in New York city, Mar. 3, 1958.

BOOTHBY, Walter Meredith, surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., July 28, 1880, son of Alonzo and Maria Adelaide (Stodder) Boothby. His father (q.v. for ancestry) was a surgeon. Walter M. Boothby was graduated B.A. in 1902, M.D. in 1906, and M.A. in 1907 at Harvard University. He also studied during 1901-05 at the Boston University School of Medicine. In 1908-09 he served for eighteen months as an intern and house surgeon at Boston City Hospital. From the latter year until 1916 he practiced surgery privately in Boston, with the exception of several months in 1912-13 when he was a Sheldon traveling fellow at Oxford University. He had charge of the metabolism and respiration laboratories at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, during 1913-16 and was an instructor in anatomy during 1910-16 and lecturer on anesthesia during 1914-16 at the Harvard Medical School. In the summer of 1915 he went to Paris, France, to serve with a Harvard unit at an American National Red Cross ambulance hospital. When the United States entered the First World War in April, 1917, he joined the U.S. Army Medical Corps as a captain, later attaining the rank of major. He served with the AEF in France until the close of hostilities, spending the greater part of that time with the Chemical Warfare Service as director of the I Corps Gas School. Afterward he gave instruction in an Army medical school there. He also worked in the front lines as chief of a surgical team during the Saint-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Meanwhile, in November, 1916, he accepted appointment to the staff of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., where he headed the section on metabolic research from the time of his return to the United States until 1948. At the end of the war he also assumed the position of assistant professor of medicine at The Mayo Foundation, Graduate School, University of Minnesota. Named associate professor in 1923, he served as professor of experimental metabolism from 1936 until his retirement in 1948, when he was named emeritus member of the staff and professor emeritus. In 1949 he received the University of Minnesota's Certificate of Merit for his contributions to its growth and development. For The Mayo Foundation, with Joseph Berkson in October, 1933, he developed norms for the basal metabolic rate that became standard throughout the world. While associated with the Mayo Foundation and Clinic, Boothby began a career in aviation medicine in the course of which he became one of the world's foremost authorities in that field. From 1942 to 1948 he served as chairman of the Mayo Aero Medical Unit for Research in Aviation Medicine. With others he developed in Rochester the BLB oxygen mask for aviators; for their work the inventors received the Collier Trophy for 1939 of the National Aeronautic Association, presented by Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.). Following his retirement at the Mayo Foundation and Clinic, Boothby spent two years in Sweden during 1948-50 as guest professor of aviation medicine at the Institute of Physiology, University of Lund, and as consultant to the National Swedish Committee on Naval and Aviation Medicine. While abroad he also appeared as guest lecturer at the universities of Aarhus in Denmark and Oxford and Cambridge in England. In 1951 the Order of Commander of the North Star was conferred on him by the King of Sweden in recognition of his work in helping to establish an aeromedical laboratory in that country. He spent nine months in 1950-51 with the U.S. Air Force as adviser on research and professor of physiology at the School of Aviation Medicine, Air University, Randolph Field, Tex. From 1951 until the close of his life he was adviser on research and head of the respiration laboratory at the Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Albuquerque, N.Mex. Concurrently, he served as research professor of respiratory physiology at the University of New Mexico. Boothby contributed to medical and scientific journals some 300 papers dealing with respiration, oxygen therapy, metabolism, thyroid disease, myasthenia gravis, aviation medicine, and allied subjects. Just prior to his death he edited "Handbook of Respiratory Physiology" for the School of Aviation Medicine, U.S. Air Force. During 1942-46 he was a member of the subcommittee on oxygen and anoxia, National Research Council. Boothby was an original fellow of the Aero Medical Association of the United States; associate fellow of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences; fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American College of Physicians; diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine; and member of the Association of American Physicians, American Physiological Society, American Society of Anesthetists, American Institute of Nutrition, American Society of Biological Chemists, American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Society for Experimental Pathology, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American and Minnesota State medical associations, Massachusetts Medical Society, National Aeronautic Association, Association of Resident and Ex-resident Physicians of the Mayo Clinic, United States Infantry Association, Sigma Xi, and Theta Delta Chi. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married twice: (1) in Boston, Mass., to Grace Stanley; (2) in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 15, 1930, to Catharine, daughter of Charles Stockton Burns of Lancaster, Pa., a merchant. By the first marriage he had two daughters: Gertrude, who married (1) Hayes Dansinburg and (2) Louis Albert Schulze, and Nancy, who married Robert Reinhardt. Boothby died in Albuquerque, N.Mex., July 4, 1953.

BLOCK, Karl Morgan, bishop, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 27, 1886, the son of Sigismund Joseph and Joanna Christine (Linder) Block. His father, a native of Austria, was engaged in operating real estate properties in Washington, D.C., after coming to this country. Karl M. Block obtained his preliminary education in the Washington public schools, was graduated A.B. at George Washington University in 1907, and received a B.D. degree at the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1910. He was ordained in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the latter year, and from 1910 to 1913 he served as chaplain of the Woodberry Forest School, Orange, Va. His first charge was as rector of Grace Church, Haddonfield, N.J., during 1913-17. He then resigned that pastorate and for the duration of the First World War served as a volunteer chaplain at the U.S. Army post, Camp Dix, N.J. In 1918 he became rector of All Saints' Church in Norristown, Pa., and from 1920 to 1926 he served St. John's Church, Roanoke, Va. In 1926 he moved to Saint Louis, Mo., where he was rector of St. Michael and St. George's Church until he was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of California on Sept. 29, 1938. He was elevated to the bishopric of the Diocese of California upon the retirement of Edward Lambe Parsons in 1941. Block continued as head of the diocese, with its headquarters in San Francisco, until the close of his life. At the time he became bishop the diocese was composed of seventy-nine parishes, and under his administration it was increased to 117 parishes by 1958. He was

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Albert Bobosh

further responsible for the establishment of the School of the Prophets at Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, and the founding of El Rancho Del Obispo in Healdsburg, Calif., as a church retreat and summer camp. From 1942 until his death he was a member of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an important administrative agency of the church, and for a number of those years he was chairman of the council's program and budget committee. In 1952 he was elected vice-president of the House of Bishops, and he continued in that post also until the close of his life. At various times during his career he served as a trustee of Monticello College, Godfrey, Ill., of Mills College, Oakland, Calif., and of St. Luke's Hospital, Saint Louis, Mo. In 1951 he was appointed by Harry S Truman, then President, to the Internal Security Commission. He was the author of two books, "Our Common Life" (1929) and "The Sword of St. Michael" (1936), and his writings were also represented in "Revealing Christ" (1935) and "The Redeemer" (1937), as well as in articles that he contributed to religious journals. In recognition of his achievements honorary D.D. degrees were conferred upon him by Roanoke College in 1923, by the University of the South in 1935, and by Virginia Theological Seminary in 1950, and he was also awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by Washington University in 1937 and a D.S.T. degree by the Church Divinity School of the Pacific in 1953. He further was decorated with the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 1955. He was a member of Delta Tau Delta, Chi Alpha, and the Commonwealth, Pacific Union, and University clubs of San Francisco. Politically he was a Democrat. Block was married in Orange, Va., Oct. 1, 1913, to Nancy Holliday, daughter of George Scott Shackelford of that place, a judge, and had two children: Virginia Randolph, who married Wayne Horton Snowden, and Karl Morgan. He died in San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 20, 1958.

HOEN, Albert Berthold, lithographer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4, 1864, son of August and Caroline (Muth) Weber Hoen. His father (q.v.), a native of Hoehn in the Duchy of Nassau (later part of Germany), came to this country in 1835 with an uncle, Edward Weber, and settled in Baltimore. Albert B. Hoen was graduated B.A. in 1893 and M.A. in 1894 at Loyola College, Baltimore, and was a graduate student in geology under William B. Clark (q.v.) for two years at Johns Hopkins University. At an early age he joined his father's lithographing firm, A. Hoen & Company, as an apprentice. This firm was founded in Baltimore in 1835 under the style of E. Weber & Company by Edward Weber, using equipment brought from Europe and the skill he had learned from Alois Senefelder, the inventor of lithography. Upon Weber's death in 1848, August Hoen succeeded to the business, changing the name of the firm to A. Hoen & Company at that time. Under his direction the printing of maps became a specialty, the lithographic process proving much more adaptable than the older raised-type and block-cut printing. The earliest maps produced by the firm were usually drawn directly on a smooth lithographic stone. Impressions of the black base were then pulled from this stone and colors brushed on by hand by young apprentices. An advance in the art of lithography was credited to the company with the introduction of the so-called litho-caustic process, which used a system of fine engraved diamond cross-ruled lines and gave much of the effect of the half-tone screen employed later. Albert B. Hoen filled various positions in the firm until 1928, when the business was incorporated as A. Hoen & Company, Inc., and he was elected president, an office he held until the close of his life. Although the company's business embraced all branches of lithography, under his direction the company's early tradition in map work was emphasized, and eventually geographic, geologic, and scientific maps of all types became its most important products. Working in close collaboration with Albert Bumstead, cartographer of the National Geographic Society, and Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, Hoen helped attain a degree of excellence in producing maps for those organizations that achieved world recognition. His understanding of geology gained from his graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University was later employed in the layout of geologic maps for various state and federal agencies. He worked with John M. Clarke, geologist, in lithographing a series of geologic maps for the state of New York. He also worked with the world-renowned authority on the coal measures, Israel C. White (q.v.), then director of the West Virginia Geological Survey, in preparing maps of West Virginia with color schemes and patterns of his own invention. In devising means of graphically differentiating and portraying the intricacies of geologic formations, Hoen laid the groundwork for the American legend for geologic maps that was later specified by the U.S. Geological Survey. This arrangement called for the portrayal of sedimentary rocks in parallel linear patterns, printed in the so-called degraded colors, while the volcanic rocks were shown in angular patterns printed in bright colors. The intermediate metamorphics were appropriately depicted with the linear patterns or solid backgrounds broken by cross-checks. Under Hoen's direction the company also printed official state maps for California, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma, Virginia, and other states, and for the Territory of Hawaii. When he first became associated with his father's company, lithographic printing was done on flat polished stones imported from Bavaria. Presses shuttling these heavy stones back and forth for each impression then attained a speed as high as 800 single-color prints per hour. In the course of Hoen's career, his company, keeping pace with the lithographing industry, changed first to rotary and then to offset presses. During his presidency the company installed the first four-color offset press in the South. In only two hours this press, running four colors at one time at a rate of 4000 impressions per hour, could match a week's production on the old presses that he had inherited upon assuming the presidency of the company. As in the pressroom, processes in other departments changed just as drastically during the span of his career in the lithographing industry. As a young man Hoen had seen the colorful figure, William F. Cody (q.v.), popularly known as Buffalo Bill, sitting for his portrait while a Hoen artist drew a picture on stone with lithographic crayon. By the close of his career, the camera and the mechanical composing machines had taken over, and huge plates were made ready for the presses with a minimum of handwork. During the First World War he served as president of the Mount Washington, Md., chapter of the American Red Cross. He was a fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of the Maryland Historical Society and the Loyola College Alumni Association. In religion a Roman Catholic, Hoen was an active member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Holy Name Society at Sacred Heart Church, Mount Washington. Politically he was an independent Democrat. His principal hobby was photography. Bicycling was his favorite recreation in his younger years, and in later life he was greatly interested in automobiles. He was married in Baltimore, Apr. 22, 1896, to Mary, daughter of John Lyons of that city, a contractor, and had three sons: Albert Berthold, Thomas Irving, and John Lloyd. Albert B. Hoen died in Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1956.

GUNN, Will, lawyer and judge, was born in Houston County, Ga., Oct. 4, 1882, son of Daniel Franklin and Mary Henrietta (Head) Gunn, grandson of Daniel and Matilda Ann (Lewis) Gunn, and great-grandson of Daniel and Susan (Street) Gunn. His great-grandfather, who was of Scottish descent, enlisted from Granville County, N.C., for service in the Revolutionary War. His father, a Confederate soldier, was a wholesale grocer and later a landowner and planter. Will Gunn received his preliminary education at schools in Centerville, Ga., and was graduated LL.B. in 1902 at Mercer University. Admitted to the Georgia bar in the same year, he began the practice of his profession in Macon, where he early became active in Democratic party affairs. In 1908 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Denver, Colo., and during 1909-11 he served as alderman in Macon and was chairman of the city executive committee. In 1915 he was elected solicitor of the City Court of Macon, and he was serving in that position when

he was appointed to succeed DuPont Guerry (q.v.) as judge of the City Court of Macon in 1920. Subsequently, he was reappointed in 1923 to a full four-year term on the city court bench, but in the following year he resigned in order to accept the post of vice-president of the Georgia Casualty Co. (later Trust Company of Georgia), Atlanta. In 1938 he returned to Macon, where he continued in private law practice until the close of his life. At various times in his practice he was associated with W. D. McNeil, state senator, and E. Clem Powers, former assistant U.S. district attorney. He was a member of the Macon Bar Association, the Masonic order, BPOE, Phi Delta Theta, and the Log Cabin and Idle Hour country clubs. While a student at Mercer University he was a pitcher on the varsity baseball team, and in later life he continued his interest in sports. He was an excellent shot and a championship golf player. Gunn was married in Greenfield, Ohio, July 10, 1902, to Virginia Watkins, daughter of E. Burgess Watts of that place, a business executive, and had five children: Virginia Gertrude, who married (1) John Tracy Baxter and (2) William Randolph Moore Palmer; Watts; Marguerite, who married Charles Eli Mendinhall; Will; and Henrietta, who married Henry Wellborn Persons. His death occurred in Macon, Ga., June 24, 1957.

ELMORE, George Sutherland, lawyer, was born in Washington, D.C., Aug. 14, 1915, son of Alfred Robert and Edith Lee (Sutherland) Elmore. His father was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. George S. Elmore received his preparatory education at Sidwell Friends School in Washington, D.C., was graduated B.A. at Dartmouth College in 1937, attended Cornell University Law School during 1937-39, and obtained an LL.B. degree from the Catholic University of America in 1941. Admitted to the District of Columbia bar in the last-named year, he practiced for a year with the Washington law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb before entering military service during the Second World War. In May, 1942, he was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve and following duty at the Navy Department in Washington, D.C., was assigned to the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Areas, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Subsequently he was attached to the V Amphibious Corps and served as operations officer, G-2, in the Marianas campaign. Returned to the United States, he was operational intelligence officer at the U.S. Naval Base at Monterey, Calif., and then was named officer in charge of the Opintel Training School at Monterey. In 1945 he was released to inactive duty in the rank of lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve. On his return to civilian life he became an assistant counsel for the Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy, and handled termination of war contracts, new procurement, and trial work before the U.S. Navy Board of Contract Appeals. In 1947 he resumed a private law practice in Washington, D.C., as senior partner in the firm of Elmore & Moore. He severed that connection in 1953 to become associated with the Washington law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer, Goodrich & Amram, with whom he practiced until the close of his life. His practice was largely confined to corporation law. Elmore was president and a director of the American Mining & Development Co., general counsel and a director of the Capital Reserve Corp., Washington, D.C., and a director of the Marine Aircraft Corp., Silver Sage Oil & Mineral Co., and the Nuclear Magnetics Corp. Aside from his legal and business interests, Elmore was one of the most diligent supporters in the Washington area of the Big Brother movement, which provided masculine guidance and friendship for boys who otherwise would not have had such counsel. In memory of his maternal grandfather, George Sutherland (q.v.), who was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Elmore established the Sutherland Trophy at the Catholic University of America. This award was to be given annually to an outstanding law school in the eastern part of this country following a competition in the U.S. Court of Appeals. Elmore was a member of the American, Federal, and District of Columbia bar associations, District of Columbia Junior Chamber of Commerce, Phi Delta Phi, Sigma Nu, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C., and a life member of the Capital Hill Club, also of Washington. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. A Republican politically, he was president of the Young Republican Club of Montgomery County, Md., in 1948. He was an ardent student of politics, and he made a hobby of drawing caricatures, which were considered to be of professional quality. Elmore was married in Washington, D.C., June 29, 1938, to Mary Everett, daughter of Edward Everett Marlow of that city, an industrialist, and had two children, George Sutherland and

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George S Ehmer

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Cecil F. Johnston

Edith Lee. George S. Elmore's death occurred in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1955.

JOHNSTON, Cecil Frederick, physician, was born in Elgood, W.Va., Feb. 12, 1904, son of Adam Crockett and Nell (Eaton) Johnston and grandson of James and Ella (Wall) Johnston. His father was an educator. After attending public schools of Princeton, W.Va., Cecil F. Johnston studied for two years at Concord College, Athens, W.Va., and was graduated M.D. in 1929 at the Medical College of Virginia. A number of years later, in 1941, he took a special course in cardiology with Paul Dudley White of Boston, Mass., a specialist in internal medicine; and in 1943 he did work in ophthalmology, otology, rhinology, and laryngology at the New York (City) Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. Meanwhile, in 1929-30 he interned at Memorial Hospital, Princeton, and in 1930 served as physician to the Koppers and the Lake Superior coal companies in Welch, W.Va. He then established in that place the private practice of general medicine that he maintained until 1943. While in Welch he also was for a number of years McDowell County coroner and physician to McDowell County prison. Upon completion of his postgraduate study, he served as resident in ophthalmology and otolaryngology at the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville during 1943-46. In the latter year he established a private practice in Bluefield, W.Va., specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and he continued to practice there until the close of his life. In addition to maintaining his private practice, Johnston served on the medical staff of the Bluefield Sanitarium, in 1951 establishing a department of ophthalmology and otolaryngology, which he directed until his death. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Otolaryngology and a member of the American and West Virginia academies of ophthalmology and otolaryngology, American and Southern medical associations, West Virginia State and Mercer County medical societies, the Farmington Country Club of Charlottesville, the Falls Mills (W.Va.) Fishing Club, and the YMCA. His religious affiliation was with the Princeton Methodist Church. Politically he was a Democrat. He devoted his leisure time to his Boston terriers and his flower garden and enjoyed fishing. He was married in Richmond, Va., Sept. 16, 1929, to Meryl Christine, daughter of Eugene McCloud Morgan of Wadesboro, N.C., an oil company agent. Cecil F. Johnston died without issue in Bluefield, W.Va., July 21, 1958.

STEWART, J[oseph] Adger, manufacturer, was born in Conyers, Ga., Jan. 23, 1877, son of Joseph Alexander and Carrie Julia (Robinson) Stewart, grandson of John Lewis and Julia Ann (Hollingsworth) Stewart, great-grandson of Alexander and Sarah (Stribling) Stewart, and great-great-grandson of Alexander and Elizabeth (Barron) Stewart. His great-great-grandfather, a native of northern Ireland, came to this country prior to 1760 and settled first at Lancaster, Pa., later in South Carolina, and eventually in Madison, Ga. His father was a planter and merchant. J. Adger Stewart was a student at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1890-91 and for three years attended Georgia School of Technology with the class of 1896. From 1895 to 1899 he was purchasing agent for the Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Co., Jeffersonville, Ind. From the latter year until it was dissolved in 1905 he was president of the Louisville (Ky.) Forge Co., manufacturers of railway car axles. Meanwhile, in 1901 Stewart was elected president of the Cheatham Electric Switching Device Co., Louisville, manufacturers of electrical devices for street railways, railroads, and mines. He continued to head this company until the close of his life. He was also president of the Louisville Axe & Tool Co. from 1908 until his death and of the Nachod & U.S. Signal Co. from 1932 until his death. The latter two companies were affiliated with the Cheatham Electric Switching Device Co. Additionally, from 1929 until his death he was president of the Atlas Plaster & Supply Co., and from 1930 until his death he was a director of the Federal Chemical Co., Louisville. Beginning in 1918 he also operated a farm in Jefferson County, Ky., where he engaged in general farming and in the breeding of fine cattle. During the First World War he served as a captain in the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps and was stationed in Washington, D.C. From 1920 until the close of his life Stewart served as a trustee of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. Greatly interested in art and historical matters, he was president of the board of governors of the J. B. Speed Art Museum, Louisville, from 1946 until his death and was president of the Filson Club of Louisville during 1947-50. In connection with this interest Stewart was the author of "Descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr." (1925) and "The Webb and Allied Families" (1925)

and was a contributor to the Kentucky State Historical Magazine and the Filson Club Quarterly. He was a life member of the general council of the Society of Colonial Wars and served as deputy secretary general of the general society during 1936-39, governor of the Kentucky society in 1906-07 and during 1920-22, and historian during 1951-53. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati, the Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania historical societies, Stewart Society of England, Newcomen Society of England, Liberty Hall, and the English-Speaking Union of the United States. He was also a member of the Masonic order (32d degree), Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the Pendennis, Arts, and Louisville Country clubs of Louisville, and the Les Cheneaux Club of Mackinac County, Mich. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was an independent. Playing golf and gardening were his principal recreations. Stewart was married in Louisville, Apr. 26, 1899, to Ann Briggs, daughter of John Allen Carter of that city, a wholesale merchant, and had four

children: John Carter, Joseph Adger (died in infancy), Joseph Alexander, and Jean Hollingsworth, who married Squire Redbond Ogden. J. Adger Stewart died in Louisville, Ky., June 15, 1954.

RASMUSSEN, Andrew Theodore, neuroanatomist, was born in Spring City, Utah, Aug. 10, 1883, son of Andreas Thustrup and Hanne (Jensen) Rasmussen, natives of Denmark who came to this country in 1877 and settled in Spring City. His father was a blacksmith. Andrew T. Rasmussen was graduated B.A. in 1909 at Brigham Young University, studied at the University of Chicago in the summers of 1908, 1911, and 1913, and received the Ph.D. degree in 1916 at Cornell University. Meanwhile, he was an instructor in biology at Brigham Young University from 1909 to 1913 and head of the department of biology at that university during 1911-13. While studying at Cornell University he was an assistant in physiology in 1913-14 and instructor in physiology during 1914-16. In the last-named year he joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota Medical

School as instructor in neurology and anatomy. He remained at that university as assistant professor in 1918-19, associate professor during 1919-25, and professor of anatomy from 1925 until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1952. Additionally, he was co-director of the department of anatomy from 1943 to 1952 and for many years was chief examiner of the University of Minnesota Medical School. Following his retirement he was visiting professor at the University of Southern California, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. For several years he was a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service. Rasmussen was recognized as one of the country's leading neuroanatomists and was especially known for his studies of the nerve tracts of the central nervous system, his quantitative studies of the cells of the pituitary gland, and his investigations of changes in the blood during hibernation of animals. He was author of "Laboratory Directions in Neuro-Anatomy" (1918), "Outlines of Neuro-Anatomy" (1931, 3d ed. 1943), "Principal Nervous Pathways" (1932, 4th ed. 1952), "Some Trends in Neuro-Anatomy" (1947), and "Atlas of Cross Section Anatomy of the Brain" and "Handbook of Neurology" (1952). Rasmussen was also co-author of "The Normal Chest" (1927), "Special Cytology" (1928), "The Pituitary Gland" (1938), "Cyclopedia of Medicine, Surgery and Specialties" (1939), "The Hypothalamus" (1940), "The Chest and Heart" (1948), "The Founders of Neurology" (1953), and "Clinical Neurology" (1955). Furthermore, he was co-author during 1946-51 of the first six volumes of an annual review, Progress in Neurology and Psychiatry, and he contributed some eighty scientific papers to the medical journals, including "The Weight of the Principal Components of the Normal Male Adult Human Hypophysis Cerebri" (Amer. Jour. Anat., 1928), "The Percentage of the Different Types of Cells in the Male Adult Human Hypophysis" (Amer. Jour. Path., 1929), "Innervation of the Hypophysis" (Endocrinology, 1938), "Effects of Hypophysial Stalk Resection on the Hypophysis and Hypothalamus of Man" (with W. J. Gardner, ibid., 1940), "The Location of the Lateral Spinothalamic Tract in the Brain Stem of Man" (with W. T. Peyton, Surgery, 1941), and "The Course and Termination of the Medial Lemniscus in Man" (with Peyton, Jour. Comp. Neurol., 1948). He received a citation of merit from the University of Minnesota in 1952 and the Distinguished Service Award of Brigham Young University in 1953. Rasmussen was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Anatomists, American Physiological Society, Association for Study of Internal Secretions, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Neurological Association, American Academy of Neurology, and Sigma Xi. His religious affiliation was with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in which he was a member of the Seventy. In politics he was a Republican. He enjoyed gardening and hiking, was a skilled worker in woods and metals, made charts and scientific drawings in black and white and in color for class instruction, and did all his own book illustrations. He was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, June 24, 1909, to Gertrude, daughter of James Lehi Brown, an educator, and had four children: Theodore Brown, Waldemar Curtis, Richard Carl, and Charlotte, who married Walter Lusk Roberts. Andrew T. Rasmussen died at La Canada, Calif., Oct. 15, 1955.

SHORTRIDGE, Samuel Morgan, U.S. senator, was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Aug. 3, 1861, son of Elias W. and Tebitha C. Shortridge. His father was a clergyman. Samuel M. Shortridge completed his preliminary education at the San Jose (Calif.) High School in 1879 and later attended the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. During 1879-83 he taught school in Rutherford and Saint Helena, Calif., serving also as principal of schools in the latter place. Admitted to the California bar in 1884, he began a law practice in San Francisco that he was to continue for many years, except for the period in which he was a member of the U.S. Senate. As a lawyer he won recognition for his ability in both civil and criminal practice, and he was qualified to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. From his early manhood he was active politically as a Republican, and he served as a presidential elector in 1888, 1900, and 1908. Shortridge became a candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1920 and, winning the election, he served his first term as a senator from California from March, 1921, to March, 1927. He was re-elected in 1926 for the term commencing March, 1927, and ending in March, 1933. He was not successful in his candidacy for a third term in the Senate. At various times Shortridge served on the Senate committees concerned with

finance, irrigation and reclamation, banking and currency, privileges and elections, the judiciary, and naval affairs, and he was also a member of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House to Determine Employment of Federal Prisoners. He was a proponent of isolationism, strongly opposing United States entry into the League of Nations, and of protective tariffs and the exclusion of Japanese immigrants. He was perhaps best known as the author of a controversial amendment to the 1924 Immigration Bill that would have excluded from entering the country aliens who were ineligible for citizenship. Among the measures that he supported were the proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution delegating power to the Congress to regulate child labor, an anti-lynching bill that was ultimately defeated by a filibuster, and the Pacific Four-Power Pact. He was an advocate of the creation of a department of mines and mining within the Cabinet, and he recommended that revenue from national parks be expended for improvements and maintenance within the parks from which the revenue was received. With a brother he was a co-owner of The San Jose Mercury-Herald for twenty-five years. He was a member of the California State Bar Association, the Masonic order, BPOE, Improved Order of Red Men, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C., the Bohemian, Commonwealth, Olympic, Pacific-Union, Press, and Union League clubs of San Francisco, and the Menlo Country Club of Menlo Park, Calif. An eloquent orator, he was frequently called upon to speak in public on historic occasions. Shortridge was married in San Francisco, Aug. 3, 1899, to Laura Leigh, daughter of John W. Gashwiler of that city, a mining engineer, and had two sons, Samuel Morgan and John Gashwiler. He died in Atherton, Calif., Jan. 15, 1952.

STADLER, Lewis John, plant geneticist, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., July 6, 1896, son of Henry Louis and Josephine (Ehrman) Stadler and grandson of Leopold and Rosa (Trauer) Stadler. His grandfather brought the family to this country from Austria in 1866 and settled in Saint Louis. His father was a banker. Lewis J. Stadler attended the University of Missouri during 1913-15 and then transferred to the University of Florida, where he received the B.S. degree in agriculture in 1917. Subsequently, he was graduated A.M. in 1918 and Ph.D. in 1922 at the University of Missouri, did graduate work at Cornell University in 1919 and 1926, and was a National Research fellow in biology in 1925-26 at Harvard University. Meanwhile, he began his teaching career in 1919 as an assistant in field crops at the University of Missouri. He was an instructor in that subject in 1920-21, assistant professor during 1922-25, associate professor from 1925 to 1936, and professor of field crops at the University of Missouri from 1936 until the close of his life. Additionally, he was visiting professor at the California Institute of Technology in 1940 and at Yale University in 1950. He also served as senior geneticist with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, during 1929-36, principal geneticist during 1936-40, and agent during 1940-43. From the last-named year until his death he was agent for the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, U.S. Department of Agriculture. A specialist in plant genetics, mutation, and the study of cell effects on heredity, Stadler was widely known for his work on the use of irradiation to produce rapid changes in plant characteristics. His research included a study of the genetic nature of X-ray induced mutations for the American Cancer Society. Stadler reported on his research in more than sixty articles and scientific papers, including "Genetic Effects of X-rays in Maize" (Proc. Nat. Acad. Sciences, 1928), "The Experimental Modification of Heredity in Crop Plants. I. Induced Chromosomal Irregularities" (Scient. Agri. 1931), "The Experimental Modification of Heredity in Crop Plants. II. Induced Mutation" (ibid., 1931), "On the Genetic Nature of Induced Mutations in Plants" (Proc. 6th Internat. Congr. Genetics, 1932), "Genetic Effects of Ultra-violet Radiation in Maize" (with G. F. Sprague, Records Genetics Soc. Amer., 1935), "Genetic Studies with Ultra-violet Radiation" (Proc. 7th Internat. Congr. Genetics, 1939), "Spontaneous Mutation at the R Locus in Maize. I. The Aleurone-color and Plant-color Effects" (Genetics, 1946), "Spontaneous Mutation at the R Locus in Maize. II. Race Differences in Mutation Rate" (Amer. Naturalist, 1948), and "Spontaneous Mutation at the R Locus in Maize. III. Genetic Modifiers of Mutation Rate" (ibid., 1949). He also contributed the chapter on induced mutations in plants to Duggar's "Biological Effects of Radiation" (1936) and, with C. F. Swanson, the chapter on the genetic effects of ultraviolet radiation to "Radiation Biology" (Vol. II, 1954). He served on the editorial boards of Experimental Biology Monographs, Advances in Genetics, American Naturalist, the University of Missouri Studies, and Genetics. Stadler was the Sigma Xi national lecturer in 1938 and held the Frank A. Spragg Memorial Lectureship at Michigan State College in 1939. He also served as a member of the scientific advisory committee of the Selective Service System and the postdoctoral fellowship board of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. During the First World War he served as a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Army Field Artillery and was stationed in this country. Stadler was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Naturalists (pres. 1953), American Society of Agronomy, Genetics Society of America (pres. 1938), Botanical Society of America, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, American Association of University Professors (pres. 1932), Sigma Xi (national pres., 1953-54), Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Zeta. Politically he was an independent. He was married in Saint Louis, Dec. 18, 1919, to Cornelia Field, daugh-

ter of Gustavus Tuckerman of that city, an Episcopal clergyman, and had six children: Maury Tuckerman, Henry Lewis, David Ross, John Brandeis, Eliot Tuckerman, and Joan. Lewis J. Stadler died in Saint Louis, Mo., May 12, 1954.

SELF, James Cuthbert, manufacturer, was born in Edgefield County, S.C., July 1, 1876, son of James Anderson and Callie (Holloway) Self. His father was a physician. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Kirksey, S.C., James C. Self attended Clemson College during 1893-94. He then secured a position as clerk in a country store owned by the Gaines brothers in Gaines, S.C. When that store was destroyed by fire a few months later he became a clerk in the country store of Durst & Mathews, at Kirksey. In 1898, after taking a business course in Richmond, Va., he moved to Greenwood, S.C., and became clerk and salesman in a hardware store owned by W. G. Gambrell. A year later he joined the Bank of Greenwood as clerk and bookkeeper, becoming cashier in 1903, a position he maintained until 1916. Meanwhile, in 1908 he was elected president and treasurer of the Greenwood Cotton Mill. This mill, organized in 1891, was then in debt for more than its total value. Shortly after Self took over its management, it began to show a profit. A second plant was added in Greenwood in 1927. He bought the No. 2 plant of the Grendel Mills in 1930 and in the following year he purchased the Ninety Six (S.C.) Cotton Mill. He renamed the former the Mathews Mill and later enlarged the plant, and the latter he merged with Greenwood Mills in 1950. The Mathews Mill and the Greenwood Cotton Mill were merged in 1947 and renamed the Greenwood Mills, with Self continuing in the office of president. In 1948 the company announced a $20,000,000 enlargement program to be undertaken without outside financial help. The $6,000,000 Harris plant in Greenwood was constructed in 1949 and the $8,000,000 Durst plant, also in Greenwood, was constructed in 1953. At the time of Self's death five modern plants in Greenwood County were producing fabrics of filament and spun rayon and carded and combed cotton and were employing some 6500 persons as compared to 250 persons employed when he became head of the enterprise. Its cotton goods were finished by others and then sold directly by the company selling house, Greenwood Mills, Inc., New York city. Greenwood Mills was one of the largest privately-owned textile organizations in the world. Self operated the enterprise with a full insurance program for employees and with low-cost housing, free laundry services, and many other facilities provided for the employees. His mill villages contained some 1500 homes, many of which Self personally designed, and were regarded as models throughout the industry. In addition to his major business interest, he was a director of the Piedmont & Northern Railroad Co. Active in civic affairs, he was chairman of the South Carolina State Board of Conciliation in 1920 and settled several strikes in the state. He became one of the nine commissioners of the Clark Hill Authority, a project for the purpose of generating and distributing electric power in McCormick County, in 1946 and served in that capacity for a number of years. In 1940 he built the Callie Self Memorial Baptist Church, Greenwood, in honor of his mother, and in 1940 contributed the carillon tower adjacent to the church, housing the bells which were part of the Dutch exhibit at the New York World's Fair of 1939. He also donated $3,500,000 for the erection of the Self Memorial Hospital, Greenwood, which was completed in 1951. During the First World War he was a member of the War Finance Corporation of South Carolina. An honorary Doctor of Textile Engineering was conferred on him by Clemson College in 1951 and honorary L.H.D. degrees by the University of South Carolina in 1952 and Lander College, Greenwood, in 1953. He was named Man of the South by the American Cotton Manufacturing Institute in 1952. Organizations of which he was a member included the National Association of Manufacturers, the Masonic order, the Greenwood Country Club, and the Biltmore (N.C.) Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was an independent. Self was married in Kirksey, Oct. 16, 1916, to Lura, daughter of Simion Pierce Mathews of that place, a farmer and merchant, and had a son, James Cuthbert. He died in Greenwood, S.C., July 21, 1955.

RICHARDS, John Gardiner, governor of South Carolina, was born in Liberty Hill, S.C., Sept. 11, 1864, son of John Gardiner and Sophie Edwards (Smith) Richards. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. John G. Richards received his preliminary education at public schools in Liberty Hill and attended Bingham Military Institute, Mebane, N.C., in 1884. He then returned to the home farm in Liberty Hill. He was elected a town magistrate in 1892 and held that office for eight years. Meanwhile, he was elected to the South Carolina General Assembly in 1897 and through subsequent re-election served in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1898 to 1909. While in the house he was chairman of the ways and means committee for several years. In 1910 he was elected to the South Carolina State Railroad Commission (later the Public Service Commission) and served for eight years, for four years as chairman of the commission. In 1922 he was again elected to the commission for a six-year term, but resigned upon his election to the governorship in 1926. He had previously unsuccessfully campaigned for the governor's office in 1910, 1914, and 1918, but despite these earlier defeats his election in 1926 was gained by a large majority in a contest against eight other candidates. Richards was the first incumbent in the office of governor after the state constitution was amended to increase the term from two to four years and with a further provision to make the holder of the office ineligible for re-election. One of Richards' first steps in office was to order the strict enforcement of the Sabbatarian laws that had been on the statute books from the 17th century. Public rejection of the enforcement of the statutes, which were mainly against the playing of games and other forms of entertainment on Sunday, was immediate. The Aiken resort colony obtained a temporary injunction against molestation of Sunday golf players, and elsewhere arrested golfers demanded jury trials and were promptly acquitted. In March, 1927, Richards ordered the Sunday closing of drug stores, refreshment stands, and gasoline filling stations, and directed the state's law enforcement officers to disregard the Aiken and other injunctions. The South Carolina Supreme Court ruled that the Sunday observance laws were unconstitutional, and the legislature, yielding to public pressure, passed a statute liberalizing the Sabbath blue laws to permit activity in amateur sports and the sales of newspapers, gasoline and automobile tires, ice, and medical and surgical supplies. That bill, however, was vetoed by the governor on the grounds that such activities on the Sabbath struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Christian civilization. Later in his term he sponsored an act making the buyer of whisky equally guilty with the seller under the national prohibition law and making jail sentence mandatory upon a second conviction under the act. In 1929 the legislature passed the Farm Relief Act to mitigate depression hardships and created the South Carolina State Commission on Natural Resources. In the same year the governor vetoed a bill that had been passed for the enforcement of compulsory attendance at school. In 1930

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Thomas R. Marshall

two legislative bills were presented for approval by the electorate, the first of which replaced the annual meetings of the legislature by biennial meetings, and the second authorized the procurement of licenses by the automobile drivers of the state, proceeds from the fees to be allocated to the employment of officers to patrol the highways. Also in 1930, a law was passed to prevent municipalities and counties from purchasing their supplies of gasoline outside of the state in an effort to escape payment of the state tax on that product. The most outstanding achievement of Richards' administration was the construction of a system of state highways equal to the best in the nation. Road building had for many years operated on a pay-as-you-go system, which greatly hampered any attempt at extensive building or planning for future needs. At Richards' instigation the legislature in 1929 pushed through a bill authorizing a $65,000,000 bond issue for the construction of highways, which implemented the immediate planning and building of an integrated statewide system of roads. He also initiated a movement for the development of the state's natural resources, and he was largely responsible for the passage of the Forestry Act and the enabling legislation permitting an accelerated program of rural electrification. At the conclusion of his term as governor, Richards retired to his home in Liberty Hill. He was, however, recalled to public duty in 1938 as a member of the South Carolina State Tax Commission, and he served on that commission until his death. He was also for a number of years chairman of the South Carolina Natural Resources Commission. Earlier, he had been a trustee of Clemson Agricultural College during 1905-10. He participated over an extended period in his state's military organizations, for four years as a member of the State Military Board, for fourteen years as a captain in the Liberty Hill Rifles, and for four years successively as a major and a lieutenant colonel in the 3d Battalion, First Regiment, South Carolina Militia. During the First World War he was a member of the executive committee of the South Carolina State Council of Defense. Active in organizational bodies, he served for a time as chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Railways and as the first president of the Southeastern Association of Railroad Commissioners. He was a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. A leading Democrat on national as well as state levels, Richards was for some years a member of the national committee of his party and was a delegate to the national conventions in Denver, Colo., in 1908 and in Houston, Tex., in 1928. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church, Liberty Hill, which he served for thirty-five years as an elder and at various times as deacon, Sunday school superintendent, and clerk of the sessions. He was also a moderator of the presbytery of the area. His active recreations were fox hunting and fishing, and he enjoyed music and was an ardent baseball fan. Richards was married in Camden, S.C., June 12, 1888, to Elizabeth Coates, daughter of William Henry Workman of that place, a lawyer, and had eleven children: William Henry (died in infancy); Stephen Malone; Keturah Righton, who married John Wells Todd, Jr.; Sarah Edwards, who married Thomas Patterson McCrae; Bettie Workman; Rekah, who married Austin McKinney Francis; Margarette; Virginia Randolph, who married Morgan Lewis Sauls; Mildred Ann, who married R. Chester Francis; Jean Lisle, who married John Roddey; and Johng'y, who married James Boyce Bankhead. He died at Liberty Hill, S.C., Oct. 9, 1941.

BARBER, Frank Elliott, lawyer, was born in Wardsboro, Vt., Apr. 28, 1878, son of Daniel Miller and Lydia Emily (Barnard) Barber. His father was a farmer. After attending public schools of Brattleboro, Vt., Frank E. Barber studied law in that city in the office of his brother, Herbert G. Barber, during 1899-1903. Meanwhile, from 1896 to 1902 he maintained a milk route in Brattleboro and was active in horse trading and lumbering. Admitted to the Vermont bar in 1903, he established a law practice in Brattleboro. With his brother he formed the partnership of Barber & Barber, which in 1920 became Barber, Barber & Miller. He left that firm in 1925 and practiced independently thereafter until 1939, when he formed a partnership with his son, F. Elliott Barber, as the firm of Barber & Barber, of which he remained senior member until the close of his life. He maintained a general practice and was active in trial work, participating in 129 cases before the Vermont Supreme Court. In his practice he represented the American Optical Co., Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., Aetna Life Insurance Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., and other insurance and business organizations. Among the notable cases in which he participated were: Wellman, Administrator v. Mead (93 Vt. 322), 1919, involving a successful attempt by Barber to obtain a reversal by the Vermont Supreme Court on its rejection of a Massachusetts law providing for the right of the plaintiff, as next of kin, to recover in case of a wrongful death; Miller v. Central Vermont Railway Co. (95 Vt. 69), 1920, in which he represented Miller and obtained a decision by the Vermont court on the doctrine of last clear chance as applied in that state; Exner v. Sherman Power Construction Co. (54 F.2 510), 1931, wherein $28,875 was awarded the plaintiff for damages to body and building caused by a dynamite explosion, in a decision extending the doctrine laid down in Rylands v. Fletcher; and Parker v. Cone (104 Vt. 421 and 105 Vt. 426), 1932-33, in which Barber, defeated by a supreme court decision holding Cone for treble damages for wilful miscutting, succeeded in the second case in having the defendant held instead for trover and liable solely for the value of the converted sawed lumber. Barber served as state's attorney in Windham County, Vt., during 1910-12 and as municipal judge in Brattleboro from 1913 to 1917. He was a representative in the Vermont State Legislature during 1921-23 and again during 1943-45, and in the Vermont State Senate during 1945-47. As chairman of the legislature's judiciary committee in 1921 he was instrumental in organizing a municipal court system for Vermont. Also at this session a modern, centralized state highway system was evolved under his leadership. During his terms in the senate he played an important role in preserving Vermont's prime farm land for agricultural use through the construction of dams for flood control and power purposes, particularly along the Connecticut River watershed. From 1931 to 1934 and again in 1944-45 he served as city attorney in Brattleboro. Aside from his legal and civic interests, he was chief stockholder of the Putney (Vt.) Paper Mill during 1924-27 and president of the Hotel Brooks Corp., Brattleboro, from 1932 to 1949. At various times he owned an apartment house in Springfield, Mass., a block of property on Main Street in Brattleboro, an interest in the Colonial Apartment House in that city, and other real estate in Vermont and Massachusetts. He was a member of the American and Vermont (pres. 1943-44) bar associations, the Masonic order (Shriner) BPOE, and IOOF. His early religious affiliation was with the local Univeralist church, and he was instrumental in its union with the Unitarian congregation of Brattleboro to form what became known as All Souls Universalist-Unitarian Church. Politically a Republican, he was a delegate in 1948 to the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia. Playing golf and contract bridge were Barber's chief

recreations. He was married in Brattleboro, June 27, 1911, to Elsie Gladys, daughter of William E. Haskell of that city, an inventor, and had three children: Frank Elliott, Lydia Emily, who married Benjamin Stewart, and Merrill Haskell. Frank E. Barber died in Brattleboro, Vt., June 10, 1954.

HELM, Julius Felix, business executive, was born in New York city, Mar. 30, 1887, son of Julius Charles Theodore and Hiro (Komiya) Helm. His father came to this country from Germany in the late 1860's and settled in Virginia, later moving to New York city. Julius F. Helm attended public schools in San Francisco, Calif., and the Morning Star School in Tokyo, Japan. He also took evening courses in accounting at the YMCA in New York city, and was employed in that city as an accountant with several firms during 1905-10. He became an accountant in 1910 with his father's firm, Helm Brothers, Ltd., of Yokohama, Japan, later serving as secretary of the company and becoming a director. In 1933, as managing director, he assumed the duties

of chief executive officer of the company, and he continued to serve in that capacity until the close of his life. Helm Brothers, Ltd., was founded in Yokohama in the early 1880's and incorporated as a British concern in Hong Kong, China, in 1899. It was originally a drayage business, but with the advent of railroads in Japan operations were increased to include stevedoring, landing, lighterage, cranage, and warehousing. Under Helm's direction the business expanded considerably, showing large increases in assets and gross and net income, and prior to the Second World War it was one of the largest concerns of its kind in Japan, with offices and facilities in Tokyo, Kobe, and Osaka, in addition to those in Yokohama. During the war the Japanese government took control of the company. The Helm Brothers concern also dealt in real estate, prior to the war constructing an apartment house and office building. This building was utilized by the U.S. Army during its occupation of Japan. Helm assisted greatly in re-establishing the company after its virtual collapse in wartime. He also served as a director of Kyoritsu Soko K.K., Yokohama, and of the Tozai Uwaya Association of Yokohama, operators of cranes, warehouses, and related services and facilities. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), IOOF, and the Yokohama Country and Athletic clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. Politically he was a Republican. His preferred forms of recreation were rowing, fishing, bowling, and playing golf. He was married in Yokohama, Sept. 5, 1925, to Betty, daughter of Edmund Stucken of Kobe, Japan, a merchant, and had three sons, Donald Julius, Raymond Ernest, and Lawrence Herbert. Julius F. Helm died in Oakland, Calif., Mar. 29, 1956.

COLE, Elmer Ellsworth, insurance executive, was born in Parkersburg, Va. (later W. Va.), Nov. 16, 1861, son of Joseph Howard and Betsy (Dudley) Cole. Elmer E. Cole received his education in public schools and at a business college in Parkersburg. His first employment was as a clerk in the First National Bank (later Peoples National Bank), Parkersburg, then the oldest financial institution in what had been the western half of the State of Virginia. Subsequently he went to Iowa, where he was employed by the Des Moines Loan & Trust Co. On his return to the East Coast he entered the insurance department of the Roanoke (Va.) Loan & Trust Co. In 1893 he moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., to become a special agent in that city for the Continental Insurance Co., New York city, and he continued in that capacity for seven years. Then, in 1901, he joined James W. Arrott and James Willock in incorporating the National Union Fire Insurance Co., with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Cole was the first secretary of the new organization, and in 1906 he was elected president and a director of the company, serving in both posts until his retirement in 1931. The company experienced a considerable growth under Cole's administration. In 1926 he was an organizer of the Atlantic Insurance Co., West Palm Beach, which was incorporated under the laws of Florida and was totally controlled by the National Union Fire Insurance Co. In 1927 the National Union Fire Insurance Co. acquired control of the Birmingham Fire Insurance Co., which operated in Pittsburgh, and changed its name to the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania. Cole was also a founder and president for a number of years of the National Union Indemnity Co., another subsidiary. At the time of his retirement as president the National Union Fire Insurance Co. was employing approximately 400 persons and was operating in all states except Nevada, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, and China. Its assets at that time totaled $17,164,545, its surplus was $1,610,626, and the gross premiums written amounted to $16,705,343. Although fire insurance remained the main business of the company, by 1931 it was also writing ocean marine, motor vehicle, aircraft, inland navigation and transportation, earthquake, tornado, windstorm, hail and crop, sprinkler leakage, riot, civil commotion, and similar forms of insurance. After his retirement from the presidency, he continued to serve as a director of the company until the close of his life. He was also a director of the Forbes National Bank of Pittsburgh. Cole was a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic, Pittsburgh Press, and Oakmont Country clubs of Pittsburgh. His religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, of which he was for many years a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed driving his automobile and playing golf. Cole was married in Marietta, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1886, to Mary Naomi, daughter of Jesse Baldwin Sinclair of that city, a furniture manufacturer, and had four children: Nina Sinclair, who married Joseph Loomis Ray;

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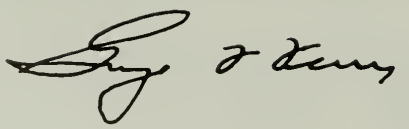

Elmer Ellsworth; Cecil Dudley; and Muriel Sinclair, who married Holgar Joseph Johnson. His death occurred in Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 6, 1941.

FERRY, George Francis, businessman and army officer, was born in Fort Adams (later part of Newport), R.I., Oct. 14, 1894, son of George Francis and Sarah Josephine (Bowley) Perry. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1884 and settled in Newport, where he was a soldier. After receiving his preliminary education at parochial and public schools in Newport and at the Staunton (Va.) Military Academy, George F. Ferry attended Valparaiso University from 1912 to 1914. He was employed by the Illinois Central Railroad in Chicago for the next two years, and in 1916 became a superintendent of the standard structural steel mills of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. (later part of the United States Steel Co.) in South Chicago, Ill. He continued in the capacity of superintendent until the close of his life. Meanwhile, in 1920 he enlisted in the Illinois National Guard as a private and subsequently was promoted through the grades to that of lieutenant colonel in 1941. With the entry of the United States into the Second World War, he was called to active duty and, after training with the 131st Infantry, Camp Forest, Tenn., was in command of the 2d Battalion, 132d Infantry, in the South Pacific during 1941-43, and commanded a regiment on Guadalcanal in 1942. Returning to the United States in 1944, he was promoted to colonel and assigned to an infantry regiment at Camp Roberts, Calif. The following year he organized and commanded an infantry regiment at Camp Maxey, Tex., and was director of training at Camp Wheeler, Ga. He was separated from federal service in 1946 and became chief of staff of the Illinois National Guard. Later he organized and commanded the 132d Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard in Chicago. In 1948 he was appointed brigadier general and assigned as assistant division commander of the 33d Division, and in 1951 was promoted to major general and assigned as commander of that division. He retired from the National Guard in 1954. For his Second World War service he received the Legion of Merit. He was a member of the American Society for Metals, Military Order of World Wars, American Legion, and AMVETS. In religion he was a Roman Catholic and in politics a Democrat. He was married in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1915, to Dorothy Helen, daughter of John Hutton Mustard of New York city, a resident buyer, and had four children: Helen Beverly, who married Clarence Theodore Stengel; George Francis; John Robert; and Thomas Spencer. Ferry died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1954.

HEINDLE, William Albert, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2, 1869, son of William Heisse and Leah (Shaffer) Heindle, grandson of John Reber and Rebecca (Heisse) Heindle, great-grandson of Jacob and Barbara Ann (Kimmel) Heindle, and great-great-grandson of Christopher and Maria Margaret (Reber) Heindle. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from the German Palatinate in 1749 and settled in York County, Pa. His father was a director and treasurer of the Baltimore Sun. William A. Heindle attended Baltimore City College and Lehigh University and was graduated from the latter in 1891 with a B.S. degree in civil engineering. For three years following his graduation he was draftsman and assistant engineer with the City Passenger Railway Co., Baltimore. From 1895 to 1901 he was successively chief draftsman, principal assistant engineer, and superintendent and engineer of construction with the Metropolitan Railway Co., Washington, D.C. In the last-named capacity he was in charge of converting the streetcar lines from horse-drawn traction to electric traction by means of an underground conduit system. In 1901 Heindle was named supervisor of work in Great Britain and on the European continent for J. G. White Co., Ltd., of London, England, and during the next four years he supervised construction of underground conduit and overhead trolley systems in London and Bournemouth, England, Lille, France, Aberdeen, Scotland, and Amsterdam, Netherlands. The White company then sent him to Para, Brazil, and for the year 1906-07 he served as engineer in that city and in Caracas, Venezuela. In 1908-09 he was supervising engineer for the same company in Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island and Moline, Ill. He then severed his connection with the White company to become superintendent of street railways in Wilmington, Del., for the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Co., and he held that post from 1910 to 1920. In the latter year he organized the Heindle-Samworth Contracting Co., Wilmington, of which he was president until his retirement in 1933. His company was engaged in the building of private homes and commercial buildings in the Wilmington area, as well as

general construction work. Heindle continued to reside in Wilmington until the end of his life and was active in the public life of the city and in the state of Delaware. From 1929 to 1949 he was a member of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of Wilmington, and from 1930 to 1935 he served as a member of the Delaware Safety Council. During 1930-38 he was a member of the board of managers of the Delaware Automobile Association. Long a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he was made a life member of that organization in 1936. He also belonged to the Associated General Contractors of Delaware (pres. 1924-28), Engineers Club of Delaware (pres. 1913-16), Tau Beta Pi, Beta Theta Pi, and the Wilmington Kiwanis Club. His religious affiliation was with the Grace Methodist Church, Wilmington, of which he was a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. Much of his leisure time was spent in operating his farm in York County, Pa., and he also enjoyed gardening. Heindle was married in Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1896, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Henry

Powell of that city, a postal employee, and had five children: Emma, who married Thomas Bayard Vinyard; Leah Shaffer; Mary Elizabeth; William Albert; and John Franklin. William A. Heindle's death occurred in Wilmington, Del., June 18, 1956.

STRACHAN, Kenneth, advertising executive, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1902, son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth (Fielding) Strachan and grandson of James and Susan Isabella (McCullough) Strachan. His grandfather, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, came to this country in 1838 and settled first in Newburgh, N.Y., and later in Brooklyn. His father (q.v.) was an engineer. Kenneth Strachan was graduated B.A. in 1924 at New York University. Later he pursued special courses in marketing and distribution at that university. Meanwhile, during his college vacation in 1922, he embarked on a round-the-world cruise as a seaman in the employ of the Black Diamond Steamship Co., returning from the voyage as a quartermaster. On graduating from college he became assistant circulation manager for McCall's Magazine. In 1926 he became a member of the marketing staff of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York city, and subsequently he founded and was made manager of that company's direct-mail division. He continued with the McGraw-Hill organization until 1929, when he moved to Buffalo, N.Y., to accept the post of sales promotion manager for the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. Remaining in that post until 1934, he was in charge of promotion during the period of the company's greatest expansion. Additionally he was active in preserving the Pierce-Arrow company as one of Buffalo's major industries, and in the final reorganization of the enterprise in 1932 as the Pierce-Arrow Motor Corp., Strachan was elected a director of the company. In August, 1934, he joined William M. Baldwin, who had been advertising director and assistant general sales manager for Pierce-Arrow, in forming the Buffalo advertising agency of Baldwin & Strachan, Inc. With the admission of a third partner, Everett L. Bowers, in 1945, the firm name became Baldwin Bowers & Strachan Inc. Strachan and Baldwin brought to their agency considerable knowledge of the advertising needs of the manufacturer, both partners having had practical experience in selling and in putting advertising to work. As a result, their agency gained immediate acceptance among both national and local advertisers, and almost from the start the partners handled the advertising for such organizations as the Copeland Refrigeration Corp., Detroit, Mich.; McKenna Brass & Manufacturing Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Prima Manufacturing Corp., Sidney, Ohio; USL Battery Corp., Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Widmer's Wine Cellars, Inc., Naples, N.Y.; and a number of Buffalo concerns, including Condor Products, Inc., Dodds Alderney Dairy, Inc., Enterprise Oil Co., Inc., Houde Engineering Corp., Pierce-Arrow Motor Corp., Thomas Products, Inc., and the Buffalo Savings Bank. From 1943 until his death Strachan was also a director of the Buffalo Industrial Bank. Further, he was interested in community affairs, serving as a director of the Buffalo chapter of the American National Red Cross from 1942 to his death and as a trustee and vice-president of the Buffalo General Hospital. In his earlier years, during 1923-26, he was a member of Troop B, 51st Machine Gun Squadron, New York National Guard. He was a member of Zeta Psi fraternity, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo Executive's Association, the New York University Alumni Club of Buffalo, Buffalo Country Club, and the Engineers Club of Brooklyn, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with the Trinity Episcopal Church, Buffalo. Politically he was an independent. Playing bridge was his major form of recreation, and he wrote and published an authoritative book on this subject. Strachan was married twice: (1) in Buffalo, June 30, 1928, to Alice, daughter of Charles Clifton (q.v.); his first wife died in 1948, leaving two sons, Malcolm and David Gorham; (2) in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 16, 1949, to Marjorie (Wright) Pierson, daughter of Maurice Wright of Brooklyn and former wife of Lloyd Halsey Pierson. Strachan died in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1956.

WEBSTER, Merton Wells, manufacturer, was born in Berlin, Conn., Mar. 24, 1884, son of William Howard and Augusta (Wells) Webster. His father was a farmer. After completing his preliminary education at schools in New Britain, Conn., Merton W. Webster was graduated B.A. in 1906 at Dartmouth College. For several years he was employed by the Stanley Works, New Britain, manufacturers of hardware and carpenters' tools. In 1910 he and his brother, John Webster, formed the East Hartford (Conn.) Lumber & Ladder Co. In 1945 this company was incorporated and the name changed to the East Hartford Box Co., of which he was president until the close of his life. The company manufactured tobacco boxes. A subsidiary, the Webster Box Co., which manufactured fences and tobacco boxes, was located at Hatfield, Mass. In 1954 the latter company became the M. W. Webster Co., of which he was also president until his death. At that time the company had a seasonal employment of some 200 persons. Additionally, in 1914 he and another brother, Arthur Webster, formed the East Hartford firm of Webster & Webster, contractors for fences and guard rails on roads and highways. He became president of this firm when it was incorporated as Webster & Webster, Inc., in 1940. He was also a director of the East Hartford branch of the National Bank & Trust Company of Hartford, Conn. Webster was a member of the American, New England, and Connecticut road builders associations, the Connecticut Contractors Association, and the City and Hartford Golf clubs of Hartford. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Golf was his principal recreation. He was married in Portland, Conn., Nov. 1, 1919, to Pauline, daughter of Charles

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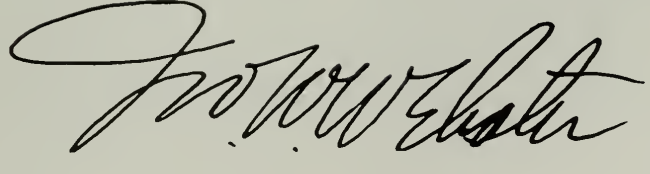

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Carl E. Groseclose

Lavolette Jarvis of that community, a quarryman, and had three daughters: Jean, who married Nathan Richie Johnson; Louise, who married John Marcus Harlan; and Doris, who married Audley Clark Britton. Webster died in Abington, Pa., May 28, 1956.

CROSON, Carl Earl, lawyer, was born in Aledo, Ill., Jan. 7, 1884, son of Charles Cockrel and Mary Ellen (Pyles) Croson. His father was a farmer. The son was graduated B.A. at Monmouth (Ill.) College in 1907 and LL.B. at Harvard University in 1912. Prior to entering upon his law studies he was principal of a school in Illinois. Admitted to the bar in the state of Washington in 1912, he practiced his profession in Seattle until the close of his life, conducting a general civil practice. Shortly after beginning his legal career he became a member of the firm of Herr, Bayley & Croson, which became successively Bayley & Croson, and Croson, Johnson & Wheelon. Croson represented the Northwest Lead Co., and was attorney for the Bunker Hill Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Co., of Kellogg, Idaho, the Westinghouse Co., Loomis Armored Car Service, Hires Bottling Co., the Seattle Association of Credit Men, and a number of other corporations. He was particularly known for his breadth of legal service and his numerous charitable, religious and civic activities. He took an active role in public affairs in Seattle, serving during 1920-23 as a member of the school board. He also worked with the Council of Churches, the Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girl organizations, and others. During the First World War he volunteered for service in the U.S. Army with the light artillery and was assigned to teach mathematics in an officers' training school. He was a member of the American, Washington State, and Seattle bar associations, the Masonic order (33d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), Alpha Sigma Phi, Tau Kappa Alpha (honorary), and the Arctic and Central Lions (charter member) clubs of Seattle. He served as a district governor and also as a director of Lions International. His religious affiliation was with the United Presbyterian church for many years and later he attended the Congregational church. In politics he was a Republican. Croson was married twice: (1) in Marissa, Ill., Aug. 20, 1913, to Sadie Glenn, daughter of Alexander Christie Elder of that place, a carpenter; his first wife died in 1916; (2) in Seattle, July 3, 1925, to Doris Glasgow, daughter of David Foster Wilson of Great Falls, Mont., a farmer. By his first marriage he had a son, Kenneth Elder, and by his second marriage he had a daughter, Ellen Glasgow. Carl E. Croson died in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 9, 1954.

FLINT, Leon Nelson, educator, was born in Thayer, Kans., Oct. 8, 1875, son of Horatio Nelson and Mary Sophia (Miller) Flint. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Thomas Flint, who was made a freeman in 1638 at Salem, Mass. From Thomas and his wife, Ann, the descent was through Joseph and Abigail Howard, Nathaniel and Sarah Cutler, Nathaniel and Sarah Bidlock, Benjamin and Bethiah Cheney, Asa and ——— Harris, and Asa and Calesta Johnson, the grandparents of Leon N. Flint. His father was a merchant and music teacher. The son was tutored by his mother, attended public high school in Lawrence, Kans., and was graduated A.B. at the University of Kansas in 1897. During the next four years he was a teacher at the high school in Lawrence and principal of the high school in Olathe, Kans. From 1901 to 1905 he was half-owner, manager, and editor of the Manhattan (Kans.) Nationalist. In the latter year he sold his interest in this newspaper to become first general secretary of the University of Kansas Alumni Association and editor of the Graduate Magazine (later Alumni Magazine), capacities in which he continued until 1916. Meanwhile, in 1906 he joined the faculty of the University of Kansas as lecturer in journalism. He was advanced to assistant professor in 1909, associate professor in 1913, and professor and head of the department of journalism in 1916. He continued as head of the department until 1941 and as professor of journalism until his retirement in 1946 as professor emeritus. The first journalism course at the University of Kansas was offered in 1894 as part of the curriculum of the English department. In 1911 the journalism course was made a separate department. During Flint's twenty-five year tenure as head of the department, more than 1200 journalism students were graduated. While serving in that capacity he organized an annual conference for high school editors in 1920, initiated annual meetings of the Kansas editors, and founded the Kansas Council of Teachers of Journalism in 1925 and the Kansas Editors Hall of Fame in 1931. Flint Hall, the home of the William Allen White School of Journalism and Public Information at the University of Kansas, was named in his honor in June, 1955. During his active career

Flint also taught journalism courses at summer sessions of the University of California, Berkeley, in 1916, the University of Wisconsin in 1920, and the University of Southern California in 1932. He was the author of the first outline and course of study for high school journalism, "Newspaper Writing in High Schools" (1918), and of two other books in the field of journalism: "The Conscience of the Newspaper" (1925) and "The Editorial" (1928). He also wrote a number of articles for the professional journals and several pamphlets that were published by the department of journalism of the University of Kansas, including "Paragrapher's Sprightly Art" and "Ten Tests of a Town." Flint was a member of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism (pres. 1927), Kansas Editorial Association, University of Kansas Alumni Association (pres. 1931), and Phi Beta Kappa. His religious affiliation was with Plymouth Congregational Church, Lawrence. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in Manhattan, Kans., Sept. 6, 1904, to

Elizabeth Barrett, daughter of Asaph Browning of that community, a homesteader, merchant, and tinsmith, and had three sons: Maurice Browning, Robert Leon, and George Miller. Leon N. Flint died in Kansas City, Kans., Sept. 30, 1955.

MONTAGUE, David Thompson, lawyer, was born in Bridgewater, Vt., Apr. 2, 1864, son of Charles and Amelia J. (Thompson) Montague. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Montague, who came to this country from England in 1634 and settled in Richmond, Va., later moving to Hadley, Mass. From him and his wife, Abigail Downing, the descent was through John and Hannah Smith, Peter and Mary Hubbard, Moses and Sarah Graves, Selah and Electra Winter, and Moses and Annis Dike, the grandparents of David T. Montague. His father was a farmer, and his brother, Charles E. Montague (q.v.), was a physician. After he had completed his preliminary education at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., and at the Castleton (Vt.) Normal School, the son was graduated A.B. in 1889 at Tufts College and LL.B. in 1892 at Boston University. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the latter year, he practiced independently until 1895, when he joined Wade Keyes in organizing the law firm of Montague & Keyes, Boston, Mass. He continued with the firm until its dissolution in 1915, after which he maintained an independent practice in Boston until the close of his life. During the later years of his practice he was associated with Harry D. Cabot for a number of years. Although he was engaged in the general practice of civil law, he specialized in business and corporation matters. In addition to his law practice Montague was interested in insurance. An active participant in politics, Montague was a member of the Boston Common Council during 1905-07. Two years later he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts state legislature on the Republican ticket, serving through 1911. In 1913 he served a one-year term as Republican senator in the upper house of the legislature. He also served as register of probate for Suffolk County, Mass., in 1907, and during 1917-19 he participated in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. From 1918 to 1938 he was a member, and after 1924, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board. In early life Montague was a member of the 1st Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Militia. During the First World War he was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of Ward 7, Boston, and during the Second World War was chairman of the Advisory Board for Registrants, Division 17, Boston. He was a member of the American and Massachusetts bar associations, the Bar Association of the City of Boston, the Masonic order (Shriner), BPOE, Massachusetts Historical Society, Sons of the Revolution, and the Boston and City clubs of Boston. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Gardening was his chief recreation. Montague was unmarried. He died in Wakefield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1945.

SWOPE, Herbert Bayard, journalist and publicist, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., Jan. 5, 1882, son of Isaac and Ida (Cohn) Swope. His father came to this country from Breslau, Germany (later Wroclaw, Poland) in 1857 and settled in Saint Louis, where he was a watchcase manufacturer. Herbert Bayard Swope obtained his early education in the Saint Louis public schools, graduating from Central High School in 1895, and then pursued further studies in Germany. On returning to this country he began his newspaper career as a reporter for the Saint Louis Post-Dispatch. He subsequently worked for a few months on the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune before moving to New York city, where he was a reporter for the New York Herald before joining the staff of The World (later the World-Telegram and Sun) in 1909. In the ensuing years he established a reputation as one of the ablest reporters in New York city, and following the outbreak of the First World War he acquired an equally enviable reputation as a war correspondent with the German armies for The World and the Saint Louis Post-Dispatch during 1914-16. On his return to New York city in 1916 he was promoted to city editor of The World, and in 1918 that paper sent him to Washington, D.C. Early in 1919, as chief correspondent for The World, he went to Paris, France, to cover the peace conference. At that time he became chairman of the Official American Press Delegation and a member of the International Press Committee in Paris, and he successfully led these organizations in their struggle to obtain the right to publish news of the conference. In 1920 Ralph Pulitzer (q.v.), then publisher of The World, named Swope executive editor of the paper, and he served in that capacity until January, 1929, when he resigned to work independently as a policy consultant. In 1940 Swope was a founder of the Overseas News Agency, and he was chairman of its board from its inception until 1952. Among the many business organizations and individuals whom he served as consultant were Schenley Industries, Inc., Radio Corporation of America, National Broadcasting Corp., and the Roosevelt Raceway. He was also a director of the North American Rayon Corp. One of Swope's early reportorial successes was in connection with the shooting of Herman Rosenthal, a professional gambler, who was slain a few hours after naming as his silent partner a New York city police lieutenant, Charles Becker. Swope hastened the New York district attorney, Charles S. Whitman, to the police station in time to prevent the covering up of the true circumstances by corrupt police officials, and as a result of his foresight Becker, along with four gunmen, was indicted for the crime, found guilty, and electrocuted. Shortly after going to Europe as a war correspondent in 1914, Swope wrote exclusive stories on the German submarine U-9 sinkings of the battleships "Crecy," "Abou-Kir," and "Hogue." While Swope was in Washington for his paper in 1918, he was assigned as special assistant to Bernard M. Baruch, then chairman of the War Industries Board. Later he was made an associate member of the board and served in that capacity until the signing of the Armistice. At Versailles in 1919 Swope obtained and transmitted to his paper an exclusive verbatim report of the second plenary session at which the Covenant of the League of Nations was first introduced, the first full text of the reparation clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, an exclusive summary of proposed amendments to the aforementioned Covenant, the first news of Italy's withdrawal from the conference in the argument over Fiume, and the first authentic figures on the cost of the war. As executive editor of The World, Swope initiated and directed many public welfare crusades and reform movements. In 1922 The World received a Pulitzer Prize for its series of articles exposing the Ku Klux Klan and two years later received a second Pulitzer Prize for its articles exposing conditions of peonage then existing in the southern states. He also introduced a number of innovations appealing to special groups of newspaper readers. One of these was the creation of The World's "opposite editorial" page, on which appeared columns and feature articles by Heywood Broun, Franklin P. Adams, Alexander Woollcott, Deems Taylor, William Bolitho, and other outstanding figures in journalism of the day. Swope also built up the sports department, particularly racetrack coverage, and he introduced crossword puzzles as a circulation building feature. Although he was no longer actively associated with The World when, in 1931, its impending sale was announced, he proposed a plan whereby employees could acquire ownership for the

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purpose of continuing publication. The plan failed of realization, and the Scripps-Howard Corp. purchased The World and merged it with the New York Evening Telegram as the World-Telegram. Continuing his interest in national and international affairs, Swope was assistant to Bernard M. Baruch when the latter was chairman of the London Economic Conference in 1933 and acted as his spokesman when Baruch was U.S. delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in 1946. During the Second World War he was a personal consultant from 1942 to 1946 to Henry L. Stimson and Robert P. Patterson, successively U.S. secretaries of war, and in 1942, as chairman of the Turf Committee of America, he helped raise $17,000,000 for war relief purposes. After the war he served on the executive committee of the Citizens Committee for Displaced Persons and as executive committee chairman and a director of Freedom House, Inc., New York city, chairman of the God Bless America Fund, a director of the United Service Organizations of New Americans, and chairman of the Citizens Council on Civil Rights. In 1957 he was a member of the Pulitzer Prize Jury for International Reporting. He served New York State as chairman of the racing commission from 1934 to 1945 and as chairman of the Long Island Park Commission from 1933 until his death. He was also chairman of the Mayor's Commission on Intergroup Relations in New York city and in 1952 was co-chairman of the Greater New York Fund, when that organization allotted $4,000,000 to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis campaign. Among his philanthropies was a posthumous gift of $500,000 to the United Jewish Appeal. He was a trustee of the Walt Whitman Birthplace Association and a director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. In 1917 he was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, and after his discharge in 1918 he became a major in the U.S. Army Reserve, a commission he held until his death. Swope was the author of several books, including "Inside the German Empire," "War Censorship," "Journalism—an Instrument of Civilization" and "Free Speech." For his series of articles on wartime conditions in Germany in 1916 Swope was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Reporting in 1917. For his services during the Second World War he received the U.S. Medal for Merit. In 1950 he received the Gold Medal of Interfaith in Action and in 1954 was decorated Knight Commander by the Republic of Liberia for his intergroup relations work. He was also a recipient of the Poor Richard Medal of the City of Philadelphia, and an honorary L.H.D. degree was conferred on him by Hobart College in 1924 and an honorary Litt.D. degree by Colgate University in 1927. He was a founder and a governor of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the P.E.N. Club, Overseas Press Club, the Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists International Association, Society of Silurians, Veterans of Foreign Wars, New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of World War I, and the Athletic, Manhattan, Pilgrims, River, and Turf and Field clubs of New York city. A Democrat in politics, he served as a member of the committee that brought the national convention of his party to New York city in 1924, and he was manager of the Alfred E. Smith organization at the Democratic National Convention in Houston, Tex., in 1928. His principal leisure-time interest was reading, and he was a racing enthusiast, at one time owning a small stable of horses, and an excellent croquet player. Swope was married in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1, 1912, to Margaret Honeyman, daughter of James Scott Powell of New York city, and had two children, Herbert Bayard and Jane Marion, who married Robert Lee Brandt. His death occurred in New York city, June 20, 1958.

COLE, Arthur Vincent, physician and surgeon, was born in Mauston, Wis., July 6, 1898, son of George Henry and Eliza Jane (Trumbull) Cole. His first paternal American ancestor was James Cole, who came to this country from England and settled in Saco, Maine, in 1632, moving to Plymouth, Mass., in the following year. From James and his wife, Mary Lobel, the descent was through John and Elizabeth Ryder, Nathan and Elizabeth Eddy, Eddy and Ruth Salisbury, Levi P. and Anna Camp, Eddy and Fanny Lobdell, Levi and Hannah C. Van Arnour, and Levi Richardson and Frances Risdon, the grandparents of Arthur V. Cole. His father was a harness maker. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, attended Ripon (Wis.) College, and was graduated B.S. in 1919 at the University of Wisconsin and M.D. in 1922 at Rush Medical College (later part of the University of Chicago). Subsequently he did much postgraduate work, including courses in traumatic surgery and fractures during 1927-30 at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, in orthopedic surgery in 1933 at New York University Post-Graduate Medical School (later part of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center), New York city, and in orthopedics in 1932 and fractures and traumatic surgery during 1934-36 at the Cook County (Ill.) Hospital Post-Graduate School. Meanwhile, following graduation at Rush Medical College he served an internship at Madison (Wis.) General Hospital and a residency at the Evanston (Ill.) Hospital. He began private practice in East Chicago, Ind., in 1923 and continued practice in that city until his death. A specialist in industrial surgery, he was chief surgeon in the Chicago area for the Inland Steel Co. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. from 1938 until the close of his life. For many years he was a partner of Clifford C. Robinson, Thomas R. Cotter, and James Stewart Neblick, physicians, in the Indiana Harbor (Ind.) Clinic, which he headed from 1951 until his death. He also headed the Hessville (Ind.) Clinic from 1938 until the close of his life. His hospital affiliations included St. Margaret's Hospital, Hammond, Ind., Mercy and Methodist hospitals, Gary, Ind., and St. Catherine's Hospital, East Chicago, Ind., of which he was at one time staff president and head of the surgical staff. For the Inland Steel Co. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. he instituted a number of policies designed to prevent accidents. For the last-named company he made specifications for the design of what came to be known as the Cole walker, a framework on wheels that was later used in St. Catherine's Hospital by patients recovering from leg and other types of injuries. He also assisted in designing the Cole fracture splint, a type of walking caliper used in the treatment of fractures of the lower leg and ankle. He was the author of a number of articles published in the medical journals, including "Traumatic Rupture of the Gall Bladder" (Jour. Ind. State Med. Assn., Nov. 1935). During the First World War he was a private in the Student Army Training Corps, University of Wisconsin. He was a charter member and fellow of the International College of Surgeons, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a life member of the Lake County (Ind.) Medical Society, and a member of the Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, Industrial Medical Association, American Association of Railway Surgeons, the American, Indiana State, and East Chicago medical associations, the Masonic order (Shriner, Knight Templar), and the American Legion. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Cole's chief recreations were hunting, fishing, and playing golf. He

was married in Delphi, Ind., Oct. 15, 1930, to Roberta Elizabeth, daughter of John Milton Gardner of that community, a theater owner, and had three children: Robert Butler, John Gardner, and Nancy Belle, who married Louis S. Herman. Arthur V. Cole died in East Chicago, Ind., Nov. 2, 1955.

LAMB, George Benedict, geophysicist, was born in Washington, D.C., Apr. 13, 1896, son of George and Elizabeth (Benedict) Lamb, grandson of William and Martha (Fitzpatrick) Lamb, and great-grandson of George and Sarah (———) Lamb, who emigrated from England to the United States about 1830. His father was a government employee. George B. Lamb received his preparatory education at private schools and the Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, Pa., and was graduated B.S. in 1920 at the University of Pittsburgh. He then spent a year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, doing undergraduate work in civil engineering and serving as a student assistant in the physics department. Later, in 1925-26, he undertook graduate work in electrical

engineering at M.I.T. Meanwhile, in 1922 he entered the employ of the General Electric Co. in West Lynn, Mass., as a research engineer, continuing in that capacity until 1929. In that year he became associated with the Gulf Oil Corp. as a designer of geophysical instruments for its subsidiary, the Gulf Research & Development Co., Pittsburgh. In 1939 he was transferred to the production division in Houston, Tex., where he served as geophysical-party chief until 1944 and as assistant chief geophysicist from then until 1947. He was division geophysicist for the following three years and from 1950 until the close of his life headed the Gulf company's exploration operations in seven southern states and the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to his business activities, Lamb was the author of a number of papers appearing in scientific publications. From August, 1917, to April, 1919, he served in the U.S. Army. Following a period of officer training at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in November, 1917. He was graduated in the war course, School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Okla., in June, 1918, and promoted to 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery, in October, 1918, serving thereafter as a battery commander. He held membership in the American Petroleum Institute, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Society of Exploration Geophysicists, American Physical Society, American Institute of Physics, Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, and the Houston Geological Society. He also belonged to the Petroleum and Briarcroft clubs of Houston and the Houston Chamber of Commerce. Politically he was an independent. Lamb was interested in mathematics and astronomy and owned his own telescope; for recreation he enjoyed mountain climbing. He was married in Swampscott, Mass., June 17, 1933, to Margaret, daughter of Otto Claude Fonnås of Lynn, Mass., a steel foreman, and had a daughter, Margo. George B. Lamb died in Houston, Tex., Sept. 20, 1956.

HAMBRECHT, Fred[erick Emerson], surgeon, was born in Le Roy, Minn., June 9, 1904, son of Conrad Frederick and Winnifred Jennie (White) Hambrecht and grandson of Friederich and Christine (Halboth) Hambrecht. His grandfather, a native of Germany, came to this country in the early 1850's and settled first in Chicago, Ill., and later in Staceyville, Iowa. His father was a lawyer. Fred Hambrecht was graduated B.S. in 1927 and M.D. in 1929 at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City. Subsequently he did postgraduate work in surgery at that university. During 1929-35 he served an internship and surgical residency at the University Hospital, Iowa City. He began practice as a general practitioner in Galesburg, Ill., in 1935 but was able to limit his practice to general surgery in Galesburg from the second year of his practice until the close of his life. He was chief of surgery at Cottage Hospital, Galesburg, during 1953-55. A skilled surgeon, Hambrecht performed many major operations in the fields of orthopedics, gynecology, neurological surgery, thoracic surgery, and urologic surgery. In a relatively small community hospital he carried out many difficult and complicated surgical procedures usually limited to larger medical centers, obtaining outstanding results. He accomplished several successful pancreatico-duodenal resections, pelvic evisceretomies, craniotomies for depressed skull fracture and subdural hematoma, and spinal fusions. Hambrecht performed the twelfth successful lung excision in this country in 1935, an operation that later became a common surgical procedure. In another case he relieved paralysis of the lower extremities of a young patient by reduction of a severe fracture dislocation of the spine with subsequent spinal fusion, thus allowing the patient to walk again. His published papers included "Russell's Traction for Femoral Fractures" (Iowa State Med. Jour., Sept. 1935) and "Continuity Metastasis" (Ill. Med. Jour., Jan. 1948). In 1950 he presented a paper entitled "Spinal Fusion in the Treatment of Instability of the Lumbosacral Spine" before the International Surgical Conference in Mexico City. Hambrecht was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the American Medical Association, a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, and a member of the Pan-Pacific Surgical Association, Illinois State and Knox County medical societies, the I Club of the State University of Iowa, Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, Order of De Molay, the Galesburg Chamber of Commerce, and the Exchange, Galesburg, Knox County Country and Soangetaha Country clubs of Galesburg. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing, hunting, bowling, swimming, woodworking, and playing golf were his recreations, and he was an expert photographer and a collector of pipes. He was married in Nashua, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1928, to Mary Ellen, daughter of John Walpole of Rock

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Henry C. Boardman

Valley, Iowa, a cattleman, and had two sons: Howard Lloyd and Frederic Terry. His death occurred in Monmouth, Ill., June 1, 1955.

BOARDMAN, Harry Clow, engineer, was born in Wheatland Township, Will Co., Ill., Apr. 29, 1887, son of George Bates and Mary Jane (Clow) Boardman. His father was a farmer. Harry C. Boardman attended high school in Plainfield, Ill., and was graduated B.S. in 1910 and C.E. in 1926 at the University of Illinois. Meanwhile, during 1910-16 he was draftsman and then chief draftsman with the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company. He left that company in 1916 for service during the First World War and won promotion from private to major of Field Artillery, U.S. Army, prior to his honorable discharge in 1919. For the next three years he conducted an automobile tire and accessory business in Kansas City, Mo. During 1922-24 he was engineer and superintendent of construction with the International Filter Co., Chicago, and during the following two years he was an instructor in civil engineering at the University of Illinois. In 1926 he returned to the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company as research engineer. He was named director of research in 1945 and served the company in that capacity until the close of his life. Boardman was the author of "Handbook of Arcs, Chords and Versines" (1949) and wrote the section on stresses at junction of cone and cylinder in tanks with cone bottoms or ends, the section on method of supporting spheres for storage of liquids, and the section on formulas for the design of cylindrical and spherical shells to withstand uniform internal pressure in the "ASME Pressure Vessel and Piping Design Book" (1960). He served as chairman of the committee that prepared the third edition of "Welding Handbook," published in 1950 by the American Welding Society. In addition, he contributed numerous articles to the technical journals, including "Filling and Storing Losses from Pressure Containers" (Water Tower, Apr. 1930), "Welded Construction of Blast Furnace Stoves" (Iron & Steel Engineer, May 1941), "Storage of Volatile Petroleum Products" (Petroleum Refinery, Apr. 1946), and "Stresses at Junction of Two Right Cone Frustums with a Common Axis" (Water Tower, Mar. 1948). Boardman served as president of the American Welding Society in 1939 and was the recipient of its A. W. S. Miller Medal in 1942. He also served as chairman of the Welding Research Council from 1949 to 1952. An honorary D.Engr. degree was conferred upon him by the South Dakota School of Mines in 1943. He was a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, American Water Works Association, American Society for Metals, American Society for Testing Materials, American Petroleum Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi. His religious affiliation was with Bethany Union Church, Chicago, where he served at one time as chairman of the council and was the founder of Boy Scout activities in the church. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in Chicago, May 27, 1923, to Bessie, daughter of William McCumber of that city, a building contractor. Harry C. Boardman died without issue in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6, 1956.

JACKSON, John Hora, lawyer, was born in Plainfield, N.J., July 23, 1888, son of John Hora and Emily (Wilbur) Jackson and grandson of John and Jane (Hora) Jackson. His grandfather came to this country from England in 1827 and settled in Rahway, N.J. His father was a lawyer. John H. Jackson received his preliminary education in public schools of New York city and was graduated A.B. in 1906 at the College of the City of New York (later City University of New York) and LL.B. in 1910 at New York University. Admitted to the New York state bar in the latter year, Jackson joined the law firm of McCabe, Davis & Kernan of New York city, serving as clerk until 1915, when he was made a partner and the firm was renamed Spalding, McCabe & Jackson. Four years later he became associated with the New York city firm of Moore, Hall, Swan & Cunningham, which became Hall, Cunningham, Jackson & Haywood in 1930, when Jackson was made a partner. In 1941-42 he practiced in association with Neilson Olcott in New York city under the firm name of Olcott & Jackson, and thereafter until the close of his life he maintained a private practice in New York city, specializing in corporation law. Jackson served successfully as counsel for the Village of Scarsdale, N.Y., when in 1929 Fox Meadow Estates interests sought to have that community's zoning ordinance declared unconstitutional. Among the cases in which he participated was Adamson v. Adamson, involving a dispute between two brothers, one of whom claimed a

share in the patent rights to Lastex, which the other brother, its inventor, had sold to the United States Rubber Co. Additionally, he was counsel for the Tobacco Products Export Corp., New York city, in the matter of a tax dispute between the British-American Tobacco Co. and the manufacturers of Philip Morris cigarettes. Jackson was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1934. In addition to his legal career, he served as director of the Tobacco Products Export Corp. during 1934-43 and as chairman of its board of directors thereafter until the time of his death. He was a member of the American Arbitration Association, the American, New York State, New York city, and Westchester County bar associations, Delta Chi, the Metropolitan Opera, Lawyers, and Manhattan clubs of New York city, the Knollwood Country Club of Elmsford, N.Y., and the American Yacht Club of Rye, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church, and politically he was a Democrat. Jackson was married in Elmhurst, N.Y., June 20, 1914, to Grace East-

man, daughter of Garret James Garretson (q.v.), and had three children: John Hora; Sara Wilson, who married Harold Forbes Rasmussen; and Eliza Garretson, who married S. Blaine Ewing. John H. Jackson died in New York city, Oct. 27, 1950.

PARSON, Willard Sigsbee, physician, was born in Mount Jewett, Pa., Mar. 31, 1898, son of Elmer Sharswood and Sarah Jane (Cisney) Parson. His first paternal American ancestor of record was John Parson, of English descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1755. From John and his wife, Elizabeth Sincon, the descent was through Samuel and Margaret Etmire Snell, William Lyons and Margaret Jane Jones, and Franklin Dyson and Margaret Seibert, the grandparents of Willard S. Parson. His father was a merchant. After attending public schools of Ambridge, Pa., the son studied at Ohio Northern University in 1918-19 and the University of Maryland during 1919-22, and was graduated M.D. in 1924 at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond. He served an internship at the Chesapeake and Ohio Hospital, Clifton Forge, Va.

From 1924 until the close of his life he engaged in private general and pediatrics practice in Halethorpe, Md., a Baltimore suburb. He was pediatrician at Robert Garrett Hospital during 1926-32, at the Harriet Lane Clinic of Johns Hopkins Hospital during 1930-32, and at St. Agnes Hospital from 1930 until his death, all in Baltimore. In addition, in Baltimore he was a member of the staffs of Bon Secours, Maryland General, South Baltimore, and West Baltimore hospitals. He was physician for the Gas & Electric Co., Baltimore, during 1924-26 and a surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. from 1927 until his death. He also was physician-in-charge for Armco Drainage & Metal Products, Inc., and the McClung-Logan Farm Machinery Co., as well as insurance examiner for the Prudential Life Insurance Co., Acacia Life Insurance Co., and Maryland Casualty Insurance Co., Baltimore. Active in civic affairs, Parson served from 1951 until his death as physician-in-charge of the civil defense casualty station in Halethorpe and from 1926 until his death as medical consultant to the Halethorpe Council, Boy Scouts of America. For many years he was a member of the Maryland Governor's Commission on Juvenile Delinquency. He served during the First World War as a private in the U.S. Army in 1919 and was stationed in Ohio. He was a member of the American Academy of General Practice, American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore County Medical Society, Theta Nu Epsilon, the Masonic order, the American Legion, the Annapolis (Md.) Yacht Club, and the Rolling Road Golf and Country and Boumi Temple Yacht clubs of Baltimore, the last-named of which he served as first fleet surgeon. His religious affiliation was with the Halethorpe Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he was a Democrat. Philately and photography were Parson's hobbies, and for recreation he enjoyed fishing, yachting, and playing golf. He was married in Richmond, Va., June 28, 1922, to Mildred, daughter of James Sylvester Welch of Baltimore, a construction foreman, and had three children: Mildred Sue (died in infancy), Willard Russell, and James Sigsbee. Willard S. Parson died in Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1957.

MAYER, Oscar Ferdinand, meat packer, was born in Kaesingen, Württemberg (later part of Germany), Mar. 29, 1859, son of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Wagner) Mayer. His father was a master forester. Oscar F. Mayer attended the Latin school in his native town until he was eleven years old, at which time he left school because of the death of his father. He then went to work for a cousin, John M. Schroll, a grocer in Munich, Germany. At the age of fourteen he accompanied the Schrolls to this country, settling in Detroit where he found employment in a retail meat market. In 1876 Mayer, with the Schrolls, moved to Chicago, Ill., where he obtained similar employment with Kohlhammer's market. In 1877 he joined Armour & Co., Chicago, and he continued to work for that firm until 1883, when he purchased a small meat market and sausage-making shop in Chicago, in association with his brother, Gottfried, who had come from Germany. Because of his success the owner of the building would not renew the lease after five years, and in 1888 Mayer purchased a piece of property in Chicago and erected a small two-story building. Gottfried headed the production side of the enterprise and another brother, Max, came from Germany to become bookkeeper. Mayer's firm expanded rapidly because of the quality of its products, and it became known as Oscar F. Mayer & Bro. In 1919 it became Oscar Mayer & Co., and he served as its president from its founding until 1928, when he became chairman of the board, the office he held until the close of his life. From a small beginning with possibly a dozen employees, the company grew into a large operation employing more than 8000 persons at the time of Mayer's death. It had additional packing plants in Madison, Wis., Davenport, Iowa, Philadelphia, Pa., and Los Angeles, Calif., and a branch distribution unit in Milwaukee, Wis. The firm's floor space in 1883 comprised only four per cent of the total floor space at the time of Mayer's death, when its annual sales had reached $225,000,000. During 1906-10 Mayer also served as president of the Western Packing Co., Chicago, which slaughtered livestock for his and other meat-processing plants. Aside from his main business interest, he served for many years as treasurer of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, which had the responsibility of acquiring and maintaining wooded areas in Cook County for the perpetual use and recreation of the citizens of the area. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. Politically he was a Democrat, having become a naturalized citizen of this country. Hunting, fishing, and reading were among his chief recreations, and he was an art

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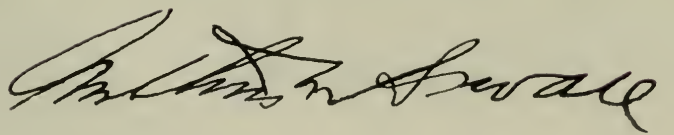

collector. He was married in Munich, Germany, May 12, 1887, to Louise Christine, daughter of Johannus Greiner of that city, a manufacturer, and had five children: Oscar Gottfried; Frieda, who married Edward Collins; Louise, who married George L. Schein; Elsie, who married Joseph T. Steuer; and Eugenie, who married Adolph C. Bolz. Oscar F. Mayer died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 11, 1955.

SEWALL, Arthur Eugene, lawyer and judge, was born in York Village, Maine, Mar. 14, 1882, son of Noah Millard and Emma Ellsworth F. (Guptil) Sewall. His first paternal American ancestor was Henry Sewall, who came to this country from England in 1634, settling first at Ipswich, Mass., and afterward at Newbury, Mass. From Henry and his wife, Jane Dummer, the descent was through John and Hannah Fessenden, Samuel and Sarah B. Titcomb, Joseph and Mercy ———, Joseph and Abigail H. Gray Ricker, and Joseph and Eliza Jane Trafton, the grandparents of Arthur E. Sewall. His father was a carpenter. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools of York, Maine, and Portsmouth, N.H., the son was graduated B.A. in 1904 at Dartmouth College and attended the Harvard University Law School during 1905-07. Admitted to the Maine bar in 1907 and that of New Hampshire in 1915, he practiced in York and Portsmouth, in partnership from 1915 to 1935 with Jeremy R. Waldron. Meanwhile, he served as trial justice of the Yorkshire Municipal Court during 1925-28. His partner from 1940 until his election to the bench in 1942 was George D. Varney. Thereafter until 1953 Sewall was a justice of the Superior Court of Maine, and from that year until his death he again engaged in private practice, with James Erwin and David Strater as partners. At various times during his career he was Maine state commissioner of sea and shore fisheries and superintendent of York schools. He held membership in the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, and the Mechanics Fire Association and Warwick Club of Portsmouth, and was a charter member of the Portsmouth Kiwanis Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Parish (Congregational) Church, York. A Republican in politics, he was chairman of his party's state committee in Maine during 1934-38. His preferred forms of recreation were hunting and fishing. He was married in York, Jan. 16, 1916, to Katherine D., daughter of Moses Weare of that place, a farmer, and had three children: Elizabeth Carolyn, who married Robert J. Winton; Ann Jacqueline, who married Forbes Kingsbury Wilson; and Jean Marilyn, who married David Ely Strater. Arthur E. Sewall died in York, Maine, June 12, 1956

CHASE, William Wiley, surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1902, son of John Thomas and Mary (Wright) Chase. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. William W. Chase received his preliminary education at public schools in Baltimore and was graduated B.S. in 1923 at Western Maryland College and M.D. in 1927 at the University of Maryland. He served a residency in surgery in 1928-29 at South Baltimore General Hospital and a second residency in surgery in 1929-30 at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D.C. From the last-named year until the close of his life he was engaged in the practice of surgery in Washington. Throughout his career he was associated with Garfield Memorial Hospital and at his death was chairman of the department of surgery and senior attending surgeon at that hospital. He was also chief of surgery at Hahnemann Hospital for a number of years and at his death was consulting surgeon at that institution. Additionally he was visiting surgeon at Children's, Doctors, and Sibley Memorial hospitals in Washington, Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Md., Prince George's General Hospital in Cheverly, Md., and Washington Sanitarium and Hospital in Takoma Park, Md. Shortly before his death he was elected administrative chairman of the department of surgery at the Washington Hospital Center. He also served for twenty years as associate surgeon at George Washington University Hospital and for six years as instructor of surgery at George Washington University Medical School. Chase contributed numerous articles on surgical subjects, particularly on intestinal surgery, to the medical literature. From 1938 until the close of his life he was a member of the board of trustees of Western Maryland College and after 1948 was vice-president of that board. During the Second World War he held the rank of major and later lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. He was chief of surgical service at Lincoln (Nebr.) Regional Hospital in 1942-43 and chief of surgical service and regional surgeon at Buckley Field Regional Hospital, Denver, Colo., from the latter year until 1946, when he was discharged from active duty. He

remained in the Medical Reserve Corps until 1948. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred upon him by Western Maryland College in 1955. Chase was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the Southeastern College of Surgeons and a member of the American and Southern medical associations, Medical Society of the District of Columbia, Washington Academy of Surgery, Louis Mackall Society, the National Rifle Association, and the Washington Executives Association. He was also a life member of Optimist International and a member of the Optimist Boys and Army and Navy clubs of Washington, Bethesda (Md.) Country Club, and the Columbia Country Club of Chevy Chase, Md. His religious affiliation was with the Northminster Presbyterian Church, Washington, which he served as president of the board in 1952. Politically he was a Republican. Hunting and fishing were his principal recreations. Chase was married twice: (1) in New Windsor, Md., Mar. 5, 1932, to Jean, daughter of William Ramsay of Washington, D.C., a jeweler; he was divorced from his first wife in

1939; (2) in Trenton, N.J., Oct. 30, 1939, to Florence Elizabeth, daughter of William H. D. Meier of Framingham Center, Mass., an educator. By his first marriage he had a daughter, Jeanette, and by his second marriage he had a son, William Wiley. He died in Washington, D.C., May 16, 1957.

KAMP, Byron Aarie, physician, was born in Pleasantville, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1882, son of William and Elizabeth Jane (Hurd) Kamp. His father came to this country from Holland in 1856 and settled at Pella, Iowa, where he was a farmer. After attending public schools, Byron A. Kamp studied at Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College and was graduated M.D. in 1909 at Drake University. Ten years later, in 1919, he undertook postgraduate study in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat at Chicago Polyclinic Hospital. Meanwhile, for a year following graduation he practiced general medicine in Alden, Minn. From 1910 until his retirement in 1948 he practiced in Albert Lea, Minn., after 1919 specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. He

was a member of the staff and lecturer to nurses at Naeve Hospital, Albert Lea, from 1910 to 1948, and in 1920 was a founder of the Surgical and Medical Clinic in Albert Lea, of which he was business manager and head of the eye, ear, nose, and throat department until 1948. During 1900-03 he served in the Philippine Islands in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and during the First World War he again saw military duty, attaining the rank of captain in the Medical Corps. He was stationed at Camp Sevier, S.C., and Camp Merritt, N.J., and later went to France with a medical replacement unit, serving at both Joinville and Cannes and with the 1st Division in the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was honorably discharged in 1919. He was an honorary member of Boys Town, Inc. Kamp was a member of the American and Minnesota State medical associations, Freeborn County Medical Society, United Spanish War Veterans, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, BPOE, and the Albert Lea Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Christian church. Politically he was an independent Republican. He played college football, and in later years hunting, fishing, and golf were his chief recreations. Kamp was married twice: (1) in Iowa, in 1909, to Minnie Powell; his first marriage was terminated by divorce in 1914; (2) in Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1919, to Ruth Virginia, daughter of Charles Augustine Ford of Front Royal, Va., a real estate and insurance executive. By his first marriage he had two children, Gerard Powell and Elizabeth Jane; by the second marriage he had two daughters, Virginia Travis, who married Arturo Anaya, and Juliana, who married James Francis White. Byron A. Kamp died in Albert Lea, Minn., July 18, 1954.

COMPTON, Charles Volantus, attorney and businessman, was born in Somerset, Ky., Jan. 7, 1873, son of Erasmus Darwin and Mary Jane (Duck) Compton and grandson of Micajah Compton. Of English descent, his grandfather went from Halifax County, Va., to Kentucky about 1808. His father was a landowner. After attending public schools of Taylor, Tex., Charles V. Compton studied law in Austin, Tex., under the guidance of J. W. Robertson and the latter's brother, James H. Robertson, attorneys. Admitted to the Texas bar in 1896, he began general practice in Taylor, remaining there until 1914. For some years during the same period Compton also served as a reporter with several Texas newspapers, including the Houston Post. He subsequently became active in real estate and in 1916 moved to Dallas, Tex., where he practiced law and organized his own business, C. V. Compton—Investments, maintaining the latter interest until the close of his life. In connection with his investment activities he acquired twenty-four acres of land in the University Park area of suburban Dallas and developed Compton Heights. He also completed the Lake Highlands subdivision in Dallas, purchased notes on real estate, and acquired and operated commercial properties in downtown Dallas. At various times during 1922-55 he owned four Texas agencies of the Ford Motor Co. Interested in civic and public affairs, Compton carried on a lengthy campaign against use of the bat as an instrument of corporal punishment in Texas corrective institutions until this and similar practices were finally abandoned in 1941. Among his many benefactions were the building, for the Salvation Army, of the Compton Citadel and Gymnasium; this facility, completed in 1938, became a major recreation center in South Dallas. In addition, he contributed the funds for construction of the West Dallas Social Center (later an affiliate of the local Community Chest), which was completed in 1940 and which he served for several years as board president. During the early 1940's he gave considerable aid to the Southwestern Bible Institute, Waxahachie, Tex. During 1941-51 he financed the construction of some 300 small churches of all denominations, providing long-term, low-interest loans and thereby setting a precedent for commercial lending institutions. Compton was a life member of the board of the YMCA and the Salvation Army advisory board. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree in 1956 by Chapman College, Orange, Calif., and in 1959 became the first Texan to receive the Order of Distinguished Auxiliary Service, bestowed upon him by the international commanding general of the Salvation Army. He was a member of the Dallas Bar Association, becoming an honorary member upon his retirement from active practice, and also held membership in the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner) and the Dallas Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Highland Park Methodist Church, Dallas. Politically he was a Republican. For recreation Compton played bridge, canasta, dominoes, and golf. He was married in Taylor, Tex., Dec. 24, 1902, to Jessie Sally, daughter of Thomas Texas Shapard of Brenham, Tex., and had

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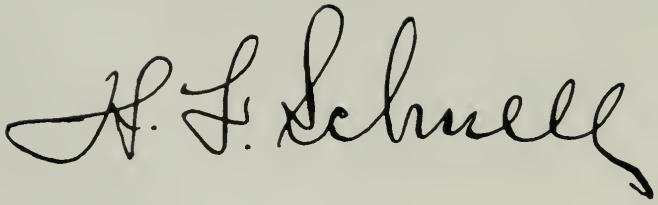

three daughters: Zelva, who married (1) William James Warner and (2) Lee Laird; La Vonne, who married William L. Crawford III; and Clairine, who married (1) Thomas Mitchell Shaw and (2) George H. Kakaska. He died in Dallas, Tex., June 12, 1960.

SCHNELL, Henry Ferdinand, dairyman, was born in Glencoe, Minn., June 8, 1878, son of August Martin and M. Augusta (Poehler) Schnell. His father, a dairyman and general merchant, came to this country from Germany about 1859. Henry F. Schnell attended school in Saint Paul, Minn., until 1888, when the family went to California and settled on a ranch in the Tia Juana River Valley. He continued his studies there at a country school, and for two years attended high school in San Diego, Calif. He left school in 1894 to take over management of his father's small dairy business. In order to accumulate capital for increasing the herd, he worked additionally at cutting brush used in construction of the first Coronado Jetty, and hunted quail and other game in the Tia Juana River Valley for the Hotel del Coronado and other clients. He established upon his property an irrigating plant, the first of its kind in the valley installed for farm purposes. In 1899 he organized Schnell's Sanitary Dairy and, devoting particular attention to sanitation and the absolute purity of all products, became the first local dairyman to sell milk in bottles. With 200 head of cattle, he operated the largest dairy south of the Los Angeles milkshed and a plant in San Diego, both until 1913. In that year he merged his interests with the Producers Mutual Dairy Association, a $200,000 corporation organized by him at the Schnell plant in 1912 among the farmers of San Diego County. Thereafter until its sale in 1932 to Arden Farms, he served as president, secretary, and general manager of Producers Mutual, which distributed 25,000 pounds of milk and cream daily and manufactured butter and ice cream. Meanwhile, in 1926 he purchased the Skye Valley Ranch, near San Diego at the head of Lyons Valley between lakes Barrett and Morena, where he raised Hereford cattle. In 1937 he formed the Dairy Mart Farms Corp. on the Tia Juana River Valley ranch originally settled by his parents, equipping his milk plant with the latest and best dairy machinery. At the time of his retirement in 1939, the positions of president and manager of the Dairy Mart Farms Corp. were assumed by his son. Schnell was instrumental in having the first animal-proof fence constructed along the international border; this device helped to protect livestock in the Tia Juana River Valley dairies against Mexican tick fever and other diseases. Besides directing his dairy and ranch interests, he served on the board of the First National Bank, San Diego, during 1928-36. He was president of Greenwood Memorial Park in that city from 1923 to 1946. Organizations in which he held membership included the Masonic order (Shriner), BPOE, Knights of Pythias, and the Cuyamaca Club of San Diego. In religion he was a Lutheran. Originally a supporter of the Democratic party, he later became a Republican. Hunting and fishing were Schnell's favorite recreations. He was married in Santa Ana, Calif., Jan. 31, 1918, to Charlotte Adora, daughter of James Thompson of Wisconsin Dells, Wis., a farmer, and had two children, Henry Ferdinand and Mary Josephine, who married Walter Rickard Bostrom. Henry F. Schnell died in San Diego, Calif., Mar. 2, 1956.

WILEY, Forbes Bagley, educator, was born in Brighton, Mich., Feb. 14, 1880, son of Cutting Bagley and Nancy Maria (Town) Wiley. His father was a physician. Forbes B. Wiley received his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and was graduated A.B. in 1906 at Kalamazoo (Mich.) College and Ph.D. in 1914 at the University of Chicago. Meanwhile, in 1906 he began his teaching career as professor of mathematics and physics at the Des Moines (Iowa) College, a position he held until 1908. During the ensuing two years he taught mathematics at Central High School, Detroit, Mich. In 1910 he joined the faculty of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, as instructor of mathematics. He was named professor of mathematics and chairman of the department in 1912 and continued in those posts until his retirement as professor emeritus of mathematics in 1950. On leave from Denison University in 1924-25, he served as exchange professor of mathematics at Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey. Following his retirement he remained active as professor of mathematics at Ashland (Ohio) College during 1950-53. From the latter year until the close of his life he was again in active teaching service at Denison University, retaining the title of professor emeritus of mathematics. Wiley was the author of "A Text in Plane Geometry" (1928) and contributed papers to the Journal of the American Mathematical Society

and the Bulletin of the Denison Scientific Laboratories. In 1917 he founded at Denison University the Commons Club, which developed into the American Commons Club, a national fraternity for men without restrictions as to race, creed, or color, and he served as adviser to the local chapter of the fraternity for twenty-five years. During the Second World War he was academic director of the Basic Pre-Meteorological Unit, U.S. Army Air Forces Training Command, at Denison University. He also served during the war period as chairman of local food collections for war relief. He was the recipient of an honorary D.Sc. degree from Kalamazoo College in 1941 and an honorary LL.D. degree from Denison University in 1950. Wiley was a member of the Mathematical Association of America (board of governors, 1940-49), Ohio Mathematical Association, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Denison Men's Faculty Club. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church, and for twenty-one years he served as treasurer of the Ohio Baptist Convention. Politically he was a Republican. Traveling

was his principal avocation. Wiley was married in Green Oak Township, Mich., Aug. 31, 1907, to Ora Vaughan, daughter of Job Hart Scott of Osaka, Japan, a Baptist missionary, and had three children: Dorothy Scott, who married Eugene John Schad; Harold Forbes; and Ronald Bagley. His death occurred in Newark, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1956.

SAWYER, Ansley Wilcox, lawyer, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., July 31, 1885, son of George Pliny and Ida Maria (Wilcox) Sawyer. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Sawyer, who came to this country from England in 1640 and settled in Lancaster, Mass. From Thomas and his wife, Mary Prescott, the descent was through Joshua and Sarah Potter, Joshua and Mary Carter, Joshua and Katherine Richardson, James and Lydia Flint, Dan and Charlotte Dennison, and James Dennison and Charlotte Olivia Field, the grandparents of Ansley W. Sawyer. His father was a lumberman. The son attended the Elmwood School, Buffalo, and the Groton (Mass.) School, and was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1907 and LL.B. at the University of Buffalo in 1910. He was admitted to the New York bar in the latter year and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1922. In 1910 he began to practice in Buffalo with the firm of Rogers, Locke & Milburn, with which he continued until 1916. He then formed a partnership with Joseph G. Dudley and Franklin D. L. Stowe under the firm name of Dudley, Stowe & Sawyer. He remained a member of this firm until the close of his life. Specializing in corporation law, Sawyer was general counsel for the Bell Aircraft Corp., Buffalo, from the time of its inception in 1935 until his death. Having assisted in organizing Bell Aircraft, he served as a director of the concern until shortly before his death. He also was general counsel and a director of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Corp. from its incorporation in 1925 until it was merged with the Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. in 1954. In connection with the formation of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Corp. he developed the financing program that enabled the organization to obtain its initial capital, and later he was instrumental in bringing about an exclusively American ownership of what had previously been a company in which German interests were extensive. Sawyer was for many years general counsel for The Diamond Match Co., New York city, and his firm was general counsel for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., of Buffalo. He was a director of the Ellicott Square Corp. and the Abstract & Title Insurance Corp., both of Buffalo. Active in Buffalo civic affairs, he was a trustee of the Charity Organization Society and its successor, the Family Service Society, from 1920 until his death in 1955, serving as president during 1930-40. He was a trustee of the Joint Charities and Community Fund for many years and its president during 1929-31. A director of the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts from 1934 until his death, he was its secretary for nine years. His counsel on legal matters led to the formation in 1933 of the Family Relations Institute, Buffalo, an independent birth-control bureau, the second such independent organization to be formed in New York state, and he served on the board of legal advisers of this institution and its successors, the Maternal Health Center of Buffalo and the Planned Parenthood Association of Buffalo, until the close of his life. During 1912-15 Sawyer was a sergeant in Troop I, 1st New York Cavalry, New York National Guard, and during the First World War he served in the U.S. Army, attaining the rank of captain after receiving field-officer training at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. He was a member of the American, New York State, and Erie County bar associations, the United States and Buffalo chambers of commerce, the Saturn, Buffalo, and Country clubs of Buffalo, the Century Association and Yale Club of New York city, and the Nantucket (Mass.) Yacht Club. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. Horseback riding, bird hunting, sailing, and playing golf were Sawyer's chief recreations. He was married in Buffalo, Apr. 5, 1915, to Esther Lapham, daughter of William Ballard Hoyt (q.v.), and had four children: William Ballard Hoyt; Esther Hill, who married Charles Miller Ewing; Faith (died in infancy); and Ansley Wilcox. His death occurred in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1955.

KEMP, Louis Wiltz, engineer and historian, was born in Cameron, Tex., Sept. 4, 1881, son of Dempsey and Martha McFarrin (Taylor) Kemp, grandson of Peter Hutchison and Pamelia (Womack) Kemp, great-grandson of Dempsey and Sallie (Hutchison) Kemp, and great-great-grandson of Jonathan and Sarah (Womack) Kemp. His father was a planter and merchant. After attending public schools of his native community, Louis W. Kemp studied engineering during 1901-03 at the University of Texas. In the latter year he was employed for a short time as a salesman with the Eagle Pass Coal & Coke Co., San Antonio, Tex., and then was engaged by the construction engineering department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., with which he remained until 1905. He subsequently worked for various other railroad companies in Louisiana and eastern Texas until 1908. In that year he became agent in Corpus Christi for The Texas Co., producers of petroleum and related products, and in the following year he was transferred to the newly organized paving and roads division of the company's asphalt sales department, Dallas, Tex. From 1923 to 1925 he was in business for himself as general manager of the Texas Rock Asphalt Co., San Antonio. In July, 1925, he became executive secretary of the Texas Highway and Municipal Contractors Association, a post he held until October of the same year. While in that position he gained national attention with his one-man crusade against corruption in the Texas State Highway Commission. Following his accusations, two commissioners resigned and a long series of grand-jury investigations resulted in a state housecleaning of highway department procedure and personnel. Kemp returned to The Texas Co. in 1925 as manager of the Houston division of the asphalt sales department, continuing in that post until his retirement in 1946. He was then retained by the company until late in 1951 to compile data on and write its official history, entitled "Texaco Story." He had won recognition earlier as an authority in the field of Texas history, an interest he acquired in 1920, when he began his travels about the state for The Texas Co. and found that records of early Texans and their families had been neglected. At his death he had one of the most extensive private collections of material on Texas in this country; in his home there were some 1500 books, periodicals, and pamphlets, more than 250 loose-leaf manuscripts, and cross-indexed files in which were assembled biographical data on more than 35,000 persons. His collection was devoted largely to Texas colonization, with emphasis on the period of the Republic, 1836-45. Acquisition of this collection was announced in 1962 by the University of Texas, which assembled the material in 68 volumes with 1700 supporting letters; an additional four-volume chronology of Texas events; twenty-three bound scrapbooks of newspaper clippings; and over fifty files of classified material on the Harrisburg camp, historical spots in Texas, San Jacinto, the Mier expedition, centennial monuments, and miscellaneous Texas settlers and projects. Kemp lectured widely in the course of his career. He was co-author of "The Heroes of San Jacinto" (1932) and "The Texas

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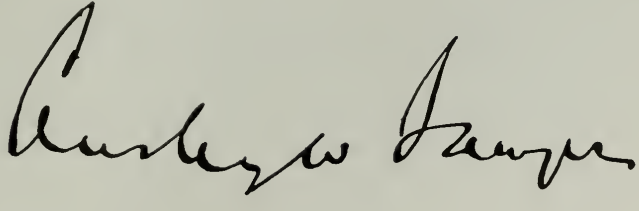

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James A. Bogle

Musketeers" (1935), co-editor and contributor to "Monuments Commemorating the Centenary of Texas Independence" (1939), and author of "The Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence" (1944). A member of the Texas Centennial Commission, he played a major part in the state's marking of important historical spots during the centennial celebration in 1936 and was chairman of Texas Historians for the Texas Centennial from 1935 to 1938. While serving on the Reburial of Texas Heroes Commission he was responsible for organizing the removal of more than 100 prominent early-day Texans from neglected or forgotten burial places to graves of honor in the state cemetery, Austin. The names on the San Jacinto monument, a commemoration of the men who won the Battle of San Jacinto, were placed there during 1937-39 as a result of Kemp's research. He helped organize the San Jacinto Museum of History Association, acting as its vice-president in 1938 and as president from 1949 until his death. He served on the board of the Texas State Library from 1937 to 1956 and as president of that board during 1941-45. Additionally, he served on the Texas Library and Historical Commission and the Texas State Historical Survey Committee. The Republic of France awarded him its Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française in 1948 and an honorary L.H.D. degree was conferred on him by Daniel Baker College, Brownwood, Tex., in 1952. The Louis W. Kemp Bridge across the Guadalupe River on the state highway between San Antonio and Austin was named in his honor, and in 1932 the Lou Kemp Highway running through the Austin state cemetery was named for him. He was awarded the Good Citizenship Medal of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1953, having served that organization as a historian in 1946 and 1948. He also was historian and a member of the Texas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Paul Carrington chapter of that organization; an honorary member of Daughters of the Republic of Texas; and a member of the Sons of the Republic of Texas (pres. 1947-48), Texas State Historical Association (pres. 1941-45), Texas State Philosophical Society, American Association for State and Local History, American Folklore Society, Houston Philosophical Society, Newcomen Society in North America, the Masonic order (32d degree), the American Legion, Chi Phi, and the Kiwanis and Texaco Old Timers' clubs of Houston. During the First World War he served in this country as a 1st lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Austin, Tex., Oct. 7, 1925, to Violet Frances, daughter of Charles Joseph Volz of Mission, Tex., a fruit-grower and farmer, and had three sons: Louis Wiltz, Charles Dempsey, and Arthur Jeff. Louis W. Kemp died in Houston, Tex., Nov. 15, 1956.

HOGLE, James Albert, mining engineer and stockbroker, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 12, 1876, son of James and Ida Elizabeth (King) Hogle. His father, a merchant and real estate investor, emigrated to Quebec, Canada, from county Armagh, Ireland, and after coming to the United States lived in Illinois and Denver, Colo., before settling ultimately in Salt Lake City in 1869. James A. Hogle received his preparatory education at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Mass., and St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H., and was graduated Ph.B. in 1899 at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Subsequently, he did graduate work in geology and mining at the Columbia University School of Mines. While doing graduate work he was employed during 1899-1900 as assayer and sampler in the laboratory and refinery of the Amalgamated Copper Co., Anaconda, Mont. He was later transferred to that company's engineering department at the Leonard Mine in Butte, Mont., and then was an assayer at the Yampa Smelter in Bingham, Utah. From 1902 to 1915 he practiced as an independent mining engineer and developed mines in this country, in Mexico, and in the Caucasus. In 1915 he entered the stock and bond brokerage business in Salt Lake City, founding the firm of J. A. Hogle & Co., which specialized in mining securities. This firm, in which he was senior partner until the close of his life, became one of the largest brokerage houses in the West. From the beginning it maintained a branch in Ogden, Utah. In 1917 it took over the Salt Lake City branch of Logan & Bryan, the first of its many acquisitions in the securities field. In 1934 Hogle opened offices in Beverly Hills and Bakersfield, Calif., and in 1935 he opened an office in Los Angeles, Calif., and a branch in San Diego, Calif. In 1941 the firm took over the Los Angeles office of Post & Flagg, and in the following year it acquired the office of Sargent, Malo & Co. in Denver, Colo. Further acquisitions followed, and at the time of Hogle's death his firm maintained offices in seventeen cities, including New York city, and had a net worth of $3,893,490. In 1924 Hogle also founded the Hogle Investment Co., a proprietorship, which engaged in real estate and insurance business. Although he did not remain an officer or director after this firm was incorporated in 1951, members of the family held the offices and directorships. In addition to his stockbrokerage, real estate, and insurance business interests, Hogle continued to take an active part in mining as a developer of mining properties and organizer of mining companies, among which were the Bingham Prospect at Lark, Utah (later merged with the United States Smelting, Mining & Refining Co.), the Rico Argentine Mining Co., Rico, Colo., and the Consolidated Eureka Mining Co., Eureka, Nev. The last two companies were controlled by the Hogle family. Aside from his business interests, he presented the Hogle Zoological Gardens to Salt Lake City in 1926. Through later gifts the gardens were expanded considerably and became one of the outstanding attractions of the city. An Episcopalian in his religious affiliation and a communicant of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Salt Lake City, Hogle contributed generously to the Episcopal church in Utah and to St. Mark's Hospital, Rowland Hall School for Girls, and the YMCA in Salt Lake City. He was also instrumental in establishing St. Mark's School for Boys in that city. In 1950 an honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by Westminster College. Hogle was a member of the New York, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles stock exchanges, the New York Curb Exchange (later the American Stock Exchange), the Chicago (Ill.) Board of Trade, Investment Bankers Association of America, Association of Stock Exchange Firms, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Institute of Management, Academy of Political Science, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, and the Alta, Salt Lake City Country, and University clubs of Salt Lake City. He was also an honorary member of Rotary International. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing, duck hunting, playing golf, and horseback riding were his principal forms of recreation. He was married in Salt Lake City, Sept. 7, 1910, to Mary Cecilia, daughter of Josiah Copley of Junction City, Kans., a railroad employee, and had three children: Mary Katharine, who married (1) John McTennan, (2) Walter E. Avellar, and (3) Lester Cole; James Edward; and George Hollister. James A. Hogle's death occurred in Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 14, 1955.

SCRIBNER, Charles, publisher, was born in New York city, Jan. 26, 1890, son of Charles and Louise (Flagg) Scribner. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Benjamin Scrivener, who was married in Norwalk, Conn., in 1680 to Hannah Crampton. From them the descent was through Matthew and Abigail Rogers, Uriah Rogers and Betsey Hawley, and Charles and Emma Locke Blair, the grandparents of Charles Scribner. The spelling of the family name was changed to Scribner about the middle of the 18th century. After receiving his preliminary education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., he was graduated A.B. in 1913 at Princeton University. Upon completing his studies, he entered upon a career with the publishing firm of Charles Scribner's Sons. The business had been founded in New York city in 1846 by his grandfather (q.v.) and Isaac D. Baker as the partnership of Baker & Scribner. The enterprise became Charles Scribner & Co. in 1850, when Baker died; in 1878 the firm became Charles Scribner's Sons. When Scribner joined the

firm in 1913 his father was president. He soon learned the business in all its phases, working for a time at the Scribner Press and then in book manufacture, distribution, editing, and advertising. In 1918 he was elected secretary of the company; he became vice-president in 1926 and in 1932 was named president, the position he maintained until the close of his life. Joining the company at the time he did gave him a grasp of the importance of new writers beginning to appear on the American scene, writers who marked the beginning of a new era in American literature. Between 1916 and 1929 the company introduced the works of Alan Seeger, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Stark Young, Ring Lardner, James Boyd, John W. Thomason, Jr., Ernest Hemingway, and Thomas Wolfe. Among its later new authors were Marcia Davenport, Nancy Hale, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Hamilton Basso, Taylor Caldwell, Christine Weston, Alan Paton, Aubrey Menen, and James Jones. One of the company's major works, Dictionary of American Biography, appeared during 1928-37, one-volume supplements being issued in 1944 and 1958; a scholarly treatment of the lives of leading American figures, the DAB was prepared under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies. In 1939 Scribner's Magazine, which had been founded in 1887, was discontinued. Prior to the Second World War the children's book department assumed major importance, and a distinguished list was developed of works for young people by such writers as Genevieve Foster, Katherine Milhous, Marcia Brown, and Leo Politi. Further, Scribner was interested in importing books from England and in adding new English authors to the American list. To this end he made annual trips abroad to attend to matters in the firm's London office and to see English publishers. Although he died before the publication of Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea," awarded the 1953 Pulitzer Prize for fiction, he had read the work in manuscript, and Hemingway dedicated it to him and Maxwell Perkins. After the end of the Second World War Charles Scribner's Sons became associated with three other publishers and the Book-of-the-Month Club in the ownership of Grosset & Dunlap, Inc. It was later connected with Bantam Books, Inc., publishers of paperbound volumes, and Scribner served as a director of both Bantam Books, Inc., and Grosset & Dunlap, Inc. For many years he worked closely with the Princeton University Press, of which he was president during 1940-48. Like his father, he was intensely interested in copyright problems and served on the copyright committee of the American Book Publishers Council. At the time of his death he was a trustee of Skidmore College and of Blair Academy. During the First World War he served in France as a 1st lieutenant with the Remount Service, Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army. He was a member of the Grolier Club, the American and Westminster kennel clubs, the Racquet and Tennis Club, and the Century Association, all of New York city, and the Essex Fox Hounds Hunt Club of Peapack, N.J. His religious affiliation was with St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Gladstone, N.J. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in New York city, May 26, 1915, to Vera Gordon, daughter of Hildreth K. Bloodgood of that city, a stockbroker, and had two children, Charles and Julia, who married Thomas J. Bigham. He died in New York city, Feb. 11, 1952.

DURKIN, Martin Patrick, labor official and federal administrator, was born in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 18, 1894, son of James J. and Mary Catherine (Higgins) Durkin. His father, a stationary engineer, came to this country from Ireland in 1890 and settled in Chicago. Martin P. Durkin attended parochial and public schools of his native city and for three years supplemented his education with evening courses in heating and ventilating engineering in Chicago technical schools. After working in a Chicago packing house as a youth, he became a steam fitter's helper in 1911 and following completion of a six-year apprenticeship attained the status of journeyman pipe fitter. He began his career as a labor official in Chicago in 1921, when he was elected assistant business manager, Steam Fitters Local 597, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada. In 1927 he became, in addition, vice-president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, and he continued to serve in both capacities until 1933, also holding membership on numerous municipal boards and commissions. He was appointed state director of labor for Illinois in 1933, retaining that position until 1941, when he went to Washington, D.C., as national secretary-treasurer of his union. Two years later he was elected president of the organization, which was part of the American Federation of Labor, that body later merging with the Congress of Industrial Organizations

to form the AFL-CIO. Durkin served as president of the plumbing and pipe fitting union until the close of his life, with exception of a period of time during 1953. In January of that year he assumed the post of secretary of labor in the presidential cabinet of Dwight D. Eisenhower, and as such was the only Democratic member of the cabinet. He resigned from office nine months later in disagreement over proposed revisions in the Labor Management Relations Act, popularly known as the Taft-Hartley Act. During his eight years as state director of labor in Illinois, Durkin obtained legislation setting up unemployment compensation, a state employment service, and a state conciliation and mediation service. As president of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, with 800 locals, he saw union membership increase from 100,000 in 1943 to more than 225,000 in 1952. While U.S. secretary of labor he was a member of the Defense Mobilization Board, the National Security Resources Board, and the Smithsonian Institution. Earlier he had served on the National War Labor Board. From 1933 to 1955 Durkin was president of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials. He also was a director of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. and the National Safety Council. During the First World War he served in France with the 332d Field Artillery and the 6th Cavalry, U.S. Army. In 1953 he received the Rerum Novarum Award from St. Peter's College of New Jersey. A Roman Catholic in religion, he was vice-president of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems and belonged to the Knights of Columbus and Holy Name Society. He was married in Chicago, Aug. 29, 1921, to Anna H., daughter of Bernard McNicholas of that city, a tavern owner, and had three sons: Martin Bernard, William James, and John F. Martin P. Durkin died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, 1955.

SILLCOCKS, Henry, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 10, 1876, son of Warren Scott and Mary Ann (Wyckoff) Sillcocks, grandson of Henry and Isabella Reid (Hull) Sillcocks, great-grandson of Gabriel and Sarah (Snedeker) Sillcocks, and great-great-grandson of Henry and Catharine (———) Sillcocks. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from England prior to 1775 and settled in Cranbury, N.J. His father was a manufacturer. Henry Sillcocks completed his preliminary education at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1898, and received an LL.B. degree from the New York Law School in 1900. Admitted to the New York bar in the latter year, he served a clerkship with the New York city law firm of Shipman, Larocque & Choate. In 1901 he became managing attorney for Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, New York city. In the following year he left this firm, to which he was to return as a partner thirty years later, in order to participate in founding the law firm of Fletcher, Sillcocks & Leahy, which became Fletcher, Brown, Sillcocks & Twyeffort in 1920. On the dissolution of the latter firm in 1922, he became senior partner in the firm of Sillcocks, Gedney & Holmes, which became Sillcocks & Holmes following the withdrawal of Gedney about 1930. In 1932 he became a partner in the successor to the firm he had left in 1902, which then became Tanner, Sillcocks & Friend, and he continued as a partner in this firm until his retirement in 1952. The firm acted as counsel for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Home Life Insurance Co., John Hancock Life Insurance Co., Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., Aetna Life Insurance Co., Lincoln National Insurance Co., the Union Dime Savings Bank, New York city, City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and the Peoples Savings Bank, Providence, R. I. Earlier, Sillcocks served as general counsel for the Fred F. French companies from 1925 to 1930. Aside from his law practice, Sillcocks served at various times as a director of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Home Life Insurance Co., Thomson-Greenpoint Land Co., Sillcocks-Miller Co., Sillcocks Realty Co., and the Sillwyck Investing Corp. A participant in civic affairs, he was for some years a trustee of the McAuley Water Street Mission and counsel and a member of the finance committee of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, both in New York city. During the Spanish-American War he served as a seaman with the Connecticut Naval Militia Reserve in 1898. He was commissioned a captain in the 1st Provisional Regiment, New York National Guard, in 1917 and was assigned to the post of commanding officer of the Hartsdale, N.Y., sector of the troops guarding the New York city aqueduct. For the remainder of the First World War he held the rank of captain with the 9th Coast Artillery in New York city during 1917-18. Sillcocks was interested in the

work of various patriotic societies and held the offices of first lieutenant governor and chancellor of the Society of Colonial Wars and judge advocate general in the Society of the War of 1812. Additionally, he belonged to the Sons of the Revolution. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, St. Nicholas Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Zeta Psi, the Reading Room of Edgartown, Mass., Edgartown Yacht Club, Graduate Club of New Haven, Conn., and the University, Yale, and Manhattan clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation was originally with the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city, which he served for a time as deacon, and was later with the Central Presbyterian Church, also in New York city. Politically a Republican, he was a member of the New York County Committee of that party. Reading, hunting, and sailing were his principal recreations. Sillcocks was married in New York city, Nov. 26, 1904, to Ada, daughter of William Henry Jackson of that city, a manufacturer, and had five children: Henry Jackson;

Mary Wyckoff (died in infancy); Sarah Jackson, who married James Staples Graham, Jr.; and twins, Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Harrison Walker, and Margaret, who married Phillips Borden Street. Sillcocks died in New York city, Mar. 23, 1957.

JOHNSON, J[ohn] Richard, manufacturer, was born in Skarabergsian, Sweden, Sept. 19, 1879, son of Fredrick and Anna (Lind) Johnson. His family came to this country in 1888 and settled in Rockford, Ill., where the father was a blacksmith. J. Richard Johnson attended schools in his native country and Rockford, and in 1897 became a shop apprentice in the plant of the Ingersoll Milling Machine Co., Rockford. In subsequent years he was advanced to the positions of erecting shop foreman, general superintendent, and master mechanic, and in 1932 was named director of engineering. From 1943 until the close of his life he was vice-president in charge of production and design. The company manufactured heavy machine tools, milling, boring, drilling and tapping machines, inserted blade cutters, and special boring tools, and Johnson for approximately twenty-five years was responsible for the manufacture of these products. Although not trained as a draftsman, he devised many tools, presenting his ideas verbally or in freehand sketches to a designer. He was issued more than fifty U.S. patents in the company's name, including that for the so-called Johnson drive, which was named for him. Aside from the foregoing, he was a director of the Amerock Corp. of Rockford for more than twenty-five years. From 1922 until his death he was a trustee of the Swedish-American Hospital in Rockford, after 1944 serving as chairman of the hospital board. He was a director of Trinity Bible College from 1920 to 1951, a trustee of the Free Church of America, and a member of the Gideons and the Gospel Fellowship of Rockford. He belonged to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and was a charter member of the Rockford Engineering Society. His religious affiliation was with the Evangelical Free Church, Rockford, of which he was a trustee for forty years, serving also at various times as chairman of the congregation and as teacher of the church's fellowship Bible class. Politically he was a Republican, having acquired citizenship through his father's naturalization. As an avocation Johnson engaged in dairy and livestock farming on his 480-acre property near Rockford. He was married in Rockford, Sept. 14, 1904, to Gertrude Mallvina, daughter of John Erlandson of that place, a factory foreman, and had three children: Mallvina Anna, who married John Theodore Peterson; Millicent Viola; and Frederick Marshall. J. Richard Johnson died in Rockford, Ill., Mar. 2, 1956.

MIROVITCH, Alfred [Bernardovich], pianist and educator, was born in St. Petersburg (later Leningrad), Russia, May 4, 1884, son of Bernard Leontevich and Emma (Meyrowitz) Mirovitch. His father was an economist and manufacturer. Alfred Mirovitch attended the St. Peter and Paul Classical High School and College, St. Petersburg, from which he was graduated in 1902, and in 1909 he was graduated from the Imperial Conservatory, also in St. Petersburg, receiving that institution's Gold Medal and Rubenstein Prize as well as a free artist diploma. While still a student he appeared in Russia as a concert pianist and composed short pieces of music, including the tone poem "Edelweiss." He made his European debut in Berlin, Germany, in 1913, and he gave his first United States performance as soloist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in 1922. Meanwhile, he had played in every major European city and had extended his tours to the Orient. The outbreak of the First World War found him in Manchuria and, prevented from returning to Russia, he presented in the next five years some 400 concerts throughout Japan, China, the Philippines, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa, giving the first recitals of the classics ever heard in a number of those countries. During 1922-26 he appeared as soloist with symphony orchestras in Boston, Detroit, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Syracuse, and Houston and also gave recitals in other major cities from coast to coast. He again toured Europe and the Orient from 1926 to 1930, when he returned, this time permanently, to the United States. In 1930 he organized the first of his so-called master classes and lecture series in Los Angeles, Calif., and subsequently he lectured at Columbia, Princeton, Western Reserve, and Stanford universities and other leading colleges and universities. During 1940-45 he was head of the piano department at the Jordan Conservatory of Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.; in 1943 he was visiting professor at the University of Washington, Seattle; and from 1945 to 1952 he was lecturer at the summer sessions of the Juilliard School of Music, New York city. At the time of his death he had been engaged to teach at Boston (Mass.) University, beginning with the fall session. Throughout these years he had continued composing, the best known of his piano works including "Spring Song," "Toccata," and a number of minuets. In 1927 he introduced a minuet of his own composition at Carnegie Hall, New York city. He also made a number of recordings, particularly of music not generally familiar to the public. His first major recording was an original transcription for the piano of Moussorgsky's symphonic suite, "Pictures at an Exhibition." The final selection in the same album was the first recording of Borodin's "The Convent." Mirovitch also recorded Albeniz' "Malagueñe and Seguidillas," Liszt's version of "Die Lorelei," and Mozart's variations on "Come Un' Agnnello." After 1947 he devoted much of his time to musical research and edited sixty volumes of piano music for students. Among the volumes he edited were "The Command of the Keyboard" (6 vols.), "Clementi Re-discovered Masterworks," "Twelve Easy Scarlatti Sonatas," "Six Rare Piano Compositions by Schubert," "Listen to Yourself" with accompanying recordings, "Etudes Tableaux Op. 33 and Op. 39," "Two Fantasy Pieces by Rachmaninoff," Khachaturian's "Adventures of Ivan," Beethoven's "Scherzo and Minuet," "Repertoire with a Special Purpose" (10 vols.), and "Introduction to Chopin." He was a member of the Musicians Union of New York and belonged to the Bohemian and the Circumnavigators clubs of New York city. He became a naturalized citizen in 1937 and politically was an independent. His recreational activities were traveling, mountain climbing, fishing, and playing bridge. He was married twice: (1) in Oakland, Calif., Oct. 24, 1926, to Mercedes Olds of Portland, Oreg.; his first wife died in 1949; (2) in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, 1950, to Maria, daughter of Fortunato Lucia of that city, a merchant. Alfred Mirovitch died without issue in Whitefield, N.H., Aug. 3, 1959.

WEITZEL, George Thomas, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Frankfort, Ky., June 23, 1873, son of Jerome and Caroline (Boland) Weitzel. His father was a hotel owner and operator. George T. Weitzel was graduated A.B. in 1894 and LL.B. in 1897 at Harvard University. Admitted to the Missouri bar in February, 1898, he was engaged in the general practice of law in Saint Louis until 1906. During that time he was attorney for the Citizens Committee and assistant attorney for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. By appointment of Theodore Roosevelt, then President, he served as secretary of the U.S. legation in Costa Rica in 1907. For a period thereafter he was chargé d'affaires in several Latin-American embassies, and in March, 1910, he

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became second secretary of the American embassy in Mexico City. He was in Washington, D.C., from July, 1910, to January, 1911, assigned to duty in the Latin-American division of the U.S. Department of State. In March, 1911, he returned to Mexico City and for the next two months was on special duty at the American embassy during the Madero revolution. He then resumed his duties with the Latin-American division in Washington, becoming assistant chief of the division. Meanwhile, in 1909 he had accompanied William W. Kimball as diplomatic adviser with the Nicaragua expeditionary squadron. In 1911 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua and in that capacity negotiated the Chamorro-Weitzel treaty in 1913, which gave the United States an option on a canal route and naval base in Fonseca Bay. On the outbreak of the First World War in Europe he was sent as a special envoy to assist the American ambassador in Constantinople, Turkey, and he remained in that post during 1914-15. Weitzel had served during the Spanish-American War in Puerto Rico with the field artillery, and on his return to this country from Turkey in 1915 he joined the first Plattsburg (N.Y.) Military Training Camp. When the United States entered the war in 1917 he was commissioned major in the Judge Advocate General's Department and assigned to the Provost Marshal General's office to hear appeals in draft cases. He was assistant judge advocate of the central department in Chicago, Ill., during the first part of 1918 and during June-August of that year was judge advocate of Camp Humphreys, Va. He was then transferred to the war plans division of the general staff and was in charge of matters of international law and diplomatic usage until the end of the war, being discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel in July, 1919. After the war he was selected by the Pershing board as one of the officers qualified for the initial general staff eligible list and in 1922 was made a colonel in the U.S. Army Officers Reserve Corps. Meanwhile, in 1920 he served as group secretary to the second Pan-American Financial Conference. Admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States while a lawyer in Saint Louis, Weitzel resumed the practice of his profession in 1921 as a member of the Washington, D.C., law firm of Goodwin, Weitzel & Bresnahan. He continued that association until the close of 1924, when he became general counsel of the American Automobile Association. He resigned from that post in 1930 and thereafter until his death practiced independently in Washington. He specialized in international law and on matters before the various departments of the government and was regarded as an authority in these phases of the legal profession. Weitzel was the author of "American Policy in Nicaragua" (1916) and "International Law and the General Staff" (1918) and also wrote "The United States and Central America." He was one of the seven incorporators of the American Law Institute in 1923 and a member of the American Bar Association, American Society of International Law, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the American Legion, the Chevy Chase and Harvard clubs of Washington, and the Harvard Club of New York city. His favorite recreation was golf. Weitzel was married on Dec. 2, 1914, to Muriel Fairford of New York city. He died without issue in Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1936.

PERRINE, Van Dearing, artist, was born in Garnett, Kans., Sept. 10, 1869, son of Jacob McChesney and Jane Comfort (Lincoln) Perrine. His father was a public official. After receiving his elementary education at schools in his native town and in Texas, Van Dearing Perrine worked for a time as a ranch hand and at other odd jobs before working his way to New York city in the galley of a freighter while still in his teens. He then studied art at Cooper Union for two terms at night, supporting himself and paying his tuition by working as a plasterer. He also studied at the National Academy of Design during this period. Maintaining himself with extreme difficulty, Perrine was reduced to the expedient of purchasing discarded scraps of canvas on which to paint. He moved into an abandoned building in the vicinity of the Palisades near Englewood, N.J., and for twenty-five years painted landscapes amid the rugged cliffs along the west shore of the Hudson River. Around the turn of the century his work began to attract attention, and in 1902 he was awarded a silver medal at the Charleston (S.C.) Exposition. In the following year he won an honorable mention at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., and in the year after that the institute purchased one of his early paintings, "The Robbers," for $1,000. It was in this period that John La Farge (q.v.), at the request of Theodore Roosevelt, selected one of Perrine's paintings, "The Palisades," to hang in the White House. About 1925 Perrine built a studio in Milburn, N.J. Approached by parents who wished him to give instruction to their children, he answered that if they would be willing to let him learn from the children, rather than to expect him to give formal training, he would be delighted to have the children come to the studio. It was his belief that the natural creativity of children was stunted by a too rigorous regime of training. In 1934 he held an exhibition of children's art in New York city, and in 1935 he was invited by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to come to the White House to explain his theories and techniques of art teaching. Subsequently he set forth his views in detail in a book, "Let the Child Draw" (1936), which included examples of art work done by children under his tutelage. The book had a profound effect on art teaching for young people in this country. For some years he also taught art at the Buxton School, Williamstown, Mass. Perrine was known not only as a teacher of children but also as a painter of children. He used images of children creatively in his landscape canvases to add life and color to his paintings. He belonged to no particular school, and his work was considered generally representative of the transition from impressionism to semi-abstractionism. He was best known for his use of light to suggest movement, an attempt to escape from the implicit static nature of his medium. He regarded his painting as a vehicle for his emotions rather than his intellect and believed that beauty, the common heritage of the race, lay between the seen and the unseen. For this reason he tended to eschew so-called realism in his work and to discard paintings too nearly representational. In later years he turned away from painting entirely to devote himself to experimentation in the abstract art of mobile light, a technique of expression involving light projected on a screen, by which means he attempted to create quasi-symphonic compositions out of the interplay of the moving colors. In this connection he served as a director of the Mobile Color Guild. In 1915 he won a silver medal at the Panama-California International Exposition, San Diego, and in 1930 he was the recipient of the Altman Prize at the National Academy of Design for his landscape "Woodland Pool." His work was frequently exhibited at the Montros and MacBeth galleries in New York city, and examples of his work were placed in the permanent collections of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Museum, the Carnegie Institute, and Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D.C. Perrine was a member of the National Academy of Design, Society of American Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers, Grand Central Art Association, the Prometheans, and the National Arts Club of New York city. He was

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married in New York city, Sept. 23, 1910, to Theodora, daughter of Oren Theodore Snow, an educator, and had two children: Theodore Dearing and Mary. He died in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1955.

BRANNAN, William Forrest, manufacturer, was born in Montpelier, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1893, son of Melvin Crabb and Emma (Cannon) Brannan. His father was a salesman and machinery distributor. William F. Brannan attended the University of Wooster, Ohio, during 1914-17. Following this country's entry into the First World War he enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He was commissioned ensign in the Naval Air Service and received instruction at the Great Lakes (Ill.) Naval Training Station, the ground school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Naval Flying Station, Miami, Fla. After qualifying as a naval aviator, he was assigned to duty at Pensacola, Fla., until the conclusion of hostilities. In 1919 he became a salesman in the Cleveland (Ohio) office of the Anchor Post Iron Works. He was named branch sales manager

in the following year and became manager of the company's western division in 1924. Subsequently he was appointed general sales manager in March, 1928, and two months later was elected president of the company, the post he held until the close of his life. The enterprise was founded in 1892 as the Anchor Post Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., by William H. Thomson, a physician who had patented a novel form of fence post, and his son, Herbert G. Thomson (q.v. for early company history). A modern factory was erected in 1900 at Garwood, N.J., and the company name was changed to the Anchor Post Iron Works in 1904 and to the Anchor Post Fence Co. in 1927. Meanwhile, a second plant was completed in 1918 in Cleveland, and a third large plant, which later became the company's headquarters, was erected in 1927 in Baltimore, Md. During Brannan's administration as president, the company's volume of business increased from less than $2,000,000 to some $20,000,000 annually, and the company maintained its position as the largest independent producer of heavy chain link fence and ornamental iron fences and gates. Additionally, under Brannan's direction, the company entered the oil burner business in 1929 by acquiring a financial interest in the Fluid Heat Corp., Baltimore. Three years later it purchased the plants and assets of that corporation, and thereafter it manufactured and sold oil burners, boiler burner units, domestic hot water heaters, and air-conditioning furnaces under the trade name, Fluid Heat. In 1946 the name of the company was changed to Anchor Post Products, Inc. In addition to this primary business interest, Brannan was vice-president and a director of the Anchor Post Fence Company of California and of the American Fence Construction Co., a director and member of the executive committee of the Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., a director of the Industrial Corporation of Baltimore, and a member of the advisory board of the Liberty Mutual Life Insurance Co. He was a member of the Baltimore Country and Merchants clubs of Baltimore, the Gibson Island (Md.) Yacht Club, and the New York Yacht Club of New York city. In religion he was a Presbyterian. His favorite outdoor recreations were golf and boating. He was married in Bowling Green, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1919, to Marjorie, daughter of Myron L. Case of that city, a window glass manufacturer, and had five children: Pauline, who married Robert Dilfer; Robert Russel; Marjorie Marie, who married Murry Taylor; Katharine, who married Samuel R. Curry; and Barbara, who married Robert McCollum. William F. Brannan died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, 1956.

RUDDIMAN, Edsel Alexander, chemist, was born in Dearborn, Mich., Dec. 27, 1864, son of William and Catherine (Noble) Ruddiman and grandson of William and Barbara (Leslie) Ruddiman. His father came to this country with his parents from Scotland and settled in Dearborn in 1833. Edsel A. Ruddiman received his preliminary education at public schools in Dearborn and Detroit, Mich., and was graduated Ph.C. in 1886 and Pharm.M. in 1887 at the University of Michigan and M.D. in 1893 at Vanderbilt University. From 1888 to 1890 he was employed by Milburn & Williamson, pharmacists of Detroit, and in the latter year he joined Vanderbilt University, serving as an instructor in the School of Pharmacy and working for his medical degree. Ruddiman remained at Vanderbilt until 1920 as professor of pharmacy and materia medica in the School of Pharmacy. He also taught pharmacy in the Medical School for a number of years and in 1919-20 was dean of the School of Pharmacy. From 1897 until 1920, he served as chemist to the Tennessee State Board of Pharmacy and from 1907 to 1914 was a per diem chemist to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, engaged in food and drug inspection work. Additionally he had a consulting practice while at Vanderbilt and made special chemical analyses. From 1920 to 1926 he was chief chemist for John T. Milliken & Co., manufacturing pharmacists of St. Louis, Mo. Ruddiman was with the Ford Motor Co., Detroit, as chemist assigned to special research, particularly in connection with food values and food products of soy beans, from 1926 until his retirement in 1942. He was the author of "Incompatibilities in Prescriptions" (1897; 6th ed., 1936, with Adley B. Nichols), "Whys in Pharmacy" (1905; rev. 1917 and 1927), "A Manual in Materia Medica" (1907), and "Theoretical and Practical Pharmacy" (1917; 2d ed., 1926). He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, American Chemical Society, Michigan Academy of Pharmacy (life member), and the Masonic order (32d degree). Originally a Presbyterian, he was affiliated at the time of his death with the First Congregational Church, Detroit, where he was a life deacon. In politics he was an independent. For recreation he enjoyed both flower and vegetable

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Edsel A. Ruddiman

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G. K. Weeks

gardening. Photography and genealogy were his principal hobbies. Ruddiman was married in Detroit, July 29, 1889, to Jennie Evelyn, daughter of Isaac Newton Perry of Castleton, Vt., a farmer, and had two children: Stanley Perry, and Edith Helen, who married Henry Freas Hicks. Edsel A. Ruddiman died in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 21, 1954.

WEEKS, George Keith, investment banker, was born at Belmont, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1877, son of George Edgar and Julia (Keith) Weeks. His father was a clergyman of the Baptist church. George K. Weeks was graduated LL.B. at New York University in 1901, having studied law at night while employed by the New York city bond firm of N. W. Halsey & Co. In 1905 this firm sent him to California to open an office in San Francisco. During that year also, he assisted in the organization of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., of which he remained a director until 1919. Meanwhile, in 1916 he became president of the National City Company of California, a subsidiary of the National City Bank of New York, and in 1919 he was transferred to London, England, as vice-president of the National City Company. He occupied that office until 1930, at the same time serving as vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. In 1931 he organized the New York city investment banking firm of Baker, Weeks & Harden, successor to the New York stock exchange firm of Baker, Winans & Harden, which had succeeded the firm of Campbell, Starring & Co. In 1953 the firm became Baker, Weeks & Co., and at the time of his death Weeks was senior partner in the firm. Aside from these major activities, Weeks at various times also was president and a director of the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways Co. and a director of the American Cable & Radio Corp. In the First World War period, he was executive manager of the several Liberty Loan campaigns in the 12th Federal Reserve District. During the Second World War, he turned his country estate at Headley Park, Surrey, England, over to the United States embassy for temporary use. While residing in England he served as vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, and in New York city he served as a trustee of the National City Bank Foundation and of the Riverside Church. Additionally, he was a member of the Protestant Council of the City of New York and the Manhattanville Neighborhood Center. He held membership in the Pilgrims, the Masonic order, the Recess, Metropolitan, and Economic clubs of New York city, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, N.Y., and Jupiter Island Club, Hobe Sound, Fla. Politically he was a Republican. Golf, fishing, sailing, and other outdoor sports were his chief recreations. He also enjoyed extensive travel. Weeks was married in East Orange, N.J., Oct. 20, 1920, to Florence Bucklin, daughter of John Winfield Scott of that place. George K. Weeks died without issue in New York city, June 18, 1953.

PERKINS, Carroll Norman, lawyer, was born in South Penobscot, Maine, Sept. 9, 1880, son of Horace and Augusta Ann (Norton) Perkins. His first paternal American ancestor was John Perkins, who came to this country from England in 1631 and resided in Boston for two years before settling in Agawam (later Ipswich), Mass. From John and his wife, Judith Gater, the descent was through Jacob and Lydia Stover, John and Elizabeth Pearce, Daniel and Abigail Penny, Thomas and Clarissa Nash, and Daniel Merrill and Olive Wight, the grandparents of Carroll N. Perkins. His father was a businessman. After receiving his preparatory education at the Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine, the son was graduated A.B. in 1904 at Colby College, Waterville, and LL.B. in 1907 at Harvard University. He was subsequently admitted to the Maine bar and returned to Waterville, where he practiced law until the close of his life. He was a member of the firms of Johnson & Perkins during 1911-17, Perkins & Weeks from 1922 to 1940, and Perkins, Weeks & Hutchins thereafter until his death. As a partner in the last-named firm, he specialized in insurance and corporation law and handled probate and trial cases. Among the firm's clients were the Central Maine Power Co., Home Insurance Co., National Board of Fire Underwriters, and Hathaway Shirt Co., and it acted as trial counsel in behalf of the Maine Central and the Bangor & Aroostook railroad companies. Perkins served as city solicitor of Waterville during 1908-12, and he was a member of the Maine Board of Legal Examiners from 1917 to 1931. In addition to practicing law, he was president of the Kennebec Trust Co., Waterville, during 1912-23; first vice-president and a director of the Central Maine Power Co. from 1922 until his death; vice-president and a director of the New England Public Service Co. from 1925 until his death; and a director of the

Maine Seaboard Paper Co. and New England Industries, Inc. Active in public and civic affairs, he served on the Waterville Board of Trade and in 1904 on the Waterville Common Council. Further, he was a trustee of Colby College from 1922 to 1954, the Waterville Public Library from 1937 to 1954, and the Good Will Home Association of Hinckley, Maine, during 1942-54. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him in 1950 by Colby College. Perkins held membership in the American, Maine State (pres. 1937-39), and Kennebec County bar associations, American Law Institute, the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar), Zeta Psi, the Abnaki Club of Augusta, Maine, and the Lawyers and Rotary clubs of Waterville. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing and hunting were his preferred forms of recreation and he enjoyed baseball. He maintained a summer cottage at Ocean Point, Maine. He was married in Waterville, June 18, 1907, to Emily Farrington, daughter of Frederick Fales of that place, a dentist, and had five children: Priscilla

Farrington, who married Gordon Schumacher; Frances Norton, who married Richard Cary; Carroll Norman; Horace Dana; and Roger William. Perkins died in Waterville, Maine, June 29, 1954.

STRATTON, Frederick Alexander, surgeon, was born at Troy Center, Wis., Feb. 21, 1880, son of Prescott Blekkingh and Martha Elizabeth (Lull) Stratton. His first paternal American ancestor was Caleb Stratton, who came to this country from England in 1660 and settled on Nantucket Island, Mass. From Caleb and his wife, Mary Adams, the descent was through William and Susanna Cartwright, Colet and Lois Odar, Benjamin and Judith Macy, Latham and Phoebe Mead, and Alexander M. and Angeline Prescott, the grandparents of Frederick A. Stratton. His father was a railroad man. After attending public schools of North Greenfield (later West Allis), Wis., the son was graduated M.D. in 1903 at Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons (later part of Marquette University). During the next three years he was assistant surgeon at the National Soldiers' Home Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis. He began the private practice of general surgery in Milwaukee in 1906, remaining active there until his last illness. Serving in 1923 as chief surgeon on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Milwaukee, he was chairman of that hospital's surgical department for approximately thirty years prior to his death. He also was consulting surgeon at the Columbia, St. Luke's, and Johnston Emergency hospitals, Milwaukee, and attending surgeon at Milwaukee County Hospital, Wauwatosa, Wis. For forty-three years a faculty member at the School of Medicine, Marquette University, in 1923 he became clinical professor of surgery and in 1934 was named director of the school's department of surgery; he retired from the positions of professor and department director in 1950 with emeritus standing. Stratton was one of three physicians who treated Theodore Roosevelt (q.v.) when the latter received a gunshot wound in 1912 while visiting Milwaukee. He was the author of "Surgical Infections of Skin and Subjacent Tissues" in Christopher's Textbook of Surgery and contributed many papers to medical journals, including "Retro-peritoneal Tumors" (Wis. State Med. Jour., Nov. 1923), "Carcinoma of the Colon" (ibid., Oct. 1935), "Benign Lesions of the Breast Which Simulate Malignancy" (ibid., June 1938), "Etiology, Pathology and Incidence of Peptic Ulcer" (ibid., Nov. 1944), "Carcinoma of the Breast" (ibid., 1946), and "Progress in Cancer" (Marquette Med. Rev., Jan. 1949). During the First World War, he was commissioned a major in the U.S. Army Medical Reserve, but was not assigned to active duty. He received the council award of the Wisconsin State Medical Society in 1951. A fellow of the American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, and Central Surgical Association, Stratton was, in addition, a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, of whose founders' group he had been a member; he also held honorary membership in the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine and membership in the Wisconsin, Central, and Milwaukee surgical societies, the Wisconsin, Milwaukee County (pres. 1923), and Milwaukee medical societies, and the University Club of Milwaukee. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was a Republican. Opera, reading, and fishing were Stratton's leisure interests. He was married three times: (1) in Milwaukee, Oct. 30, 1907, to Marie Louise, daughter of Joseph R. Berthelet of that city, a business executive; she died in 1914; (2) in Milwaukee, Aug. 15, 1915, to Fannie, sister of his first wife; she died in 1950; (3) in Milwaukee, Oct. 21, 1952, to Irene Marilyn Panak of that city. By his first marriage he had two daughters, Jane, who married Hugh Helmer, and Susan, who married Robert A. Grossenbach; by the second marriage he had a daughter, Mary. Frederick A. Stratton died in Shorewood, Wis., Jan. 13, 1954.

COY, [Albert] Wayne, government official, was born in Shelby County, Ind., Nov. 23, 1903, son of Albert Roscoe and Lillian Monell (Nation) Coy. His father was a railroad employee. Wayne Coy completed his education at Franklin (Ind.) College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1926. Meanwhile, before entering college, he worked as a reporter for the Franklin Star. Following graduation he became city editor of the paper, and in 1930 he became editor and publisher of the Delphi (Ind.) Citizen. He withdrew his connection with the latter in 1933 on his appointment as under-secretary to the governor of Indiana, Paul V. McNutt. At the same time he was appointed secretary of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, and in the following year he was named director of the commission and also administrator of the Indiana State Welfare Department. Continuing in these posts until 1937, he further served as Indiana state administrator of the Works Progress Administration during 1935-37 and as regional administrator of the WPA for Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky in 1935-36. When McNutt was appointed U.S. high commissioner to the Philippine Islands in 1937, Coy accompanied him as administrative assistant and served in that capacity for two years. Upon his return to the United States in 1939, Coy was named assistant administrator of the Federal Security Agency in Washington, D.C., and in 1941 special assistant to the President and liaison officer with the Office for Emergency Management. He continued in the latter post until 1943, but in the meantime, in May, 1942, he was made assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget, a position he held until February, 1944. He then became assistant to the publisher of the Washington (D.C.) Post and director of the paper's radio stations WINX and WINX-FM. He returned to government service in December, 1947, on his appointment as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed and complete the term of Charles R. Denny. Renominated to the post of chairman to begin a new seven-year term on July 1, 1951, Coy continued to head the commission until his resigation in February, 1952. Thereafter until the close of his life he served as a consultant to Time, Inc., New York city. With that corporation he was co-owner of the Albuquerque (N.Mex.) Broadcasting Co., which operated stations KOB and KOB-TV, from 1952 to 1957, and he also served as president of the broadcasting company during the same period. From the latter year until his death he was president of WFBM Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. The responsibilities of his office as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) were manifold. The commission was created by the Communications Act of 1934 to exercise powers previously held by the Federal Radio Commission, including the issuance of station licenses, allocation of frequency bands to various services, assignment of specified frequencies to individual stations, control of station power, inspection of radio stations, examination and licensing of radio operators, and assignment of radio call signals; and also to assume certain other functions, such as supervision of telegraph and telephone operations, formerly vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission; jurisdiction over government telegraphy rates, formerly under the control of the Post Office Department; and some powers of the Department of State with respect to the Cable Landing License Act. Additional authority vested in the FCC under the act included supervision of rates of interstate and international common carriers and domestic administration of international agreements relating to elec-

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trical communication generally. When Coy became chairman of FCC, the agency was confronted with the pressing problems of finding room in the congested spectrum for new and expanding services and of discovering means to deal with mounting interference, especially from non-communication devices radiating energy. In 1948 the FCC was also besieged with applications for assignment of television channels and, because the applications exceeded by far the frequencies available, the commission on September 29 decided to withhold action on all applications until the investigation of the possible use of higher frequencies, particularly ultra high frequency, was resolved. In 1948 overseas telephone service was re-established with four countries and inaugurated with seven other countries, and during the year approximately 570,000 overseas radiotelephone calls were handled as compared with an annual 50,000 calls made before the Second World War. In 1949 the commission ordered a general hearing on television with the objectives of lifting the ban on new TV station construction, finding solutions to certain interference problems, determining the possibility of using ultra high frequency bands for additional TV channels, and instituting a new national TV assignment plan. In October of that year the FCC authorized the field sequential system developed by the Columbia Broadcasting System as the medium to be used in broadcasting color television, although the order clearly reserved for the commission the right to give consideration to further developments in connection with color TV. The ruling immediately aroused protest on the part of developers of other methods of color television broadcasting, and the matter was brought into the federal courts. However, in May, 1951, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the commission's ruling, and colorcasts under the field sequential color system were started on June 27, 1951. Meanwhile, in 1950 the FCC created a new Disaster Communications Service and reactivated the State Guard Radio Service to cooperate with government and industry in national defense matters. By 1951 the new service had initiated programs enabling government and non-government stations to set up emergency communications and permitting non-government stations to use government frequencies in times of emergency. At the same time commercial operator rules were liberalized so that the scarcity of operators in certain areas, especially on board ships, could be overcome. On Oct. 24, 1951, the President signed a bill providing for the control of electromagnetic radiations that could serve as navigational aids to an enemy, and an executive order dated December 10 empowered the FCC to draft and enforce regulations in this connection. While Coy was chairman, rulings were also made that permitted low-powered educational frequency modulation broadcasting (1948), the use of telephone recording devices in interstate and international service (1948), and editorializing by broadcast licensees as part of their public issues presentations, provided that such views were not used for partisan purposes (1949). Two new services, the Land Transportation Service and the Industrial Service, were established by the commission in 1949. Coy additionally served his country as a member of the Advisory Committee on Selective Service in 1940 and of the Joint Army and Navy Welfare and Recreation Board and of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission. During 1934-40 he held a commission as 2d lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, Indiana National Guard. An honorary Litt.D. degree was conferred on him by Franklin College in 1947 and an honorary Mus.D. degree by the Cincinnati College of Music in 1948. He was a member of the American Academy of Political Science, American Society for Public Administration, the Masonic order, Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Delta Chi, and the National Press Club of Washington, D.C. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was a Democrat. Coy was married in Boonville, Ind., Sept. 6, 1927, to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Frank Cady of that city, and had three sons: Stephen Cady, Philip Wayne (died in infancy), and Albert Wayne. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 24, 1957.

SHERMAN, Henry Stoddard, banker, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1879, son of Henry Stoddard and Harriette Amelia (Benedict) Sherman. His first paternal American ancestor was Edmund Sherman, who came to this country from England in 1634 and settled in New Haven, Conn. From Edmund the descent was through Samuel and Mary Mitchell, John and Elizabeth ———, John and Emma Preston, David and Mindwell Taylor, Taylor and Elizabeth Stoddard, Charles Robert and Mary Hoyt, and Charles Taylor and Eliza Jane Williams, the grandparents of Henry S. Sherman. His father was a lawyer. The son received his preliminary education at the University School in Cleveland and was graduated B.A. in 1902 at Yale University. In 1902-03 he was an engineering student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1904 to 1913 he was associated with the Crowell-Sherman Construction Co., Cleveland, Ohio, which built part of the New York state barge canal and in 1913 became the firm of Crowell, Sherman & Statler. In 1914 Sherman became vice-president of the Standard Car Wheel Co., Cleveland. He served in that capacity until 1919 and as president until the company was sold in 1926. Subsequently he traveled in Europe for two years. Upon his return to this country in 1928 he became president of the Fort Pitt Spring Co., McKees Rock, Pa., and he continued as president of this company until it was sold in 1945. Additionally, in 1921 Sherman became a corporate member of the Society for Savings, Cleveland. He became a member of the board in 1924 and was named president of the society in 1933. He served as president until 1947, when he became chairman of the board of trustees. In 1933 the Society for Savings had assets of $111,402,455; at the time of his death it had assets of $385,477,000. Sherman was also chairman of the board of the Society National Bank and a director of the Cleveland Hardware & Forging Co., Ohio Bell Telephone Co., and the Realty Corp., all of Cleveland. In 1948 Sherman was elected treasurer of the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland, devoted to horticulture, conservation, civic landscaping, and gardens. At that time the organization had a net worth of some $60,000. During the next eight years the organization's net worth increased to some $400,000. Sherman also rendered community service as a trustee of the Laurel School, Cleveland, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Cleveland Clinic Foundation and as president of the Cleveland Hospital Service Association. From 1947 to 1955 he was on the Ohio Banking Advisory Board, and he also served for some time as a member of the Savings Banks Advisory Council of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. During the First World War he served as a major with the American Red Cross and was in charge of all of the organization's warehouses in France, with headquarters in Paris. Sherman was a member of the American Bankers Association, Western Reserve Historical Society, the Scroll and Key Society of Yale University, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi, the University and Yale clubs of New York city, and the Union, Tavern, and Kirtland Country clubs of Cleveland. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Carpentry in his home workshop was his principal avocation. He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1906, to Edith, daughter of John Harris McBride of that city, a whole-

sale drygoods merchant, and had four children: Henry; John; Elizabeth, who married James A. Hughes; and Harriette, who married James A. Barnes. Henry S. Sherman's death occurred in Lyndhurst, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1956.

GIESSING, Herbert William, merchant, was born in East Saint Louis, Ill., June 17, 1895, son of Fred and Anna K. (Schaub) Giessing and grandson of Charles and Mary (Hoehn) Giessing, who came to this country from Germany in the 1850's and settled at Iron Mountain, Mo. Herbert W. Giessing was graduated A.B. in business administration at the University of Michigan in 1918. During the First World War he served as a 2d lieutenant in the Adjutant General's Department, U.S. Army, in 1918-19 and was stationed at Camp Dix, N.J. After the war he was employed variously as an oil field worker, junior accountant, and salesman of investment securities until 1920, when he entered the family business, the Schaub Hardware Co., East Saint Louis. This business, which was established in

1868 by his maternal grandfather, George Schaub, and was originally known as the Schaub Hardware & Iron Co., dealt mainly in industrial and builders hardware. His father was president of the company for many years. Herbert W. Giessing succeeded his father as president in 1941 and continued to head the company until the close of his life. Under his direction the enterprise continued both wholesale and retail selling to contractors as well as to individuals, although the retail business took precedence over the wholesale. A Republican in politics, Giessing served for twelve years as a member of the East Saint Louis Board of Education and at his death was Republican member of the East Saint Louis Board of Election Commissioners. He was active in Community Fund and War Chest campaigns in East Saint Louis. He was a member of the Illinois State Hardware Association, Illinois Retailers Association, the East Saint Louis senior and junior chambers of commerce, the Masonic order (33d degree), and the Central Lions Club of East Saint Louis. His religious affiliation was with First Presbyterian Church, East Saint Louis, where he was a member of the session. Giessing was married in East Saint Louis, June 9, 1921 to Lilah Beatrice, daughter of Jerome Mansfield Perryman of that city, a railroad official, and had two children: Beatrice Ann, who married Leland Arnold Bloemker; and Herbert William. His death occurred in East Saint Louis, Ill., Sept. 21, 1954.

BARNETT, Harold Montgomery, research chemist and manufacturer, was born in Pawnee City, Nebr., Sept. 7, 1903, son of Charles Henry and Marguerite Jane (Montgomery) Barnett, grandson of William Thomas and Louise Lydia (Northrop) Barnett, and great-grandson of Jeffrey and Elizabeth (Frost) Barnett. His great-grandparents came to this country from England in 1849 and settled in Niagara County, N.Y. His father was a farmer and insurance man. Harold M. Barnett was graduated B.A. in 1925 at Nebraska Wesleyan University, and M.S. in 1927 and Ph.D. in 1931 at the University of Minnesota. During 1925-27 he was a graduate assistant at the University of Minnesota and he spent the summers of 1925 and 1926 with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, engaged in making soil studies in Utah and Arizona. He was instructor in organic chemistry and biochemistry at Valparaiso (Ind.) University in 1927-28 and research chemist with the S.M.A. Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, during 1929-35. In 1936 he established the Barnett Laboratories, Long Beach, Calif., of which he was managing owner until they were incorporated in September, 1955, as the Barnett Laboratories, Inc. Thereafter until the close of his life he was president and manager. At the University of Minnesota, Barnett did research in agricultural biochemistry under Ross A. Gortner (q.v.) on the physical-chemical properties of plant saps, as well as on proteins. While with the S.M.A. Corp. as research chemist, he developed methods for commercial preparation of amino acids and chemical condiments, also studying the properties and uses of carotene and developing a commercial method for its extraction. After founding his own laboratories, he began to make and deliver carrot and other vegetable juices, at the same time doing research on entirely new methods for the commercial extraction of carotene from carrots. The final products, crystalline carotene and carotene in oil, found use as a natural coloring and as sources of vitamin A enrichment for margarine, bakery goods, and other food products. Barnett started operations in a single room, and under his direction the laboratories came to occupy several large buildings on a three-acre industrial tract. At the time of his death, they were in year-round production and were using up to fifty tons of carrots daily. He was author of a number of articles for technical journals, including "Carotene and Vitamin A" (with Harry Goldblatt, Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., 1932), "Studies on Leucine and Method of Isolation" (Jour. Biol. Chem., Apr. 1933), "Determination of Carotene in Butterfat," (Jour. Biol. Chem., May 1934), "Detection and Quantitative Determination of Coloring Materials in Butter and Margarine" (with Henry M. Espoy, Food Technol., 1955), and "A Re-evaluation of Biological Potency of Beta-Carotene," with Espoy, presented at the 16th annual meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists, Saint Louis, Mo., June, 1956. Barnett was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Oil Chemists Society, Institute of Food Technologists, Association of Vitamin Chemists, and Sigma Xi. His religious affiliation was at one time with the Methodist and later with the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the board of session and board of trustees of North Long Beach Community Presbyterian Church and was active as Sunday School superintendent, in cub scouting, and in the financing of new buildings for the church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in

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Harold M. Barnett

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J. Bernhard Thiess

Lincoln, Nebr., Sept. 5, 1927, to Margaret Helen, daughter of Hal Alexander Bogle of Corona, Calif., a retail merchant, and had two sons, Charles Hugh and Harold Milton. Harold M. Barnett died in Long Beach, Calif., Feb. 20, 1956.

THIESS, J[ohn] Bernhard, patent lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1882, son of John Christian and Anna (Jacoby) Thiess. His father, who came to this country from Germany, was a tobacco merchant in Chicago. J. Bernhard Thiess obtained his preliminary education at public schools and the Chicago English and Manual Training School, was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering at Purdue University in 1906, and received an LL.B. degree from the Chicago-Kent College of Law in 1910. Meanwhile, before entering college he installed telephones for the Chicago Telephone Co. during 1899-1902, and from 1906 to 1909 he was employed as an electrical engineer with the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago. In 1909 he entered the legal department of the Chicago office of the Western Electric Co. Following his admission to the bar in Illinois in 1910, he began his professional career in the patent department of the New York office of the same company. Subsequently, he returned to the Chicago office and while there was instrumental in setting up a patent department in the Hawthorne plant of the company. In 1917 he became associated with the Chicago law firm of Jones, Addington, Ames & Seibold, specialists in patent, trademark, and copyright law. That firm was reorganized in 1936 as Ames, Thiess, Olson & Mecklenburger and later was succeeded by Thiess, Olson, Mecklenburger, Von Holst & Coltman, of which he was senior member at his death. Thiess was an accomplished trial lawyer and engaged extensively in appellate practice, appearing before the Supreme Court of the United States on several occasions. He was of counsel in Sola Electric Co. v. Jefferson Electric Co. (317 U.S. 173), in which the principle was established that a licensee under a patent may challenge validity of the licensor's patent if the license contains price fixing provisions. He also appeared in the country's highest court in Universal Oil Products Co. v. Globe Oil & Refining Co. (322 U.S. 471) and Funk Brothers Seed Co. v. Kalo Inoculant Co. (333 U.S. 127). During the last thirty years of his practice he was heavily involved in litigation relating to the processes used in the cracking of petroleum oils to make gasoline. Among the cases which he handled in this connection were Standard Oil Co. v. Globe Oil & Refining Co. (82 F.2d 488), The Texas Company v. Anderson-Prichard Refining Corp. (122 F.2d 829), Root Refining Co. v. Universal Oil Products Co. (169 F.2d 514), and The Texas Company v. Globe Oil & Refining Co. (225 F.2d 725). Thiess was co-author of "Toll Telephone Practice" (1912), which was used as a textbook in engineering schools. Among other civic activities, he was a member of the Art Institute of Chicago. He was a member of the American and Chicago bar associations, American Patent Law Association, Patent Law Association of Chicago (pres. 1944-45), Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Delta Phi, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Park Ridge Country, Midday, Purdue, Hamilton, and German clubs of Chicago. Politically he was a Republican. His special interests were the collecting of stamps and butterflies. He also enjoyed singing and for active recreation he played golf. He was married in DeKalb, Ill., Dec. 23, 1912, to Florence Blair, daughter of James Moorehead of that place, a farmer, and had a daughter, Geraldine Blair, who married Fred Tuttle Williams. J. Bernhard Thiess died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 4, 1955.

AUSTIN, DeWitt Ray, physician, was born in Union County, N.C., Apr. 8, 1892, son of James Aaron and Sarah Jane Wilma (Duncan) Austin. His first paternal American ancestor was Charles Austin, who came to this country from England and settled near Pamlico Sound, N.C., in 1766. From Charles the descent was through James Allen and Fanny Snipes, James E. and Winnie Thomas, and Alfred Jackson and Mary Emmeline Polk Little, the grandparents of DeWitt R. Austin. His father was a physician. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in Charlotte, N.C., and was graduated B.S. in medicine at the University of North Carolina in 1915 and M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1917. After interning at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, he volunteered for service in the First World War and was commissioned 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army Medical Corps. He served overseas as battalion surgeon with the 81st (Wildcat) Infantry Division in Europe, participating in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and St. Dié defensive sectors and received his honorable discharge with rank of captain. Following the close of hostilities he did postgraduate work at the University

of Paris and upon his return to this country continued his postgraduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Medical School and at New York Polyclinic. During his later career he regularly did postgraduate work semiannually at various medical centers, including an advanced study of cardiovascular diseases at Northwestern University in 1947. From 1921 until the close of his life he practiced general medicine in Charlotte, where he was a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital and a member of the courtesy staffs at Memorial and Presbyterian hospitals. He was author of a number of medical papers, including "Special Technique in X-ray Stereoscopy" (South. Med. & Surg., Oct. 1931). Austin was a member of the American Medical Association, the North Carolina State and Mecklenburg County medical societies, the Masonic order, Omega Upsilon Phi, and the Myers Park Country Club of Charlotte. His religious affiliation was with the Myers Park Presbyterian Church, Charlotte. In politics he was a Democrat. He was married in Marshall, N.C., Sept. 20, 1922, to Allie Margaret,

daughter of James Newton West of that place, a merchant and tobacco buyer, and had two sons, DeWitt Ray and Ronald Sevier. DeWitt R. Austin died in Charlotte, N.C., July 2, 1956.

McCULLOUGH, John Russell, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1905, son of James Wadsworth and Annie Ludlow (Russell) McCullough and grandson of John and Lucy Anlie (Potts) McCullough. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland and settled in New York city. His father was a business executive. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Brooklyn and Rockville Centre, N.Y., John R. McCullough was graduated B.S. in 1926 at Princeton University and LL.B. in 1929 at Columbia University. Admitted to the New York bar in the latter year, he was a law clerk in the office of Hughes, Shurman & Dwight in 1929-30 and then became an associate in that firm. In 1937 he became a partner in the New York city law firm of Dwight, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, which became Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey in

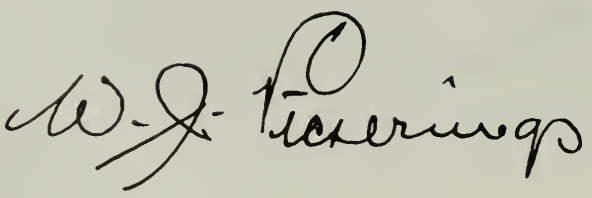
1949. He was proprietary partner in this firm at the time of his death. During 1933-37 McCullough served as associate counsel for the New York state superintendent of insurance and as rehabilitator of the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co., New York city. He was an associate counsel for Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) in Blaustein v. Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. (293 N.Y. 281), 1944, which was before the courts for many years. This case related, among many other things, to the question of whether Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) or its subsidiaries had usurped corporate opportunities of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co., a corporation in which both the plaintiffs and Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) had substantial stock interests, by acquiring oil-producing lands in Texas that allegedly should have been acquired by or on behalf of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. McCullough also appeared as an associate counsel in 1948 for the Universal Oil Products Co. in Root Refining Co. v. Universal Oil Products Co. (169 F. 2d. 514). This case, which posed many interesting and unusual problems of law and fact, involved the question of whether improper influence had been exerted on behalf of Universal Oil Products Co. upon a former member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third District in obtaining an affirmance by that court of a judgment by a U.S. District Court finding validity and infringement of certain patents owned by Universal Oil Products Co. Judgments in the patent suit were ordered to be vacated. The issue of improper influence was tried twice, first before a master appointed by the U.S. Court of Appeals and later, after certain aspects of the case were heard by the Supreme Court of the United States (328 U.S. 575), before three judges assigned by the chief justice of the last-named court. McCullough was a member of the American and New York State bar associations, the Lawyers and Princeton clubs of New York city, the Elm Club of Princeton, and the Westchester Hills Golf Club of White Plains, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with Hitchcock Presbyterian Church, Scarsdale, N.Y. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf and deep-sea fishing were his principal recreations. He was married in Rockville Centre, N.Y., July 29, 1930, to Dorothy Emily, daughter of Charles William Edward Winterbottom of Brooklyn, N.Y., a manufacturer, and had a daughter, Helen Anne, who married Malcolm Stewart Binning. John R. McCullough's death occurred in White Plains, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1957.

WATT, Charles Hansell, surgeon, was born in Thomasville, Ga., Dec. 21, 1886, son of James and Frances (Hansell) Watt. His father, a merchant, came to this country from Scotland and settled in Thomasville in 1866. Charles H. Watt was graduated B.A. at Davidson (N.C.) College in 1906 and M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1912. After serving an internship in surgery at Johns Hopkins Hospital, he took further training at Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, and in 1914 was the first resident in surgery at Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich. He subsequently went to Fall River, Mass., and established a private practice, which was interrupted in 1917 by a period of military service. He served in 1919-20 as resident surgeon at University Hospital, Augusta, Ga. From 1920 until the close of his life he practiced in Thomasville, where he also held the position of senior surgeon on the staff of the John D. Archbold Memorial Hospital. Watt was the author of some fifteen papers published in medical journals. Active in civic affairs, he was a trustee of the Thomasville YMCA and a director of the Thomasville Entertainment Foundation. During the First World War he served briefly in 1917 with the British Expeditionary Forces in France; afterward transferred to the AEF, he was stationed at Base Hospital No. 18 in France, holding the rank of captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Watt was a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and a member of the American College of Surgeons, Southern Surgical Association, Thomas-Brooks Counties (Ga.) Medical Association, Atlantic Coast Line Surgeons (pres. 1953), Kappa Alpha, the American Legion, and the Glen Arven Country and Kiwanis clubs of Thomasville. His religious affiliation was with Reid Memorial Church, Augusta, which he served as deacon, and with the Thomasville Presbyterian Church, of which he was deacon, elder, and chairman of the music committee, in addition to singing in the church choir. He was active in promoting Bible instruction in Thomasville public schools. Politically he was a Democrat. He engaged in a variety of sports, including fishing, hunting, and golf, and in 1924 won the Piney Woods golf championship at the Glen Arven County Club. He was married in Staunton, Va., Apr. 23, 1919, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Silas Pancake of that community, a lumber and cattle merchant, and had

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Chas. H. Watt

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



three sons: Charles Hansell, William Vance, and Robert Gilkeson. Charles H. Watt died in Thomasville, Ga., Jan. 27, 1958.

PICKERING, W[alter] J[erome], business executive, was born in West Branch, Iowa, May 12, 1878, son of George William and Elizabeth Ann (Hindman) Pickering. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Samuel Pickering, and from him and his wife, Mary Scarborough, the descent was through Samuel and Grace (Slackhouse) Pickering, Samuel and Phebe (Likins) Pickering, Levi and Suzannah (Crozer) Pickering, and John C. and Lucy (Baker) Pickering, the grandparents of W. J. Pickering. His father was a grain dealer and merchant. The son attended Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa, and for one summer taught school in Farragut, Iowa. In 1896 he went to Lincoln, Neb., where he worked as a book salesman for about six months, after which he moved to Denver, Colo., and became a salesman of accident policies for the Bankers Life Insurance Co. of Des Moines, Iowa. He became associated with the Smith Premier Typewriter Co. as a salesman in 1910 and continued with this company when it became the Remington Typewriter Co. As vice-president of the Remington company he inaugurated the sale of Remington portable typewriters through dealers, a plan that came into use throughout the office-equipment industry. When he left the Remington company in 1925 he moved to Florida, where, with a partner, he developed a 2500-acre section known as Harbor Oaks. In 1932 he acquired from the Manufacturers Trust Co. the assets of the Allen-Wales Adding Machine Co. of Ithaca, N.Y., with offices in New York city. As president of the company for the next twelve years, Pickering developed it so successfully that he then sold it to the National Cash Register Co. He thereafter served as general manager of the Allen-Wales Adding Machine Division of the National Cash Register Co. until his retirement in 1952, after which he remained associated with the National Cash Register Co. as a consultant until the close of his life. Pickering was a member of the Masonic order and the Rotary, Kiwanis, Ellinor Village Country, and Ocean Dunes clubs of Daytona Beach, Fla. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. He was an accomplished pianist and a student of history and foreign affairs. Golf was his favorite recreation for many years. He was married twice: (1) in Denver, Sept. 4, 1899, to Grace Williams; (2) in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4, 1906, to Bessie Ione, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Francis of Spirit Lake, Iowa, a building contractor. By the first marriage he had a son Richard. W. J. Pickering died in Daytona Beach, Fla., Apr. 4, 1954.

JOHNSTON, Norwood, oil operator, was born in Freeport, Pa., Sept. 13, 1864, son of John Thomas and Margaretta (Pinney) Johnston, grandson of Thomas and Eliza King (Paxton) Johnston, great-grandson of John and Annabella (McDowell) Johnston, and great-great-grandson of James and Elizabeth Brown (Findley) Johnston. His great-great-grandfather, who came to this country from Antrim County, North Ireland, settled at Greencastle, Pa., about 1730, and was believed to be the first settler in what later became Antrim Township of Franklin County, Pa. Norwood Johnston received his preliminary education in public schools of his native community and attended the Chester (Pa.) Military School (later Pennsylvania Military College) in 1881-82, before beginning his career in the oil and gas industry. He worked for two years with his father, one of the early leaders in the petroleum business, in the latter's oil refineries in McKean and Forest counties, Pa. Subsequently, in 1884 he joined the Fisher Oil Co., Butler, Pa., and was placed in charge of tools and materials. From 1888 to 1895 he was general superintendent with the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co. (later Columbia Gas & Electric Co.), Canonsburg, Pa., and in that capacity he had charge of gas-well drilling and the laying of the first natural-gas pipelines in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area. He was vice-president and general manager of the Carnegie Natural Gas Co. (later part of the United States Steel Corp.) from 1895 to 1915, and thereafter until his death he operated his own gas and oil interests, principally the Cumberland Petroleum Co., Cleveland, Ohio, of which he was president. During his career he developed oil and gas leases in many states, including Texas, where he acquired an interest in the Humble Oil Co. at Breckenridge, and in Wyoming, where he was instrumental in opening the Salt Creek pool with the Salt Creek Consolidated Oil Co. (later Midwest Oil Co.). At one time he operated more than 3000 producing wells. The Norwood Oil Co. was named for him and became a subsidiary of the Cumberland Petroleum Co. He was one of the founders of the Colonial Royalties Co. of Denver, Colo.

He served for many years as a director of the Union National Bank, Pittsburgh. Active in civic affairs, he was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a director of Allegheny General and West Penn hospitals, the St. Barnabas Home, and the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, all of Pittsburgh. Johnston was a charter member of the American Petroleum Institute, founding member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and member of the Duquesne, Oakmont Country, Longvue, and Pittsburgh Country clubs of Pittsburgh, the Pinehurst (N.C.) Country Club, the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D.C., and the Boca Raton (Fla.) Club. His religious affiliation was with the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. Politically he was a Republican. He was nationally known for his proficiency in bird and trap shooting, and found recreation in golf and fishing. From 1919 until his death he maintained a winter home in Pinehurst. He was married in Pittsburgh, Mar. 4, 1896, to Frances, daughter of William Seth Graham of Scotland, and had five children: Norwood

Paxton; Louise Lindsey, who married Samuel Davidson Herron; Graham; Frances Margaretta, who married Alvan Markle III; and Thomas Robert. Norwood Johnston died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 8, 1950.

HENRY, Robert Evelyn, textile executive, was born in Tazewell, Va., July 9, 1880, son of Robert Randolph and Lucy Strother (Ashby) Henry, grandson of William Dixon and Julia Anne (Hall) Henry, great-grandson of Francis and Margaret (Dixon) Henry, and great-great-grandson of William Henry, who came to this county from Ireland in 1733 and settled in Augusta County, Va. His father was a lawyer. Robert E. Henry received his preparatory education at the St. Albans School, Radford, Va., and was graduated B.A. in 1902 at Hampden-Sydney College. Subsequently, after a year of teaching at the Hoge Military Academy in Virginia, he studied in 1904 at the Philadelphia (Pa.) Textile Institute. He began his career in the textile industry in 1906, serving an apprenticeship at the Crosier Mills, Chester, Pa. In 1907 he was engaged in re-

search work at the Brighton Mills, Passaic, N.J., following which he spent two years as superintendent of the Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La. During 1909-15 he served in a similar capacity at the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S.C. He was general manager of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S.C., during 1915-17 and of the Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, Utica, N.Y., thereafter until 1919. In the last-named year he became treasurer and general manager of Dunean Mills, Greenville, producers of rayon fabrics. From 1921 to 1946 he was treasurer and president of Dunean Mills and of the Victor-Monaghan Co., the Watts Mills in Laurens, S.C., and the Aragon Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S.C. In 1946 those four companies were merged with J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York city, and Henry became vice-president in charge of the so-called Dunean group and of other Stevens properties. Continuing in that capacity until his retirement in 1950, he remained associated with J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., as a director until the close of his life. Henry was also a director of the First National Bank of Greenville, the Piedmont & Northern Railway Co., and the Charlotte, N.C., branch of the Federal Reserve Bank. He served on the Greenville County Board of Finance in 1930 and the South Carolina Board of Bank Control during the early 1930's. Active in civic affairs, he directed American Cancer Society campaigns in Greenville in 1953 and 1954, served as chairman of the Greenville Community Chest Fund, and was a trustee and member of the executive committee of the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation of the Clemson (S.C.) Textile School. Henry participated in drafting the textile code for the National Recovery Administration in 1934 and during the Second World War served the War Production Board as a member of the textile industry advisory board. Presbyterian College, Clinton, S.C., conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on him in 1940 and Clemson College presented him with an honorary Doctor of Textile Industries degree in 1952. He was a permanent member of the board of directors of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association and a member of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association (pres. 1937-38), Rayon Weavers Association, National Federation of Textiles, Inc., South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association (pres. 1934), South Carolina Chamber of Commerce (pres. 1952), Greenville Country Club, and the Biltmore Forest Club of Asheville, N.C. His religious affiliation was with Christ Episcopal Church, Greenville, which he served as warden and vestryman; he was also a member of St. John's in the Wilderness Church, Flat Rock, N.C., of which he was vestryman. Politically he was a Democrat. Henry devoted much of his leisure time to farming, and he enjoyed playing golf and fishing. He was married in Asheville, N.C., Apr. 1, 1914, to Sarah Emmie, daughter of Richard Holmes McCrary of Clinton, S.C., a cotton merchant, and had a son, Robert Carter. Robert E. Henry died in Greenville, S.C., Oct. 23, 1955.

STEWART, James Garfield, lawyer and public official, was born in Springfield, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1880, son of James Eli and Mary Emily (Durbin) Stewart and grandson of William Addison and Elizabeth (Homan) Stewart. His father served as a captain in the Union Army during the Civil War and subsequently was a railroad passenger agent and a bank teller. James G. Stewart received his preliminary education at public schools in Springfield and was graduated Ph.B. in 1902 at Kenyon College and LL.B. in 1905 at the Cincinnati Law School. Meanwhile, his father having died young, Stewart was compelled to work through most of his school years, was completely self-supporting while in college, and was engaged in social settlement work while attending law school. Admitted to the Ohio bar in 1905, he conducted an independent law practice in Springfield for the next three years. He then moved to Cincinnati, and after practicing in the offices of Albert Morrill and Albert Jelke, Jr., he formed the Cincinnati law firm of Herrlinger, Dixon & Stewart, an association which continued until 1914. Thereafter, he practiced in Cincinnati successively as a member of the firm of Nichols, Morrill, Stewart & Ginter, as senior partner of Stewart, Bolsinger & Black, with the firm of Bates, Skirvin & Varnau, and independently until 1938. He was elected mayor of Cincinnati in that year and at the same time became senior member of the law firm of Stewart & Beirne, with which he was identified until his death. In the meantime, he had become active in Republican party councils in Cincinnati and in the state of Ohio. He was elected to the Cincinnati City Council in 1933 and through subsequent re-elections served continuously in that body from 1934 to 1947. In January, 1938, his fellow councilmen elected him mayor of Cincinnati, the first Republican to serve

in that office since the adoption of the new city charter. Through biennial re-election he occupied the mayor's office for five terms until 1947, when he was appointed by Thomas J. Herbert, then governor of Ohio, to the Ohio State Supreme Court to complete the term of Charles Bell, who had resigned. Stewart was re-elected to that bench in 1952 by the largest majority ever received up to that time by any candidate for any office in a statewide election. He was again elected in 1958 and was serving his third term on the bench at the time of his death. Stewart gained a considerable reputation as a trial lawyer in his private practice, and over a period of many years he taught courses at the Cincinnati Law School. He received honorary LL.D. degrees from Wittenberg College in 1943, Kenyon College in 1951, and the University of Cincinnati in 1958. Stewart was a member of the American, Ohio State, and Cincinnati bar associations, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Delta Phi, the Masonic order (33d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), the Cincinnati, Cincinnati Country, the Literary, and Cuvier Press clubs of Cincinnati, and the University clubs of Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. His chief avocational interest was the study of American history, and he delivered many talks on the life of Abraham Lincoln. Stewart was married in Jackson, Mich., Sept. 7, 1910, to Harriet Loomis, daughter of Nathan S. Potter of that place, a banker, and had three children: Potter; Irene Potter, who married John Colville Taylor; and Zeph. James G. Stewart died in Louisville, Ky., Apr. 3, 1959.

McCLINTOCK, John Thomas, medical educator, was born in Burlington, Iowa, June 7, 1873, son of John Calvin and Mary (McKean) McClintock. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, John T. McClintock was graduated B.A. in 1894 at Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, and M.D. in 1898 at the State University of Iowa. Subsequently, he did postgraduate work at Rush Medical College in Chicago, Ill., and studied in Vienna, Austria, and Leipzig and Berlin, Germany, during 1901-02. During his junior and senior years at the State University of Iowa he served as assistant and demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology and also was a principal assistant in special Pasteur courses in practical bacteriology at the close of the medical terms of 1897 and 1899. He served as demonstrator in anatomy until 1901 and during 1902-04 was acting professor and head of the department of physiology at the State University of Iowa. In the last-named year McClintock was made professor and head of the department, and he continued as head of the department until 1944 and as professor until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1949. He also was junior dean of the College of Medicine of the State University of Iowa from 1910 to 1935 and chairman of the administrative committee during 1933-35. From 1944 until his retirement he was director of postgraduate conferences held at the university, and he also served for about two years as a member of the university board that controlled athletics. McClintock's career spanned a period of considerable development of facilities and curricula in the field of medical education at the State University of Iowa. In 1900 medical courses were expanded from six to nine months per year, and gradually individual laboratory work in chemistry, histology, pathology, and physiology became required for medical students. Basic research was subsequently undertaken at the university, and it was not long before more room was needed for this work. To this end the university applied to the Rockefeller Foundation for funds, which were granted in 1922. The Iowa State Legislature then passed a bill appropriating the state's share of the expense, and in 1926 a new medical laboratory was ready for use. Two years later a new university hospital was opened. As early as 1902 McClintock enlarged and expanded the work in physiology for medical students and arranged courses suitable for students of the university's colleges of nursing and dentistry. He took an active part in the organization of a shop for the departments of physiology and pharmacology and was made director of the shop in 1939, serving in that capacity for many years. During the period that he was head of the department of physiology the faculty of the College of Medicine grew from thirty-five in 1904 to some 125 in 1944. McClintock was especially interested in medical history and was an authority on the development of medicine in Iowa and on the history of the College of Medicine of the State University of Iowa. In this connection he was the founder of a medical museum in the laboratory building of the College of Medicine and obtained much ob-

solete medical equipment for the museum. He was the author of the chapter on medical education in Iowa in "One Hundred Years of Iowa Medicine," which was published by the Iowa State Medical Society in 1950. He also contributed largely to all community services and helped to train doctors for war needs. In 1925 an honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him by Parsons College. He was a member of the American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of University Professors, Association of American Medical Colleges, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Iowa State and Johnson County (Iowa) medical societies, Iowa Academy of Science, Phi Rho Sigma, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and the Triangle Club of the State University of Iowa. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. As an avocation he worked with copper, silver, wood, and brass and made many novelties in his shop that was equipped for this hobby. He

was married in Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, 1900, to Beulah, daughter of Samuel George of that city, and had two sons: John Calvin and James Phillips. He died in Iowa City, Iowa, Sept. 24, 1955.

SMITH, Lemuel Franklin, lawyer and judge, was born in Shadwell, Va., Apr. 21, 1890, son of Downing Lemuel and Willie Minor (Marshall) Smith. His father was the proprietor of Shadwell Farm, the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson. After receiving his preparatory education at Pantops Academy, Charlottesville, Va., and at Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va., Lemuel F. Smith was graduated B.A. in 1910 at Randolph-Macon College and LL.B. in 1916 at the University of Virginia. Prior to beginning his law studies he taught for three years at Randolph-Macon Academy. He was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1915 and began practice in Charlottesville in partnership with John S. Battle. When this association was terminated in 1920, Smith formed a law partnership with Edward V. Walker under the firm style of Smith & Walker, which continued until 1926. His first public office was that of city councilman in Charlottesville during 1920-22. He resigned this post upon his election to the Virginia House of Delegates, where he served for four years, resigning to become commonwealth's attorney for Albemarle County. In 1930 he became judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit of Virginia, which included Albemarle, Greene, and Madison counties, and remained on that bench until 1951, when he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia by appointment of John S. Battle, his former law partner, who was then governor. Smith continued to serve as justice of the latter court until the close of his life. While a circuit judge, Smith served for many years as ex-officio head of the Miller School, of which he was a trustee. In 1946 he was appointed to the governing board of the University of Virginia. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by Randolph-Macon College in 1951. He was a member of the Virginia State Bar Association, the Masonic order, BPOE, Kappa Sigma, Delta Theta Phi, the Raven Society of the University of Virginia, and the Randolph-Macon Alumni Association. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Hillsboro, W.Va., Oct. 27, 1916, to Grace, daughter of Cornelius Stulting of that place, a teacher, and had three sons: Downing Lemuel, James Doyle, and Minor Marshall. Lemuel F. Smith's death occurred in Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 15, 1956.

CALDWELL, Perry DeFord, lawyer and real estate executive, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, Mar. 10, 1879, son of William DeFord and Hortense (DeFord) Caldwell and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (———) Caldwell. His father was a farmer. After completing his preliminary education at public schools in his native county, Perry D. Caldwell was graduated with a teacher's certificate in 1899 at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and later attended Western Reserve University, where he was graduated B.A. in 1909 and LL.B. in 1911. Meanwhile, he taught for several years in the school system of Maywood Village, Ohio, and at the Lakewood (Ohio) High School, where he was principal during 1903-05. Following completion of his legal training at Western Reserve University, he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1911 and opened an office in Cleveland in partnership with George Waddell. In 1914 he became senior partner in the firm of Caldwell, Brunner & Van Buren, and in 1924, following the death of one of his partners and the retirement of the other, he formed the firm of Caldwell, Suhr & Prasse, which continued until 1948. In that year he organized the firm of Caldwell & Caldwell, the junior partner being his daughter, Iona May. In the course of his legal career, Caldwell specialized in corporation, probate, and real estate law. He was particularly interested in financial institutions and founded the Standard Finance Co., of which he was a director and trustee, and the Euclid Valley (Ohio) Savings & Loan Co., of which he was also a director. While serving as attorney for these organizations, he founded the South Euclid Savings & Loan Co. in 1921, and he was later vice-president of this, his most successful venture of this kind. Also interested in real estate development, Caldwell organized and was president of the Shakerview Land Co., which built over 300 homes in the Lee Road-Scottsdale Boulevard section of Cleveland. He was responsible for much of the building in the Lee Gardens allotment in the Miles-Lee subdivision, in this development being associated with the City Allotment Co., and he organized a number of other building companies to develop new sections, including the C. & S. Realty Co., Quality Construction Co., Rowell Realty Co., and The Bild-Well Co. Combining his profession and his interest in real estate, Caldwell took a leading role in proving that certain assessments were not legally chargeable to lot owners under the existing title system and thus was successful in having thousands of dollars in assessments removed from the books. In public life he was elected a member of the Cleveland City Council in 1917, remaining in that capacity for two terms and in the same period serving on the public utilities and parks commissions and participating in a survey of the practices of other cities relevant to establishing improved service and rates of utilities in Cleveland. He was instrumental in securing passage of legislation providing for the construction of Baldwin Reservoir in Cleveland, and much of the legislation responsible for beautifying and developing the city's parks was credited to him. Caldwell was a member of the Cleveland and Ohio State bar associations, Sons of the American Revolution, Western Reserve Society, Sigma Nu, Phi Alpha Delta, Knights of Pythias, the Cleveland City and Athletic clubs, and the Carroll County Association. His religious affiliation was with Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church,

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William J. Kelly

Cleveland, and in politics he was a Republican. His hobby was gardening. Caldwell was married in Delaware, Ohio, Mar. 6, 1920, to Mabel Forest, daughter of Alpheous L. Pipes of that place, an automobile dealer, and had two children: Iona May, who married George Anthony Maurath, Jr., and William DeFord. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1952.

KELLY, William Jarmleh, banker, manufacturer, and management consultant, was born in New York city, Jan. 19, 1899, son of Columbia and Anna (Shea) Kelly. His father was engaged in the tailoring business. The son received an elementary school education in Chicago and thereafter was self-educated. He entered the employ of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry in 1917. Two years later he became head of the new business department of the Chicago Trust Co. and subsequently was named second vice-president in 1924 and vice-president in charge of the banking department in 1928. In 1930 he became vice-president and three years later he became president of the Kelly Steel Works, Inc., Chicago, a position he held until 1946 when he sold the company. In that year he founded William Kelly & Co., a mangement consultant firm in Chicago, and he was senior partner in this firm until the close of his life. At the time of his death Kelly was a director of Commonwealth Edison Co., Link Belt Co., Public Service Corporation of Northern Illinois, and several capital goods manufacturing companies. He was actively associated with the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, Chicago, from its founding in 1933 until the close of his life and during the last eighteen of those years was president of the institute. Kelly was the author of a textbook, "Capital Goods and the American Enterprise System" (1939), and many of his speeches before the Machinery and Allied Products Institute were reprinted in pamphlet form and distributed widely throughout the industry. At the time of his death he was also chairman of the Council for Technological Advancement, national spokesman for the capital goods industries. At various times he served the Chicago Association of Commerce as general secretary, vice-president and director. He frequently served as fund director for Community and War funds and Navy Relief campaigns in Chicago and at the time of his death was a trustee of the Illinois Institute of Technology, a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Armour Research Foundation, a member of the citizens board of the University of Chicago and of Northwestern University Associates, a director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a trustee of the Chicago Latin School, a governing member of the Art Institute, Chicago, and honorary chairman of the Economic Club, Chicago, of which he had been a founder. During the Second World War he served as a special consultant to the chairman of the War Production Board from 1942 to 1944. He was a member of The Casino and the Commercial, Chicago, Racquet, and Glenview Country clubs of Chicago, the Old Elm Club of Highland Park, Ill., the River Club of New York, and the Metropolitan and Burning Tree clubs of Washington, D.C. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically a Republican, he served as assistant treasurer of the National Republican finance committee in the 1928 and 1932 presidential campaigns of Herbert Hoover. Reading, travel and golf were his chief leisure-time interests. Kelly was married in Chicago, May 10, 1922, to Grace, daughter of John Merchant Moir, a granite company executive of Hardwick, Vt., and had a son, William J. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 29, 1955.

DUNGLINSON, George, Jr., railway official, was born in Cockermouth, Cumberland Co., England, July 3, 1882, son of George and Margaret Hannah (Huddart) Dunglinson. In 1889 his father brought the family to the United States, where he had been engaged to supervise the operation of iron furnaces in Alabama. George Dunglinson, Jr., was graduated B.S. at Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1904. During the next four years he was employed as a mining engineer in Goodwill and Bramwell, W.Va. In 1908 he joined the Norfolk & Western Railway as a member of its car allotment commission, and four years later he was named chairman of the commission. In 1917 he was promoted to assistant to the railway's general manager and in 1920 became manager of the fuel department, which was later discontinued. In 1936 he was transferred from Bluefield, W.Va., to Roanoke, Va., and became assistant vice-president in charge of traffic. He was made vice-president in charge of traffic in 1938 and on Jan. 1, 1949, was named to the new position of executive vice-president. He retired as executive vice-president on Aug. 1, 1952, and thereafter was chairman of the railroad's development committee until he made his retirement complete on July 30,

1953. He was a director of the First National Exchange Bank, Roanoke, the Bailey Lumber Co., Bluefield, and the Kentucky Cardinal Coal Corp., Cardinal, Ky. While a resident of Bluefield, Dunglinson supervised the construction of a $500,000 sewerage project as vice-chairman of the city's sewerage commission and also served as a member of the planning committee. At his death he was serving his second term as a member of the Roanoke City Planning Commission, of which he was chairman. He was a member and at one time president of the Coal Operators Association of the Williamson field, and he was a director of both the Virginia and West Virginia chambers of commerce. He headed the 1952 fund drive of the Roanoke chapter of the American Red Cross, and he was a member of Kappa Sigma, the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary, Shenandoah, and Roanoke Country clubs of Roanoke. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Democrat. Golf was his chief recreation. Dunglinson was married in Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 17, 1911, to Marie, daugh-

ter of William G. Boyd of Selma, Ala., a bookstore owner, and had a daughter, Mary, who married Franklin Kaercher Day, Jr. George Dunglinson, Jr., died in Roanoke, Va., Jan. 21, 1957.

SMITH, Vine Harold, lawyer, was born in Hanover, Conn., Dec. 30, 1874, son of Norman and Lucinda Maria (Cutler) Smith, grandson of Vine and Lydia (Lilly) Smith, great-grandson of Josiah and Eunice (Palmer) Smith, and great-great-grandson of Josiah Smith. His father was a merchant. After completing his preliminary education at the Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy, Vine H. Smith was graduated A.B. in 1898 and LL.B. in 1903 at Harvard University. Meanwhile, he taught school in Canterbury, Conn., during 1893-94 and at the Howe Military Academy, Lima, Ind., from 1898 to 1900. Admitted to the New York bar in 1904, he began the practice of his profession in New York city in the same year. During 1904-15 he was associated with various law firms and engaged in independent law practice in that city. He was assistant U.S. attorney

for the Eastern District of New York from 1915 to 1919. Thereafter until 1924 he was with the law firm of Bigham, Englar & Jones, New York city, for which he was largely engaged in handling appeals in various courts. In 1924 he established an independent law practice in New York city, and three years later he was named assistant corporation counsel for the City of New York, serving in that capacity until 1934. In that year he resumed the post of assistant U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of New York, a position in which he served until 1939. He was acting U.S. attorney for that district from January to September, 1939, and was again assistant U.S. attorney for the district thereafter until 1947. He then established an independent law practice in Brooklyn, N.Y., in which he continued until the close of his life. In the course of his career Smith was admitted to practice before the U.S. district courts for the eastern and southern districts of New York, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2d Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the United States. At various times he prepared briefs for and conducted arguments on cases in each of these courts as well as in all the New York courts of first instance and the New York State Court of Appeals. He was a member of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, the Brooklyn Bar Association, Brooklyn-Manhattan Trial Counsel Association, Protestant Lawyers Association of Brooklyn, Inc., Harvard Law School Association, the Masonic order, New England Society of Brooklyn, Norwich Society of New York (pres. 1941-42), the Washington Democratic Club of Brooklyn, and the Crescent Athletic and Harvard clubs of New York city. Politically he was a Democrat. Playing tennis, chess, and bridge were his favorite recreations, and he was a boxing and baseball enthusiast. He was married twice: (1) in Butte, Mont., Mar. 4, 1905, to Harriet Gertrude Leach; his first wife died in 1937; (2) in Richmond, Va., Oct. 4, 1938, to Ruby (Bickford) Farnham, daughter of Roscoe Dolbier Bickford of Belgrade, Maine, a farmer, and former wife of Miran Farnham. By his second marriage he had two children: Grace Cutler and Vine Harold. Vine H. Smith's death occurred in Brooklyn, N.Y., Apr. 19, 1957.

JESSOP, Francis Woodward, manufacturer, was born in York, Pa., Dec. 21, 1873, son of Samuel Newbold and Elizabeth Segar (Roland) Jessop. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Jessop, who came to this country from England about 1722 and settled in New Bern, N.C. From Thomas the descent was through Thomas and Ann Matthews, Jonathan and Susanna Updegraff, and Edward and Mary H. Newbold, the grandparents of Francis W. Jessop. His father was a hardware merchant. The son was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering at Pennsylvania State College (later Pennsylvania State University) in 1896. Soon after graduating he became employed as an engineer in the electrical department of the Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works. He was assistant electrical superintendent of the Corey Furnace Co. during 1898-1900 and superintendent of the electrical department of the Howard Axle Works in 1900-01. In the latter year he became associated as an engineer with the Electric Controller & Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of electrical controllers and lifting magnets used extensively in heavy industry throughout the world. He was advanced to superintendent of production for this company in 1904 and was named works manager in 1910. He left the company in 1917 and in December of that year founded and became president of the Cleveland Controller & Manufacturing Co. This business was incorporated on Oct. 1, 1918, as the Ohio Electric & Controller Co. and in 1930 became the Ohio Electric Manufacturing Co., Jessop continuing as president until his retirement from business pursuits in 1948. The company was founded to manufacture lifting magnets of Jessop's invention, for which he was granted U.S. Pat. No. 1,459,830 in 1923. Production was started in a frame factory, to which a two-story brick addition was made in 1920 when the manufacture of small electric motors was begun. Through succeeding years the company's business consisted of lifting and separation magnets, controllers, and fractional-size electric motors. Jessop was a member of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Union, Shaker Country, Cleveland Country, and Mayfield Country clubs of Cleveland. His religious affiliation was with the Society of Friends. In politics he was a Republican. He played golf and in his leisure time traveled extensively, particularly in Europe. He was married in Homestead, Pa., Aug. 20, 1901, to Rachel Anne, daughter of William S. Thomas of that place, a mechanic, and had four children: Anne Thomas, who married Vincent Kins-

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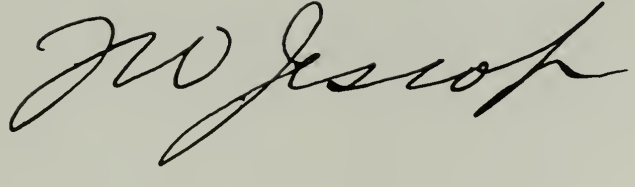

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R. F. Robinson

man Smith; Mary Forney, who married Julian Dutro Cale; Roland Newbold; and Elizabeth. Jessop died in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1955.

ROBINSON, Robert Francis, advertising executive, was born in Junction City, Kans., Sept. 4, 1893, son of Joseph and Catherine (Finn) Robinson. His father, who came to this country from Montreal, Canada, served for nearly thirty years in the U.S. Army and for his achievements was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor. Robert F. Robinson received his education at parochial and public schools in Leavenworth, Kans. He entered the outdoor advertising business about 1914 as a self-employed sign painter in Leavenworth, soon afterward purchasing the shop of the Dutton Sign Co. in that city and augmenting his activities to include painted highway displays. He started an independent poster plant in 1924 and two years later acquired the posting facilities of the Leavenworth Poster Advertising Co., which were situated in fifteen towns in the Leavenworth area and at city and highway locations elsewhere in Kansas. In 1928 he purchased the Atchison (Kans.) Poster Co. and in 1933 the F. C. Zerung plant in Lincoln, Nebr. With these assets he founded the Robinson Outdoor Advertising Co. in 1933, remaining its owner and serving as president for twenty-three years thereafter. His firm bought the Lincoln paint plant of the General Outdoor Advertising Co. in 1935 and assumed ownership shortly afterward of the Blue Valley Poster Advertising Co., which served rural towns of the Lincoln area, and the James Fleming Advertising Co., Norfolk, Nebr. The holdings of the Sears Outdoor Advertising Co., Ottawa, Kans., were added in 1951 to Robinson's facilities in Kansas. In 1956 the Robinson Outdoor Advertising Co. was merged with Naegele Advertising Co., Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., and from that year until his death Robinson served as operating director and executive vice-president of the combined companies. Long active in organizations within his industry, he held various offices in the Outdoor Advertising associations of Kansas and Nebraska and was past national director from Kansas and a director of Outdoor Advertising Incorporated. During the First World War he joined the U.S. Army and received officer training at Lawrence, Kans., attaining the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was a member of BPOE, the American Legion, Knights of Columbus, and the Nebraska and Leavenworth chambers of commerce. His religious affiliation was with Old Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Leavenworth, and the Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, Lincoln. Politically he was a Republican. Reading, travel, and fishing were Robinson's leisure interests. He was married twice: (1) in Leavenworth, Aug. 9, 1917, to Marie Laura, daughter of Michael Lahiff of that community, a contractor, and had a son, Robert (died in infancy); his first wife died in 1920; (2) in Saint Louis, Mo., Aug. 25, 1925, to Regine M. Lahiff, sister of his first wife. Robert F. Robinson died in Lincoln, Nebr., Apr. 30, 1957.

ERVING, William Gage, orthopedic surgeon, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 11, 1877, son of Henry Wood and Mary Ella (Gage) Erving. His first paternal American ancestor was Joseph Erving, who came to this country from Scotland in the early 1790's and settled in Londonderry, N.H. From Joseph and his wife, Janet Nesmith, the descent was through John and Mary Dickey, John and Lydia Carlisle Fuller, and Daniel Dodge and Cynthia Chapin Woodward, the grandparents of William G. Erving. His father (q.v.) was a banker and historian. The son attended Hartford public schools and was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1898 and M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1902. Subsequently, he attended clinics in Vienna, Austria, and Liverpool, England. Meanwhile, after serving for a year as house officer in orthopedic surgery at Carney Hospital, Boston, Mass., and another year as private assistant in orthopedic surgery to Joel E. Goldthwaite in Boston, Erving began practice in orthopedic surgery in 1904 in Washington, D.C., in association with his wife, who had been a classmate at Johns Hopkins. He continued to practice in Washington until the close of his life and was a member of the staffs of Georgetown University, Providence, and Children's hospitals in that city. When Freedmen's Hospital was built in conjunction with Howard University in Washington, Erving organized the orthopedic department of the institution. Erving also served as professor of orthopedic surgery at Howard University and at Georgetown University for a number of years. During the First World War he served as a major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and went overseas as assistant director of an orthopedic unit commanded by Goldthwaite. The unit was assigned to duty in England, and Erving helped in organizing an orthopedic hospital at Oxford and

while stationed there was made a member of the New College Commons. Later he served as inspector of orthopedic hospitals throughout Great Britain. His health having become impaired, he returned to the United States in 1918 and for a year was associated with the orthopedic service at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, prior to receiving his honorable discharge from the Army in 1919. Erving was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Orthopedic Society, American Medical Association, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. In religion he was a Baptist. Travel and exploration were his chief interests apart from his profession. In addition to bicycle tours of Europe, he traversed the Nile River from Khartum to Cairo in 1901 in a thirteen-foot canoe. In 1911 he accompanied Hiram Bingham as surgeon and assistant naturalist on the Yale Peruvian Expedition, on which Bingham discovered the Incan city of Machu Picchu. In 1915, with two friends, he crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a sixty-foot schooner. Erving was married in Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 19,

1903, to Emma, daughter of Gjert Lootz, vice-consul in Boston for Norway and Sweden, and had two children: Selma and Henry William. He died in Gravenhurst, Ontario, Canada, May 10, 1923.

JOHNSON, Theodore, business executive, was born near Berryville, Racine Co., Wis., Mar. 25, 1882, son of Lauritz and Thomine (Anderson) Johnson. His father, a farmer, came to this country from Denmark about 1881. Theodore Johnson attended rural schools and the Racine (Wis.) Business College, later taking extension courses offered by the University of Wisconsin. Meanwhile, he worked in a grocery store prior to attending business school and was employed briefly by the Goodrich Transportation Co. In 1902 he became a clerk in the accounting department of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. (later the J. I. Case Co.), Racine. He was made assistant to one of the collection managers in 1908 and was promoted four years later to field collector in Iowa, next serving as correspondent for the general sales department at the home office. In 1914 he became secretary to the company's four officers, among whom was Frank K. Bull (q.v. for early company history), and in the following year he was promoted to the position of chief accountant. Named an assistant treasurer in 1918, he served as secretary from 1924 to 1944, executive vice-president during 1944-48, president from 1948 to 1953, and vice-chairman of the board of directors thereafter until his retirement in 1954. He was also a director of the company from 1924 to 1955. The company was established in 1842 as J. I. Case & Co. and was incorporated in 1880 as the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. In 1929 the name was changed to the J. I. Case Co. It manufactured farm implements and machinery, including tractors, general-purpose tractor implements, threshers, combines, plows, harrows, planters and listers, drills, corn pickers, corn picker-shellers, manure spreaders, cultivators, hay machinery, binders, beet machinery, hammer feed mills, farm trucks and trailers, portable elevators, and repair parts for these products. In addition to its main plant in Racine, with 1,826,000 square feet of floor space, the company had plants in Rockford and Rock Island, Ill., Bettendorf and Burlington, Iowa, Stockton, Calif., and Anniston, Ala. By the time of Johnson's retirement, it operated forty-three sales branches in this country and had sales outlets in Canada and South America. Its products were also sold through sales offices located in principal agricultural centers in fifty-seven other countries. Under his direction its net sales increased from approximately $142,432,000 in 1948 to $143,010,000 in 1953, and in the latter year its employees numbered 12,000. Johnson was also a director of the West Racine Bank and from 1944 to 1956 a director of the First National Bank & Trust Co., Racine. He was active in civic affairs, particularly in the work of the Racine YMCA, of which he was a director for thirty years and president from 1933 to 1950. He became treasurer and one of three trustees of the Racine Kiwanis Club's underprivileged child work committee at the time of its inception in 1935. Organizations in which he held membership included the Farm Equipment Institute (pres. 1949-50), the Masonic order, Milwaukee (Wis.) Athletic Club, and the Racine Country Club. His religious affiliation for more than fifty years was with the First Baptist Church of Racine, and he acted as moderator from 1928 to 1954 and was chairman of the finance committee and a member of numerous other church committees. In 1953-54 he was treasurer for the American Baptist Assembly. In his younger years he played baseball, basketball, and volleyball. In later years color photography, travel, reading, and playing golf were Johnson's leisure interests. He was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., June 8, 1904, to Mary Christine, daughter of William Anderson of that city, and had three children: Verna Marie, who married Thomas Broomfield Frizelle; Russell Theodore; and Howard Richard. Johnson died in Racine, Wis., Feb. 4, 1956.

ZNANIECKI, Florian Witold, educator and author, was born in Swiatniki, Poland, Jan. 15, 1882, son of Leon and Amelia (Holtz) Znaniecki. His father was an estate owner. After receiving his preparatory education at gymnasiums in Warsaw and Czestochowa, Poland, Florian W. Znaniecki attended Warsaw University for a short period in 1905, but was expelled for taking part in anti-Russian protest meetings. He went to Switzerland and attended the universities in Zurich and Geneva during 1905-07. He next studied at the University of Paris in 1907-08, and was graduated Ph.D. at the University of Cracow (Poland) in 1909. He began his career as director of the Emigrants Protective Association, Warsaw, in 1909 and continued in this work until 1914, when he first came to the United States. From 1914 to 1920 he worked on his monumental treatise on Polish peasants, and during 1917-19 he lectured at the University of Chicago. He returned to Poland in 1920 and served as professor of sociology at the University of Poznań until 1939, with exception of the period he spent at Columbia University during 1931-33 as visiting professor of sociology. In 1939 he established his permanent residence in this country. After serving as Julius Beer lecturer at Columbia University in 1939-40, he became professor of sociology at the University of Illinois in 1940, continuing in the latter capacity until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1950. In 1950-51 he was visiting professor of sociology at Wayne University. Books written by Znaniecki and published in this country were: "The Polish Peasants in Europe and America" (with William I. Thomas, 5 vols., 1918-20), "Cultural Reality" (1919), "The Laws of Social Psychology" (1925), "The Method of Sociology" (1934), "Social Actions" (1936), "The Social Role of the Man of Knowledge" (1940), "Cultural Sciences" (1952), and "Modern Nationalities" (1952). Books published in Poland included: "The Problem of Values" (1910), "Humanism and Knowledge" (1912), "The Fall of Western Civilization" (1921), "Introduction to Sociology" (1922), "The Sociology of Education" (2 vols., 1928, 1930), "The City Viewed by Its Inhabitants" (1931), and "The Men of Today and the Civilization of the Future" (1934). He also contributed some sixty articles to professional journals in various countries. He was the founder in 1928 of the Polish Sociological Institute, Poznań, and of its publication, Sociological Review, serving as editor until 1939; editor of Cahiers Internationaux, Paris, France, from its founding until his death; and editor of the Journal of Sociology and Social Research, Los Angeles, Calif, for a number of years prior to 1958. Further, he was president of an association in Poznań to encourage art and literature, serving from its founding in 1930 until the start of the Second World War. In 1933 he received the Order of Commander Polonia Restituta. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and member of the American Sociological Society (pres. 1953-54), Polish Sociological Society (pres. 1928), London (England) Sociological Society, International Sociological Institute, Society for the Study of Social Problems, and the Czecho-Slovak Academy of Agriculture. In politics he was a Democrat, having become a citizen of this country in 1942. Horseback riding and playing bridge were among his chief recreations. He was married twice: (1) in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 1, 1906, to Emilja Szwejkowski of Smolensk, Russia, and had a son, Julius; his first wife died in 1914; (2) in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 26, 1916, to Eileen, daughter of Philip

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Charles Stanley Rieman

J. Markley of New Britain, Conn., a lawyer, and by this marriage had a daughter, Helena, who married Richard Stefan Lopata. Florian W. Znaniecki died in Champaign-Urbana, Ill., Mar. 23, 1958.

LARSEN, Esper Signius, Jr., geologist and mineralogist, was born in Astoria, Oreg., Mar. 14, 1879, son of Esper Signius and Louisa Cathren (Pauly) Larsen. His father, who was born in Denmark and came to the United States as a youth, was the first Danish consul in Portland, Oreg. Esper S. Larsen, Jr., obtained his preliminary education in the Portland public schools and was graduated B.S. in 1906 at the University of California, from which he also received a Ph.D. degree in 1918. He taught geology at the University of California for a year, and in 1907-08 he was assistant petrographer in the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C. He was a geologist with the Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, from 1908 to 1923 and geologist in charge of the petrology section from 1916 to 1923. Meanwhile, during 1914-15 he served additionally as acting associate professor of geology at the University of California. In 1923 he joined the faculty of Harvard University as professor of petrography, and he continued in that association until his retirement in 1949, when he was named professor emeritus. After his retirement from Harvard he returned to the Geological Survey and served with that bureau until his final retirement in 1958. Larsen engaged in extensive research in the fields of optical mineralogy, the geology of tungsten deposits, and the geology and petrology of vast areas of igneous rocks in California and Colorado. During his career he published descriptions of many new mineral species, and his last important contribution to geology was the development and testing, with others, of the lead-alpha method for determining the absolute ages of igneous rocks. He was the author of about 125 published scientific articles and books. His book, "The Microscopic Determination of the Non-Opaque Minerals" (U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 679, 1921; revised with Harry Berman as Bull. 848, 1934), contained tables of the optical properties of minerals and became a standard reference tool for geologists all over the world. Among his other publications were "Geology and Ore Deposits of the Creede District, Colorado" (with W. H. Emmons, U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 718, 1923), "Batholith and Associated Rocks of Corona, Elsinore, and San Luis Rey Quadrangles, Southern California" (Geol. Soc. Amer. Memoir. 1948), "The Relation between Earth Movements and Volcanism in the San Juan Mountains" (Amer. Geophys. Union Trans., 1949), "Igneous Rocks of the Highwood Mountains of Montana" (with others, Geol. Soc. Amer. Bull., 1951), and "Lead-alpha Ages of the Mesozoic Batholiths of Western North America" (with others, U.S. Geol. Survey Bull., 1958). During the Second World War he worked with the Manhattan Engineers District as a scientific consultant in 1944. In recognition of his achievements he was awarded the Roebling Medal of the Mineralogical Society of America in 1941 and the Penrose Medal of the Geological Society of America in 1953. Larsen was a fellow of the Geological Society of America and the Mineralogical Society of America (pres. 1928) and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of Economic Geologists, Mineralogical Society of Great Britain, Geological Society of London, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Bakersfield, Calif., Nov. 21, 1910, to Eva Audrey, daughter of Sylvester Clark Smith of that place, a congressman, and had two sons: Clark Smith and Esper Signius. He died in Washington, D.C., Mar. 8, 1961.

RIEMAN, Charles Stanley, manufacturing executive, was born in Monticello, Ill., Sept. 5, 1877, son of John Wesley and Frances (Bond) Rieman. His father was a building contractor. Charles S. Rieman received his education in public schools of Monticello and attended local business colleges. He began his career at the age of seventeen as a stenographer with the Illinois Central Railroad Co. in Chicago, Ill., and soon afterward became secretary to the traffic manager. At the same time he taught stenography during evening hours. Subsequently, prior to going into business for himself, he worked for several years in various capacities with a number of successful companies to study their methods. One of his early enterprises was a real estate business he established in Florida. He was believed to have initiated the practice of installing underground hot-water pipes to encourage the rapid growth of vegetables; the produce thus grown commanded premium prices as a result of being first on the market. This installation enabled him to sell his Florida land at a considerable profit. In 1915 he founded the Elgin Motor Car Corp., Argo, Ill., serving as vice-president and general manager of the company until 1918, when he became president and general manager. Under his management the number of automobiles produced by the company increased from 724 to 7776 and company assets from $100,000 to more than $2,000,000. Production outstripped plant facilities, which were augmented by three large circus tents. The business recession of the early 1920's forced the Elgin concern into receivership, notwithstanding Rieman's having contributed large sums of his own in an effort to retain control of the company. While associated with Elgin, he also founded the Franklin Service Corp., Chicago, dealing in private investments, and he served as president of this concern until 1928. In that year he joined the General Airplanes Corp., Buffalo, N.Y., of which he was president thereafter until the time he retired nearly ten years later, in 1937. In efforts to publicize General's three-place cabin monoplane, called the Aristocrat, he loaned it to Lady Mary Heath, a noted English aviatrix, when she visited the United States in 1928, and his company co-sponsored in 1929 a 50,000-mile flying tour, the longest to have been undertaken at that time, of eight of these Aristocrats. It was the plane Richard E. Byrd used for scouting purposes on his first expedition to Antarctica during 1928-30. During the period of the First World War Rieman served as chairman of the Midwest section of the War Industries Board, and during the presidential administration of Calvin Coolidge (q.v.) he was chairman of the organization committee of the Mississippi Flood Control Convention, which raised $350,000,000 for flood control. In 1917 he was director of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and in 1921 chairman of the automotive section of the Pageant of Progress held in Chicago. He served in 1922 as vice-president of the National Aeronautical Bureau. At one time he also was president of the Chicago Aeronautical Bureau, in which capacity he helped select the site for Chicago's Midway Airport. He held membership in the Masonic order and the Loyal Order of Moose, and in 1918 was president of Affiliated Clubs of Chicago. In religion he was a Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. Rieman enjoyed travel, reading in the field of current events, and watching outdoor sports. He was married in Jerseyville, Ill., July 2, 1948, to Caltha, daughter of William Eads of Springfield, Ill., an industrial editor. Rieman died without issue in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 17, 1957.

FIRMAN, Robert John, lawyer, was born in Harborcreek, Pa., May 30, 1880, son of James L. and Maria (Glenn) Firman. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, Robert J. Firman was graduated A.B. in 1900 at Edinboro (Pa.) State Teachers College and LL.B. in 1906 at the University of Michigan. Meanwhile, he was principal of the Lowry School, Harborcreek, during 1901-02 and of the Wesleyville (Pa.) school system in the following year. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1906 and to the Pennsylvania bar in 1908. In the latter year he commenced the practice of law in the office of U. P. Rossiter in Erie, Pa. Remaining in that city until the close of his life, he conducted a law partnership with Leslie Peck for several years and in 1916 established the firm of Firman, Blass & Nagorski, with C. Arthur Blass and Francis T. Nagorski. He was later associated with Timothy J. Mahoney until 1934 and with Bernard T. Foley until 1941. He was senior member of the firm of

Firman and Knox, with William W. Knox, from 1942 until his death. Wayne A. Gleeten was also associated with the firm after 1943 and Conrad A. Pearson after 1949. This firm engaged in a general practice of corporation, tax, probate, insurance, real estate, and interstate commerce law. Among the businesses for which the firm was counsel were the Lyons Transportation Co., Worster Motor Lines, Inc., Record Publishing Co., First National Bank of North East (Pa.), Pacific Fire Insurance Company, and the Gem Broadcasting Co. Firman was co-counsel for the successful parties in Kissell v. Motor Transit Lines, Inc. (357 Pa. 204; 53 A2d 593), which established the principle that a certificated common carrier by motor vehicle must be responsible for the negligence of operators of leased equipment operated under the carrier's franchise. He was also counsel in the case of Fuller v. Palazzolo (329 Pa. 93; 197A 225), which laid down the rule that the owner of a semi-trailer was not liable for the negligence of the operator of the truck tractor pulling it. For many years Firman was greatly interested in governmental, civic, and school affairs in Pennsylvania. During 1915-19 he was district attorney of Erie County. For more than thirty-five years he was solicitor for the Harborcreek Township School District, and for more than twenty years he was solicitor for the Borough of North East, Pa. He was an active supporter of various kinds of legislation to assist schools, roads, and other state and community improvements, and he helped many schools with their financial and legal problems. He served as president of the Erie County Motor Club duri..g 1933-36, as vice-president of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation from 1944 to 1955, and as a director of the American Automobile Association from 1946 to 1955. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania and Erie County bar associations, Pennsylvania State and Erie County boroughs associations, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, Loyal Order of Moose, IOOF, Knights of Pythias, and the Motor, Yacht, and Maennerchor clubs of Erie. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Harborcreek, which he served as a trustee for many years. A Republican in politics, he was county chairman of his party in 1916, Republican nominee for Congress in 1920, and alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1928. He enjoyed farming. He was married in Harborcreek, Pa., Dec. 6, 1906, to Mary, daughter of William Henry Allen of that place, a merchant, and had three children: William Allen, Robert James, and Dorcas (died in infancy). Robert J. Firman died in Erie, Pa., May 25, 1955.

SOLLEY, Fred Palmer, physician, was born in Newark, N.J., Oct. 10, 1866, son of John Beach and Frances Mead (Hedden) Solley and brother of John B. Solley (q.v. for ancestry). His father was a merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Orange, N.J., Fred P. Solley was graduated B.A. in 1888 and Ph.D. in 1889 at Yale University and M.D. at Columbia University in 1892. He did special work in internal medicine in Heidelberg, Germany, Vienna, Austria, and Paris, France, during 1892-93 and 1895-96, and served an internship at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, in 1893-94. In 1896 he established a private medical practice in New York city, where he practiced until his retirement in 1948, specializing in internal medicine. He was attending physician in the out-patient department at St. Luke's Hospital from 1897 until 1901; assistant in clinical pathology at Presbyterian Hospital from 1900 to 1910 and attending physician in the out-patient department of that institution from 1906 to 1911; and attending physician at Knickerbocker Hospital from 1920 until 1935, all in New York city. He was also consulting physician to the Southampton (N.Y.) Hospital from 1920 until the close of his life. Solley served as a tutor in medicine at Columbia University from 1901 to 1905 and as an instructor from the latter year until 1911. He was the author of "Malarial Fever in New York" (1905). A fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, he was also a member of the American, New York State, and Greater New York medical associations, the Medical Society of New York County (N.Y.), American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Tuberculosis Association, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New Haven Colony Historical Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Chi Delta Theta, Phi Beta Kappa, the Century Association, and the University Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Genealogy, history, and biology were among his special interests. Solley was married in New York city, Jan. 1, 1895, to Mary Houston,

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Fred P. Dolley

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ARTHUR J. SWEET

daughter of Robert Folger Westcott of that city, a transportation executive, and had four children: Frederick Westcott; Theodore Houston; Margaret, who married George Marshall Durant; and Robert Folger. He died in New York city, Sept. 7, 1950.

SWEET, Arthur Jacob, merchant, was born in Capulia, Minsk, Russia, Aug. 24, 1895, son of Samuel and Bella (Rosen) Sweet. Arthur J. Sweet received the equivalent of a high school education in Russia and at the age of eleven began teaching Hebrew in his native city. In 1909 he came to the United States and found employment in a shoe factory in Madison, Wis., where he continued his education in night school. After working for some five years in the shoe factory, he entered the retail produce business. At the beginning he purchased watermelons and a few potatoes in Chicago produce markets and peddled them in Madison. From this humble beginning he slowly built up a wholesale fresh produce business, branches of which were opened in Janesville in 1934 and in La Crosse in 1937. The branches were incorporated but he retained single proprietorship of the Madison business until the close of his life. In religion he was of the Conservative Jewish faith. He played a prominent role in the building of a new synagogue in Madison, and in 1951-52 he was president of the Beth Israel Center in that city. His chief recreations were gardening and fishing, and he was interested in various major spectator sports. Sweet was married in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1920, to Sara, daughter of Max Stern of that city, a rabbi and merchant, and had four children: Robert Jerome; Phyllis Elaine, who married Irving R. Raznikov; Muriel Joyce, who married Royal Rotter; and Sheldon William. His death occurred in Miami Beach. Fla., Mar. 17, 1953.

MILLER, Christopher Chaffe, naval officer, was born in Minden, La., Aug. 16, 1897, son of Robert Hyneman and Treeby (Chaffe) Miller. His father was a banker and insurance man. After receiving his education in public schools of his native town and at Wilmer and Chew Preparatory School, Annapolis, Md., Christopher C. Miller was graduated in 1917 at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis. He was commissioned ensign, U.S. Navy, in 1917, and subsequently advanced in rank to captain. In 1949 he was transferred to the retired list with the rank of rear admiral, on the basis of his combat awards. His active service began during the First World War, when he served as a junior officer on board the USS "Wisconsin" from July, 1917, until September, 1919, including service in the Atlantic war zone from June, 1918, until after the Armistice. He then had duty successively aboard the USS "Wickes," USS "John Francis Burns," and USS "Huron." From April to September, 1922, he served as executive officer of the USS "Hart," and for ten months thereafter was attached to the USS "Smith Thompson." Upon the completion of six years of sea duty, he reported in July, 1923, to the Receiving Ship, San Francisco, Calif. From October, 1923, to August, 1925, he was recruiting officer at the Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La. In September, 1925, he joined the USS "John D. Edwards" (DD 216), and served as executive officer during the Second Nicaraguan Campaign, until March, 1928. In June of that year he returned to Annapolis for a year's instruction at the Naval Postgraduate School, and during the period July, 1929, until August, 1930, continued instruction (junior course) at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and at the Ford Instrument Co. In August, 1930, he joined the USS "Oklahoma," serving as assistant gunnery officer until May, 1933, after which he again returned to Annapolis, this time for a three-year tour of duty as an instructor in ordnance at the Naval Postgraduate School. Miller rejoined the USS "Oklahoma" in June, 1936, and after serving as gunnery officer for a year, he had duty from May, 1937, to June, 1939, as gunnery officer and operations officer on the staff of Commander Destroyers, Battle Force. He then served for two years in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, U.S. Navy Department, Washington, D.C. In July, 1941, he was designated commander of Mine Squadron 7, and was serving in that command when the United States entered the Second World War. Detached in July, 1942, he reported for another period of duty with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, serving as assistant director for mine warfare from July, 1942, to June, 1944. Afterward ordered to duty in command of the USS "Mobile," he participated from the last-named month through December, 1944, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the Marianas, Western Carolines, Leyte, and Luzon operations. He continued duty as commanding officer of the cruiser "Mobile" during the last year of the war, participating in March and April, 1945, in the invasion and capture

of the enemy-held island of Okinawa. In all, the USS "Mobile" was involved in eleven major operations in the Pacific while under Miller's command. In September, 1945, he was designated commander of the Boston Group, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, and served in that capacity until his retirement became effective in June, 1949. After his retirement, Miller enrolled at the University of California, where he secured his teaching credentials. He then served as business manager of the International Conference on Agricultural and Cooperative Credit, held at the University of California and conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Department of State. After this assignment, he was a staff member of the business administration section of the University of California until the time of his death. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal and the Legion of Merit. Miller held membership in the Naval Academy Athletic Association, the Retired Officers Association, and the Mira Vista (Calif.) Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf was his favorite recreation. He

was married in New York city, Mar. 2, 1946, to Catherine Margaret, daughter of Eugene Francis McCabe of Titusville, Pa., a public-utility owner. Christopher C. Miller died without issue in Berkeley, Calif., Apr. 19, 1955.

COHN, Saul, business executive and lawyer, was born in New York city, Aug. 29, 1885, son of Isidor and Bessie (Sussman) Cohn. After attending public grade school in Newark, N.J., Saul Cohn began working at the age of twelve. He then studied at home in the evenings to pass the New York regents examinations, and later he was an evening student at a Newark business school. During 1903-06 he studied law under the preceptorship of Patrick J. Dolan and Michael J. Tansey, of Newark. Meanwhile, he worked as a Wall Street messenger in New York city, was employed by the Watts-Campbell Co., Newark, earned his tuition serving as a janitor while attending business school, and taught English to immigrants, having been qualified for that work by the City of Newark. Admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1906 he practiced law in Newark from that year until 1929, for part of that time in association with his brother, Joseph E. Cohn. Prior to 1925 he organized the Manufacturers, American, Fourth Ward, Provident, and the Concrete building and loan associations in Newark, and served them as general counsel from their inception until 1929. In 1925 the Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, began a program of buying other banks or organizing new banks in anticipation of permission to operate a branch system. One of these was the Citizens National Bank Trust Co., Newark, which Cohn served as general counsel, a director, member of the executive committee, and vice-president until 1927. In that year he organized the United States Trust Co., Newark, of which he became general counsel, a director, member of the executive committee, and vice-president. In 1927 also, he organized the United States Realty & Investment Co., which was a consolidation of a number of pre-existing real estate corporations, and of this company, too, he was general counsel, a director, member of the executive committee, and vice-president. A year later he organized the United States Securities Investment Corp., which he also served in the four capacities aforementioned until 1935. In 1925 he became counsel, a director, member of the executive committee, and vice-president of the United States Mortgage & Title Guaranty Company of New Jersey, and in 1929 he arranged for the merger of that company and the Mortgage Guaranty Co. and the organization of the Bankers Bond & Mortgage Company of New York. He also organized the Bankers Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Company of America, merging with it the Newark and New York companies and the Bankers Bond & Mortgage Co., Philadelphia, Pa. He served as president of the bond and mortgage companies, except for the one in Philadelphia, until 1935 and continued as a director of all of them until the close of his life. Meanwhile, during 1925-29 he was general counsel, a director, and secretary of the City Stores Co., New York city. On that company's reorganization in 1931 he became executive vice-president, a voting trustee, a director, and member of the executive committee, and in 1935 he was elected president and in 1950 vice-chairman of the board, maintaining the last-named position until his death. In 1935 he became a director and member of the executive committees of its subsidiary department stores, Lit Bros., Philadelphia; Maison Blanche Co., New Orleans, La.; Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; B. Lowenstein & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; and Kaufman Straus Co., Louisville, Ky. With annual sales at approximately $35,000,000 and some 7000 employees in 1935 when he became president, the enterprise had annual sales of $182,303,340 and 14,400 employees when he left that office. During his presidency, the City Stores Co. added to its holdings the R. H. White Co., Boston, in 1944; Oppenheim Collins & Co., Inc., New York city, in 1945; Richard Store Co., Miami, Fla., in 1946; and Franklin Simon & Co., Inc., New York city, in 1949. By 1950 some thirty-five stores were being operated through subsidiaries. After the Second World War Cohn was one of a group of important department store chain principals to found Affiliated Retailers, Inc., to serve as a cooperative for research and super-resident buying, and he became chairman of its executive committee. At his death Cohn was vice-chairman and a director of the City Stores Mercantile Co. and a director and member of the executive committee of the other City Stores subsidiaries. Additionally, he served at various times as president of the Greyling Realty Co. and the Consolidated Mortgage Corp. and as a director and member of the executive committee of Hearn Department Stores, Inc., and of the Loft Candy Corp. Cohn was the author of articles in the field of merchandising and finance that appeared in leading newspapers and journals. He was a director of Yeshiva College and was active in civic affairs in Newark. He was chairman of the Jewish participation in the city's Community Chest from 1919 to 1929, a delegate to the Conference of Jewish Charities from 1920 to 1930, and a director of Beth Israel Hospital during 1920-30. He served as a president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and was also a member of the American and New Jersey State bar associations, the Essex County (N.J.) Lawyers Association, the Masonic order, BPOE, The Lambs and the Kiwanis, Empire State, and National Democratic clubs of New York city, and the Carteret Book Club of Newark. In religion, he was of the Jewish faith. Traveling and book collecting were among his special interests. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Mar. 8, 1908, to Sadie L., daughter of Israel A. Sive, and had a son, Leonard Henry. Saul Cohn died in Newark, N.J., June 4, 1954.

McNAMARA, John Michael, bishop, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15, 1878, son of Michael and Margaret (McNealey) McNamara. After attending parochial schools of his native city, John M. McNamara was graduated A.B. in 1897 at Loyola College in Baltimore and S.T.B. in 1902 at St. Mary's University in that city. He was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church in the latter year by James Cardinal Gibbons (q.v.), following preparatory studies at St. Mary's University and Seminary. His early parochial assignments included seven Maryland churches, in Chestertown, Rock Hall, Benedict, Solomons, Baltimore, Bradshaw, and Abingdon. In 1911 he went to Washington, D.C., and was active in religious and community work there and in Maryland for the remainder of his fifty-eight years as a priest. He served as assistant at St. Patrick's Church during 1911-20 and in the latter year organized St. Gabriel's Parish, with which he was associated thereafter until the close of his life. His first church was a remodeled Knights of Columbus cantonment hut used during the First World War. By 1930 a structure in Gothic style had been completed. He was appointed auxiliary bishop of Baltimore in 1927 and in the following year was consecrated and received the title of bishop of Eumenia in Asia Minor. In 1929 he was named vicar general of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, at the same time remaining pastor of St. Gabriel's Church. His assignment as auxiliary bishop to Patrick A. O'Boyle, archbishop of Washington, became effective upon the establishment of Washington as a separate archdiocese in 1947; he continued in that capacity until the close of his life. As bishop, he ordained more than 2000 priests, many of whom studied at the Catholic Uni-

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William P Craig

versity of America, located in Washington. He was well known to American Catholics as one of the principal proponents of canonization for Elizabeth Ann Seton (q.v.), founder of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in this country. Mother Seton died in 1821. Partly as a result of his efforts she was declared Venerable by the Holy See in December, 1959. McNamara was the recipient of honorary degrees from Georgetown University, the University of Notre Dame, Gonzaga College, and Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. John M. McNamara died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 26, 1960.

CREAGER, William Pitcher, hydraulic engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21, 1878, son of Noble Harwood and Mary Neal (Pitcher) Creager. His father was a manufacturer. William P. Creager received his preliminary education in the Baltimore public schools, attended Baltimore City College, and was graduated C.E. in 1901 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He began his professional career in the same year as provincial supervisor for the Philippine government, stationed at Tarlac and Pampanga in the Philippine Islands. Returning to this country in 1904, he worked as a designer on the construction of the New York State Barge Canal during 1904-06. From 1906 to 1922 he was associated with the J. G. White Engineering Corp., New York city, later in this period being chief engineer of hydraulic structures. In the latter year he left his position with the engineering firm to become vice-president and chief engineer of the Power Corporation of New York, and he later served in the same capacities for Northern New York Utilities, Inc., Watertown, N.Y. From 1930 until the close of his life he was engaged in practice as a consulting engineer in Buffalo, N.Y. For several years he was associated with Newell Nussbaumer in the firm of Creager & Nussbaumer, consulting engineers of Buffalo, and in that connection he was consultant on the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works at Lewiston, N.Y., a flood control project constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers near Elkins, W.Va., and the Pilot Knob Hydroelectric Power Plant of the Imperial Valley Irrigation District in California. After 1933 he served as a consulting engineer to the Aluminum Company of America, the Niagara Hudson System, Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., and some thirty other public utility corporations. He was also frequently called upon as a consultant to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Valley Authority, the U.S. Reclamation Service, Los Angeles (Calif.) Flood Control Authority, and the U.S. Office of Production Management. Prior to beginning practice as a consulting engineer he participated in the design of twenty-six hydroelectric power systems and in the construction of fifteen such systems, worked on the design of thirty-eight earth and concrete dams, and made preliminary designs, estimates, and financial reports on over 200 hydroelectric and water supply projects, his studies involving property located in thirty-five states of this country and in Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Haiti, the Philippine Islands, Portugal, Turkey, and the U.S.S.R. As a consulting engineer he advised on all features of the San Gabriel No. 1 Dam, at the time of its construction in the late 1930's the highest of its type in the world, for the Los Angeles Flood Control District; Possum Kingdom Dam, Texas, for the Brazos River Flood Control District; El Azucar Dam, Mexico, for the Mexican Commission of Irrigation; Keystone Dam, Nebraska, for the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District; Mahoning, Tionesta, Crooked Creek, and Red Bank dams, Pennsylvania, for the Pittsburgh Flood Control District; Panther Mountain Dam, New York, for the Black River Regulating District; Denison Dam, Texas, for the Red River Regulating District; Arkport and Whitney Point dams, New York, for the Binghamton Flood Control District; Hansen, Santa Fe, and Whittier Narrows dams, California, for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area; and Prado Dam, California, for the Orange County Flood Control District. Creager was consultant on the majority of flood control and irrigation projects handled by the U.S. Army during the 1930's and was general consultant on hydrology to the chief of army engineers. He often appeared as an expert witness in cases involving engineering questions. He contributed a number of articles to the technical journals and was the author of "Engineering for Dams" (1917, 2d ed. 1929), which was later superseded by the three-volume "Engineering for Dams" (1945), of which he was co-author with Joel D. Justin and Julian Hinds. He was also co-author with Hinds of "Hydroelectric Handbook" (1927, 2d ed. 1950), recognized as one of the authoritative standard works on water power development. He contributed the chapter on dams to Hool and Kinney's "Reinforced Concrete and Masonry Structures" and was co-author of the sections on dams and hydroelectric power in R. W. Abett's "American Civil Engineering Practice." Creager was also an associate editor of and a contributor to "Pender's Handbook for Electrical Engineers," "Structural Engineers Handbook Library," and "Kent's Mechanical Engineers Handbook." For many years he served on various committees of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was a member of the committee on floods, a member of the executive committee of the soil mechanics and foundations division, and chairman of the executive committee of the power division and of the committees on soil mechanics bibliography, seepage and erosion, earth dams, uplift under dams, and valuation of power plants. He also was a member of the committee on hydraulic power of the Edison Electric Institute. His many years of experience in the design and construction of public projects led to his appointment as an advisory member of the United States Committee of the International Commission on Large Dams. Creager was a technical contributor to the 4th World Power Congress held in England in 1950 and was a representative of that congress to the 2d International Congress on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. He served as a trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute during 1931-32 and for many years was a member of the Advanced Engineering Council of Princeton University. During the First World War he volunteered for service and was assigned to civilian duty at government-operated nitrate plants in Alabama. After the war he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army Engineers Corps Reserve, and he continued in this rank until his retirement from the reserve in 1953. During the Second World War he served as a member of the Buffalo War Council and was deputy commander of the Buffalo Office of Civilian Protection. Creager was the recipient of an honorary D.Eng. degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1951. He was an honorary life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, National Society of Professional Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, American Water Works Association, International Association for Hydraulic Structures Research, American Institute of Hydraulic Research, International Congress on Soil Mechanics, American Concrete Institute, American Geophysical Union, Seismological Society of America, Engineering Society of Buffalo, Buffalo and Erie County (N.Y.) Planning Association, Sigma Xi, Theta Xi, and the Saturn and Wanakah Country clubs of Buffalo. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a Republican. Golf and bridge were his favorite recreations and he enjoyed reading.

He was married in Troy, N.Y., Apr. 9, 1904, to Margaret, daughter of William H. Burns of that city, a merchant, and had a daughter, Elizabeth Mary, who married James Clement Johnston. Creager died in Buffalo, N.Y., Apr. 4, 1953.

HOFFSES, Granville Ernest, physician, was born in Damariscotta, Maine, Dec. 27, 1872, son of Gorham and Olive (Stetson) Hoffses. His father owned and operated a large farm, among other enterprises. After receiving his preliminary education in Damariscotta and at Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Maine, Granville E. Hoffses was graduated at the Castine (Maine) Normal School and later studied homeopathy at Boston University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1898. Meanwhile, prior to beginning his medical studies he taught in rural schools in Lincoln County, Maine. He served an internship at North End Dispensary, Boston. From 1898 to 1914 he practiced his profession in East Dedham, Mass., where he was a member of the staff of Forest Hills Hospital. He then engaged in cattle raising on his

farm in Damariscotta, Maine. After a year, however, in order to relieve the shortage of physicians caused by the First World War, he resumed medical practice in Manchester, N.H. He retired in 1952, having practiced medicine for over fifty years. While in East Dedham and later in New Hampshire he served as medical adviser to a number of railroads. In the early years of his practice he did some surgery at Forest Hills Hospital and achieved considerable success in treating nervous disorders and in the field of internal medicine. He carried on some experimentation with regard to the treatment of poliomyelitis and respiratory diseases and was particularly successful in fighting the great influenza epidemic that followed the First World War. In later years he limited his practice to cardiology and to the treatment of cardiovascular disease. At one time he studied under the noted heart specialist, Paul Dudley White. Hoffses was especially interested in the treatment of rheumatic heart disease in children. He was one of the first physicians to work with electrocardiography in the area north of Boston and in the course of his practice gained a reputation as one of the outstanding heart specialists in that part of the country. He was a member of the medical staff of and a consultant to Elliot and Balch hospitals in Manchester and the Hillsborough County Hospital, Grasmere, N.H., and was a consultant to the New Hampshire Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Concord, N.H. He conducted heart clinics in various parts of New Hampshire and worked in consultation with doctors all over the state in diagnosis of heart ailments. While a resident in East Dedham he was a member of the school committee of that community. During the Second World War he served as a medical examiner for a draft board in Manchester and received a citation for his work in connection with the medical division of the Office ot Civil Defense in that city. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the New Hampshire, Hillsborough County, and Manchester (pres. 1932) medical societies, New England Heart Association, and the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner, Knight Templar), and an honorary member of the Manchester Kiwanis Club. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Methodist Church, Manchester, which he served as a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening, music, and the study of birds were his favorite leisure-time activities. He was married in Saxonville, Mass., June 14, 1898, to Effie Mabel, daughter of Daniel W. Houghton of Athol, Mass., a foundry owner, and had two daughters: Ruth Houghton, who married Elliott Edgar Grover, and Barbara Sterling, who married Philip Shaw Barton. His death occurred in Manchester, N.H., June 27, 1956.

THORNTON, George Douglass, manufacturer, was born in Evansville, Ind., July 24, 1874, son of Thomas Volney and Annie (Nance) Thornton, grandson of George Abram and Mary (Braxton) Thornton, great-grandson of Henry Presley and Martha (Ward) Thornton, and great-great-grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Robertson) Thornton. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from Northern Ireland in 1773 and settled in Bourbon County, Ky. His father was a business executive. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Bedford, Ind., George D. Thornton attended Centre College, Danville, Ky., during 1891-92. He then began his career as a bookkeeper with the Bedford (Ind.) Steam Stone Works. He continued with that company until 1897, when he joined Perry Smith in forming the Smith & Thornton Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., for the manufacture of cream separators. The firm was sold in 1901. In 1897 he had become secretary of the Puritan Bed Spring Co., Indianapolis, and from 1907 to 1948 he served as salesman for the company. He then purchased the business and was sole owner and president of the firm until his retirement in 1952. Meanwhile, in 1937 he organized the National Cushion Spring Co., Indianapolis, and continued as its owner until 1952, when he sold that business. Two years after his retirement, Thornton returned to the business world and served until his death as president of the Organic Earth Co., Anderson, Ind., which had been organized to sell the extremely fertile earth acquired from a bog near Anderson. A participant in civic affairs, he was secretary and later chairman of the Marion County (Ind.) Charity and Correction Association from 1925 to 1932, and was an active worker in the YMCA. Thornton was a member of the National Bedding Association, Indiana Manufacturers Association, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Citizen's Historical Association of Indianapolis, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order (32d degree), BPOE, Phi Delta Theta, and the Hillcrest Country and Columbia clubs of Indianapolis. An elder of the Irvington Presbyterian Church, Indian-

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apolis, he was also chairman of the building commission when the new church was erected, and taught a boys' Sunday-school class. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf was Thornton's chief recreation, and he made a hobby of philately. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., May 27, 1908, to Florence, daughter of Emory Baxter of Washington, D.C., a merchant. George D. Thornton died without issue Aug. 30, 1958.

McAVOY, Thomas Bell, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 3, 1881, son of Thomas Bell and Rachel (Creighton) McAvoy. After attending public schools in his native city, Thomas B. McAvoy began work at the age of sixteen with the McAvoy Vitrified Brick Co., Perkiomen Junction, Pa., a firm founded by his father in 1895. When his father died in 1918, the son took over the management of the firm as president and continued in that office until the close of his life. The company supplied the brick for the U.S. Army Hospital, Valley Forge, Pa., and for the U.S. Veterans Administration hospitals in Philadelphia, as well as for the paving of Chestnut and Walnut streets in that city. He became a director of the Phoenixville (Pa.) Trust Co. in 1930 and was vice-president of that institution from 1933 until the close of his life. A Republican in politics, McAvoy served as the political leader of Schuylkill Township for the twenty-five years prior to his death. He was a county commissioner in Chester County, Pa., during 1932-36. He was a member of the Masonic order and the Country and Rotary clubs of Phoenixville. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Shooting and playing golf were his chief recreations. He was married in Philadelphia, Apr. 9, 1901, to Harriet, daughter of Peter Lewis Destler of that city, a cooper, and had five children: Thomas Bell; Martha Harriet, who married Shane Hastings King; John Creighton; Donald Ross; and Rachel Creighton. Thomas B. McAvoy died in Phoenixville, Pa., Mar. 25, 1955.

MERRILL, Dana True, army officer, was born in East Auburn, Maine, Oct. 15, 1876, son of Daniel Cummings and Mary Adelaide (Noyes) Merrill and twin brother of Elmer D. Merrill (q.v. for ancestry). His father was a farmer. After he had completed his preliminary education at public schools in his native town, Dana T. Merrill attended the University of Maine, where he was graduated B.S. in 1898. In that year he enlisted as a private in Co. H, 1st Maine Volunteer Infantry, U.S. Army. Commissioned 2d lieutenant later in the same year, he continued in the U.S. Army and was advanced through the grades to the rank of brigadier general in 1934. His active career as an infantry officer began in 1899 during the Spanish-American War, when he was assigned to the 12th Regiment, U.S. Army Infantry. He served with this unit in the Philippine Islands from that year until 1902. During 1903-05 he was on recruiting duty in Parkersburg, W.Va., and from 1905 to 1907 he served with the 7th Infantry Regiment at Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. During the next two years he was stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., where he was graduated at the Army School of the Line in 1908 and at the Army Staff College in 1909. After two years with the 28th Infantry in Ft. Snelling, Minn., he was assigned to duty at the Militia Bureau, Washington, D.C., during 1911-12. Transferred to the 10th Infantry in the latter year, he served with that regiment at Las Cascadas in the Panama Canal Zone until 1916. While en route to join the 3d Infantry in the United States in 1916, he was transferred to duty with the 1st Officers' Training Camps, San Antonio, Tex. Later in the year he was again detailed to duty with the Militia Bureau in Washing, D.C., and he subsequently served on the General Staff, to which he was attached until August, 1917, when he was named chief of staff of the 37th Division, with which he served during the remainder of the First World War. He was with the division during its organization and training at Camp Sheridan, Ala., and its combat operations with the AEF in France and Belgium, where it participated in such actions as the fighting around Baccarat, the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, the St. Mihiel and Ypres-Lys offensives, and the fighting on the Lys-Escaut front. His energy and ability were credited with having been substantially instrumental in the success of the Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys offensives. Following the signing of the Armistice he attended the Army War College, where he was graduated in 1920. During the next four years he was on duty with the General Staff, Supply Division, at the War Department in Washington, D.C., and from 1924 to 1926 he was in command of the 10th Infantry at Ft. Thomas, Ky. Thereafter until 1930 he was stationed in Hawaii, attached to the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Army, and from 1930 to 1933 he was attached to the same agency in

Washington, D.C. In the latter year he was again ordered to the command of the 10th Infantry at Ft. Thomas, Ky., and in 1935 he assumed command of the 12th Infantry Brigade at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. During this assignment he was also in charge of some fifty Civilian Conservation Corps camps in a district covering Illinois and Wisconsin. During 1937-38 he commanded the Washington Provisional Brigade, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. His final years of military service were spent with the 10th Infantry Brigade, which he commanded at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from December, 1938, until his retirement in the rank of brigadier general in October, 1940. During the Second World War he was civil defense coordinator for the Greater Cincinnati (Ohio) area. His decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States and the Belgian Cross of War, and he was made an officer in the French Legion of Honor and the Belgian Order of Leopold. He was a member of the Masonic order, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, the Highland Country Club of Fort Thomas, Ky., and

the Army and Navy and Columbia Country clubs of Washington, D.C. Golf, hunting, and fishing were his chief recreations. He was married in Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 21, 1903, to Edith Claire, daughter of Edward Payson Ferry of Park City, Utah, a mine operator and lumberman, and had three children: Harwood Ferry, Dana Noyes, and Virginia True. He died in Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 3, 1957.

BALDWIN, S[amuel] Prentiss, ornithologist, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1868, son of Charles Candee and Caroline Sophia (Prentiss) Baldwin. His first paternal American ancestor was Sylvester Baldwin, who came to this country from England in 1638 and settled in Massachusetts. From Sylvester and his wife, Sarah Bryan, the descent was through Richard and Elizabeth Alsop, Barnabas and Mary ———, Sylvanus and Mary French, Charles and Susannah Hine, and Seymour Wesley and Mary Candee, the grandparents of S. Prentiss Baldwin. His father, a judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals of Ohio, was widely known as a writer on archaeology and general science. The son was graduated A.B. in 1892 and A.M. in 1894 at Dartmouth College and prepared for the legal profession at Western Reserve University, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1894. Admitted to the Ohio bar in the latter year, he practiced his profession in Cleveland, first in association with H. Clark Ford in the firm of Ford & Baldwin, which became Ford, Henry, Baldwin & McGraw in 1896. He withdrew from the practice of law in 1900, because of ill health, and thereafter engaged in business. He was president and later chairman of the board of the Williamson Co., Cleveland, until the close of his life. This company, which had been established prior to 1880, engaged in the development of real estate in downtown Cleveland. In 1900 it completed the Williamson Building, at that time the tallest in Cleveland, and in 1908 it purchased the New Amsterdam Hotel, Cleveland, which was later greatly enlarged. Baldwin also served as president of the New Amsterdam Co., which administered the hotel, from 1916 until his death. The sciences, however, had from his earliest years been the predominant interest in his life, and in 1886 he had served as assistant to George F. Wright (q.v.) on expeditions to explore the Muir Glacier in Alaska and the Snake River Valley between Yellowstone National Park and Oregon. In another season he went with Wright to study glacier geology in Europe. His researches in glacial topography of the Lake Champlain region in New York were the basis of his work for the master's degree at Dartmouth College. In 1893 he spent a year in New Mexico, partly for reasons of health, and while engaged in reading law he made a geological survey of the northeastern part of that territory. A later resurvey of this region found little to be changed in his work. Through all these experiences, however, his primary interest was in ornithology, a subject to which he devoted constant attention in the intervals allowed by his other occupations. About 1914 he became interested in the newly devised practice of banding wild birds by circling their legs with numbered aluminum bands, so that they could later be identified at any time or place, thus furnishing data on their wanderings, migration, and longevity. Baldwin undertook to conduct such investigations on his farm at Gates Mills, Ohio, and at Thomasville, Ga. He devised and put into operation a method of trapping and releasing many banded adult birds. This practice had demonstrated such importance by 1920 that it was officially approved by the Bureau of Biological Survey, then part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the bureau assumed the responsibility for organizing this work in the United States, since the information obtained about the movements of banded birds would be of great value in the administration of the new treaty for the protection of migratory birds. It became the clearing house for the registration of the returned aluminum bands that began to flow in from all parts of the country. As a result of this movement, the Inland, Eastern, Northeastern, and Western Bird-Banding associations were established. These four associations, of which Baldwin was honorary president from 1930 until his death, covered the North American continent with their activities and rendered all needed assistance to volunteer bird-banders. After the close of the First World War Baldwin devoted practically all of his time to developing the laboratory study of wild birds at his Gates Mills farm, which became known as the Baldwin Bird Research Laboratory. He employed several assistant naturalists and in the course of his ornithological research discovered numerous interesting details concerning the biology, physiology, and life history of wild birds, with particular attention to the house wren, which resided in large numbers on the Baldwin and adjoining estates. It was established, for example, that many birds do not mate for life, but, on the contrary, change mates between seasons and even between broods in the same season. Hundred of birds, old and young, were examined and intensively studied each year, establishing the further fact that not more than one-third of the banded individuals returned to nest in the same locality in two successive seasons. His most outstanding contribution probably lay in the study of the body temperature of birds. This was systematically pursued at the Baldwin laboratory for many years, particularly with reference to the house wren. This work was at first conducted by the use of suitable glass thermometers inserted into the gullet of the live bird, but later a thermocouple consisting of two slender wires of different metals, joined at one end and in circuit with the galvanometric reading scale at the other, was substituted with better results. This use of the thermocouple was suggested by Baldwin's nephew, C. Baldwin Sawyer, in 1926, and the equipment was provided by the Brush Laboratories, Cleveland. Temperature observations throughout the period of incubation were made by use of a similar instrument, in which the two fine wires of the thermocouple were laid across the top of the eggs of a free-nesting bird and connected by a cable to a recording galvanometric instrument in the laboratory. This produced an accurate record of all temperature changes, traced by the pen attachment on a moving sheet of graph paper. Such observations were valuable in furnishing a complete history of the young bird from the egg to its first flight. A further refinement of the study was accomplished by the use of another instrument that recorded in the laboratory the movements of the parent birds in feeding and tending their young in nest houses. This instrument used a series of electrical contacts to measure and record the slight movements of the perches that had to be touched by the parent birds on entering or leaving the nest house. Measurement of the rate of metabolism or heat production in adult birds had just been started at the time of Baldwin's death. Another study that was begun well prior to his death was the study of the heartbeat in birds. In addition to other means, extensive use was made of photography, resulting in hundreds of pictures of the daily life of birds and thousands of feet of motion-picture film portraying all phases of their behavior. In association with Bradley M. Patten, Baldwin devised an apparatus for taking motion pictures through the microscope, by which it was possible to photograph the living embryo in the egg from the beginning of the first heartbeat and circulation of the blood to the time of hatching, and thus to study the development of the bird within the egg. This instrument was among the first of its type to be used in

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this country. In the course of his ornithological research, Baldwin gained a reputation as the outstanding authority on the house wren, his particular field of interest. As a result of his years of study of this species, more came to be known about the house wren than any other free-nesting bird. It was largely as a result of his work that the Ohio house wren was recognized as a distinct subspecies; in acknowledgment of his contribution, it was named Troglodytes aedon baldwini. He was also instrumental in securing protective legislation for nearly all species of hawks and owls in Ohio, and in 1923 he aided in the organization of the quail investigation in Georgia for a complete study of that gamebird. Baldwin was the author of some twenty-seven papers contributed to the scientific journals, including "Bird Banding by Means of Systematic Trapping" (Abstr. Proc. Linn. Soc. New York, 1919), "The Marriage Relations of the House Wren" (The Auk, 1921), "Attentiveness and Inattentiveness in the Nesting Behavior of the House Wren" (with S. Charles Kendeigh, ibid., 1927), "Nesting and Local Distribution of the House Wren" (with W. Wedgwood Bowen, ibid., 1928), "Development of Temperature Control in Nestling House Wrens" (with Kendeigh, Amer. Nat., 1928), and "The Mechanical Recording of the Nesting Activities of Birds" (with Kendeigh, The Auk, 1930). His paper, "Physiology of the Temperature of Birds" (with Kendeigh, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., 1932), involved more than 50,000 separate determinations of bird temperature. Baldwin also lectured widely on ornithology and served as research associate in biology at Western Reserve University during 1934-38. He was the recipient of an honorary D.Sc. degree from Dartmouth College in 1932. In 1940 a 64-acre tract of wooded land in Gates Mills was deeded to that community by his wife as a bird sanctuary in his memory. Baldwin served as a trustee of the Western Reserve Historical Society from 1907 until his death and of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History from 1923 until his death. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Geological Society of America, American Ornithologists' Union, and the Ohio Academy of Science, and a member of the American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Zoologists, British Ornithologists' Union, Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft, Australasian Ornithological Union, Ecological Society of America, American Genetic Association, the Cooper and Wilson ornithological clubs, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Union and Chagrin Valley Hunt clubs of Cleveland. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 15, 1898, to Lillian Converse, daughter of Leonard Hanna of Cleveland, a financier. S. Prentiss Baldwin died without issue in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1938.

EDGELL, George Harold, museum director, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 4, 1887, son of George Stephen and Isabella Wallace (Corbin) Edgell. His first paternal American ancestor was William Edgell, who came to this country from England in the first quarter of the 18th century, settling first at Woburn and later at Lexington, Mass. From William and his wife, Elizabeth Norman, the descent was through John and Rebecca Winship, Abel and Susannah Holden, and Stephen Madison and Louise Chamberlain, who were the grandparents of George H. Edgell. His maternal grandfather was Austin Corbin (q.v.), financier. His father was a steel manufacturer and a banker. The son received his preparatory education at the Cutler School in New York city and was graduated B.A. at Harvard University in 1909 (Ph.D. 1913). During 1910-12 he was a fellow at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Italy (later part of the American Academy in Rome). Meanwhile, during 1909-10 he had been an assistant in fine arts at Harvard University, and upon his return from Italy he became an instructor at the university. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1914, associate professor in 1922, and professor in 1925. He was also made dean of the faculty of architecture and chairman of the council of the School of Architecture and City Planning in 1922. He resigned his posts at Harvard in 1935, having in 1934 been made curator of paintings at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a post he occupied for four years. In 1935 he was additionally named director of the museum, and he continued in that position until the close of his life. As director Edgell attempted to acquire only the most distinguished objects of their kinds, feeling that quality rather than quantity was the most important desideratum in a great collection. He encouraged his staff not only to acquire great works but also to study the vast collections of the museum with a view to scholarly publication of the material housed therein, and he added several brilliant specialists to the staff. Perhaps his most important and far-reaching accomplishment was to extend the educational purposes of the museum. This consisted partly in expanding the museum's educational activities outside the building and partly in encouraging more people to come to the museum for instruction and information. He made it the museum's policy to answer questions not only from visitors but also from those who wrote for enlightenment on some point in connection with a work of art. His belief was always that one of the chief services of a great museum should be to freely give out such information. Edgell was lecturer at the Archaeological Institute of America in 1916-17 and at the Lowell Institute in 1921 and was annual professor to the American Academy in Rome in 1919-20 and exchange professor to the University of Paris in 1929. From 1925 until his death he was a member of the Boston Art Commission; from 1927 until his death he was a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; and from 1941 to 1951 he was chairman of the Massachusetts State Art Commission. From 1947 until his death he was a member of the U.S. Commission for UNESCO. During 1936-42 he was an overseer of Harvard University. For the period of American participation in the First World War he was American commissioner of the Commissione Centrale Interalleate per Propaganda, attached to the general headquarters of the Italian army at Padua. In 1937 he was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. An honorary Art.D. degree was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1948. Edgell was not only a distinguished architectural historian but was one of the world's leading experts on Sienese painting. His published writings included: "A History of Architecture," with Fiske Kimball (1918), "The American Architecture of Today" (1928), "A History of Sienese Painting" (1932), and articles on the fine arts in the American Journal of Archaeology, L'Arts, Art in America, and other publications. He was associate editor of Art and Archaeology during 1915-17. As a hobby he hunted wild bees, and he also was author of "The Bee Hunter" (1949). He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, College Arts Association of America, American Institute of Architects, American Association of Museums (pres. 1949-51), Boston Society of Architects, Phi Beta Kappa, the Harvard and Tavern clubs of Boston, the Century Association and the Harvard Club of New York city, and The Athenaeum Club of London. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. His chief recreations were hunting, fishing, and traveling. Edgell

was married in Barrytown, N.Y., June 13, 1914, to Jean Walters, daughter of Warren Delano (q.v.), and had three children: George Harold, Delano, and Henry Walters. George H. Edgell's death occurred in Newport, N.H., June 29, 1954.

DYCHE, Howard Edward, engineer and educator, was born in Spring Valley, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1884, son of Samuel Edward and Flora Alice (Carey) Dyche. His father was a physician. Howard E. Dyche received his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and was graduated with an M.E. degree in electrical engineering at Ohio State University in 1906. He then entered the apprenticeship course of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. Before the end of the year he was transferred to the railway division of that company's engineering department as engineer on direct current railway, mining, and vehicle motors. He had charge of a large part of the experimental and development work on the interpole direct current railway motor. In 1908 he was placed

in charge of mining locomotive applications, a position which required considerable field work. During 1909-10 he was professor of electrical engineering at the Casino Technical Night School operated by the Westinghouse company. He left Westinghouse in 1910 to enter the automobile manufacturing business and for a year was president of the Pennsylvania Automobile Co., Pittsburgh. In 1911 he joined the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh, serving first as instructor of engineering mathematics and later being assigned additional duties as instructor of physics. In 1912 he was transferred to the department of electrical engineering, becoming instructor in that subject. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1914, to associate professor in 1917, and to professor and head of the department of electrical engineering of the University of Pittsburgh in 1919. He continued as professor and head of the department until the close of his life. During the First World War period he was assistant educational director of the university's war training program, in which approximately 5000 enlisted men were given special training in various engineering and technical subjects, and he again directed the university's war training program in 1944 during the Second World War. In 1919 he was made director of cooperative work, and later he was made head of the engineering section, extension division, University of Pittsburgh. From 1927 until his death he was director of graduate work in industry, which he originated at the university. In 1950 he served as acting dean of the School of Engineering and Mining of the University of Pittsburgh. A registered professional engineer in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dyche also was a consultant for a number of firms. He carried on considerable research work throughout his career and invented and patented in 1931 an automatic oscillograph camera, used for the study of transmission problems in public utility work. He was author of a textbook for the Scranton (Pa.) Correspondence School. Dyche was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Masonic order (32d degree), Sigma Xi, Sigma Tau, Eta Kappa Nu, and the University and Faculty clubs of Pittsburgh. He was an elder in the Lutheran church. In politics he was a Republican. Fishing and hunting were his principal avocations. He was married in Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1910, to Edith May, daughter of Richard Robert Guy of that city, an insurance broker, and had a son, Howard Edward. Howard E. Dyche died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 12, 1954.

EIMAN, John, pathologist, was born in a suburb of Riga, Latvia, Jan. 26, 1886, son of Jacob and Margareta (Groesch) Eiman. He attended public schools and worked in a merchandising house in his native country before coming to the United States in 1907. He attended Temple University at night while working as a laboratory assistant at German (later Lankenau) Hospital, Philadelphia, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1918. During his first two years at medical school, from 1914 to 1916, he worked part time in the laboratory of Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, and in 1917-18 he did similar work at Presbyterian Hospital in the same city. Upon his graduation he served a two-year internship at the latter institution, and in 1920 he became director of its department of pathology. He continued there until 1931, when he became director of the department of pathology at Abington (Pa.) Memorial Hospital. He continued in that capacity until the close of his life. In addition he served as an instructor in pathology at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania from 1919 to 1936 and as an associate professor of pathology at the Graduate School of that institution from 1924 to 1950. Eiman was the author of "Studies in the Etiology of Bronchial Asthma" (Jour. AMA, 1927), "The Bundle of His and its Relation to Diseases of the Heart" (Med. Clin. North Amer., 1927), "Contributions of the Laboratory in the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Poor Surgical Risk" (Atlantic Med. Jour., 1928), "Diagnosis of Malignancy" (Del. State Med. Jour., 1930), and "Pathologic Aspects of Rheumatoid Diseases" (Pa. Med. Jour., 1941). Eiman was decorated an officer in the Order of Three Stars of Latvia in 1930. Certified by the American Board of Pathology in 1939, he was also a fellow of the American College of Pathologists and a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, American and Philadelphia colleges of Physicians, Philadelphia Pathological and Physiological Society, the American, Pennsylvania State, and Montgomery County medical associations, the Masonic order, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Stone Harbor (N.J.) Yacht Club, and the Little Egg Harbor Yacht Club of Beach Haven, N.J. In religion he was a Lutheran and in politics a Republican. In 1914 he became a United

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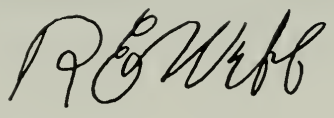

States citizen. Yachting was his chief recreation. His hobby was Mayan archaeology, in the pursuit of which he made several trips to Mexico, and he had a large collection of photographs on the subject. Eiman was married in Odessa, Del., June 12, 1920, to Jeannette Janvier, daughter of John Whitby Watkins of that place, a businessman, and had two sons: John Watkins and William Janvier. He died in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, Dec. 4, 1954.

WEBB, Rollin Edward, physician, was born in Lancaster, N.H., May 22, 1875, son of Henry Samuel and Ann Maria (Blanchard) Webb and grandson of Edward Helon and Abigail (Howe) Webb. His father was a farmer. Rollin E. Webb received his preliminary education at Lancaster Academy, attended the University of Vermont for two years, and was graduated M.D. in 1900 at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa. He served an internship at the Medico-Chirurgical College Hospital. During 1902-06 he was assistant medical examiner for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in Buffalo, N.Y. He began a private medical practice in Lancaster, Pa., in 1906 but shortly thereafter returned to Lancaster, N.H., where he practiced until the close of his life. Although a large part of his practice was general in nature, he did considerable obstetrical work and was anesthetist for most of the surgery done at the Lancaster Hospital. He was a member of the New Hampshire State and Coos County medical societies, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar) and the Kiwanis Club of Lancaster. He also was an honorary member of Kiwanis International. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Church, Lancaster, of which he was a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening was his chief recreation. He was married in Lancaster, N.H., Sept. 1, 1920, to Edna L., daughter of James O. Stevens of that place, a farmer. Rollin E. Webb died without issue in Hanover, N.H., Aug. 13, 1953.

PARSONS, Edgerton, insurance executive, was born in Hoosick Falls, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1875, son of James Russell and Ellen Edgerton (Hinsdill) Parsons. His first paternal American ancestor was Samuel Parsons, who came to this country from England and was known to be in East Hampton, N.Y., in 1650. From Samuel and his wife, Hannah, the descent was through Seth and ——— ———, John and Martha Barnes, John and Phoebe Mulford, Seth and Joanna Hedges, and Seth and Sally Ball, the grandparents of Edgerton Parsons. His father was a patent attorney. The son received his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and was graduated A.B. in 1896 at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. In November of that year he became associated with Mather & Co., New York city, marine insurance brokers, and in the following year was made manager of the New York office. He continued in that capacity until 1913, when he organized and became senior member of Parsons & Co., New York city, which was succeeded in 1916 by Parsons & Eggert. From 1919 until his death he was vice-president of Marsh & McLennan, Inc., general insurance brokers and average adjusters. This firm had offices in Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, Duluth, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, and in Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada, besides its main office in New York city. He was also vice-president of the Excess Reinsurance Company of America and at various times a director of the Utilities Mutual Insurance Co., Industrial Clearing Corp., and the Plymouth Corp. He was considered an expert in his field and was active in the councils of a number of organizations. He was at one time chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters of the United States and was a member of the American Bureau of Shipping, Maritime Law Association, Maritime Association of the Port of New York, and the Insurance Society of New York. He was responsible for and promoted an agreement among various insurance companies concerning the shipment of opium and its derivatives. The agreement was in conformance with regulations requested by the opium commission of the League of Nations. Parsons was a confirmed believer in the need for mutual understanding between peoples of different nations and traveled extensively and worked continually for any movement that fostered these ideals. He helped to promote and was a trustee of the school of agriculture in Albania that was opened in the late 1920's. He also took an active interest in the work of the League of Nations. During 1918-20 he was a director of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, New York city. At various times he served as a trustee of St. Stephens (later Bard) College, Annandale, N.Y., the Hackley School, Tarrytown, N.Y., the Lenox (Mass.) School, and the American Laboratory Theatre, New York city. In association with John J. Moorhead,

a physician, he founded the Harbor Hospital, New York city. During the First World War he was a member of the committee appointed by Nathaniel R. Usher (q.v.) to establish naval and submarine bases for the 3d Naval District Coast Patrol. He devoted considerable time to efforts designed to strengthen relations between the United States and Italy, and in 1927 he was made an officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Parsons was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association of New York, Sons of the Revolution, St. George Society, Italy-America Society, Vermont Society, Delta Psi, the University, India House, Lotos, and Metropolitan clubs of New York city, the Lake Placid (N.Y.) Club, and the Old Lyme (Conn.) Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was an independent. In his leisure time he enjoyed working on and collecting watches and clocks of various types and sizes. He was also interested in building and sailing model boats and in gardening. Parsons was married in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 23, 1902, to Alice Tullis,

daughter of Daniel Miner Lord (q.v.), and had three daughters: Alice Edgerton, who married (1) Carl Frederick Fayen and (2) Mahlon Bainbridge Folwell; Leonora Hinsdill, who married Richard Pickering Prowell, Jr.; and Patricia Lord, who married (1) Harlan Curtis McFadden and (2) James Linville Christy. He died in Hadlyme, Conn., Sept. 17, 1929.

McCARTHY, Patrick Henry, manufacturer, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, Mar. 20, 1869, son of Dennis and Ann (Wigmore) McCarthy. The family came to the United States in 1882 and settled in Chicago, Ill., where the father was a gardener. After attending schools in Ireland and public schools in Chicago, Patrick H. McCarthy began work as an office boy for Norton Brothers (later the American Can Co.), a metals firm in Chicago. Except for a period of six months in 1889 during which he worked as a reporter on a Chicago newspaper, McCarthy continued with Norton Brothers until 1912 and served in various departments of the enterprise, including billing, inventory control, and sales. In the latter year he left Norton Brothers and became a traveling salesman for the Wilson Nail Co., Chicago, manufacturers of nails and tin cans. Two years later he joined the Chicago office of the Brazil Stamping & Manufacturing Co. as a salesman of tin cans. In 1916 he founded the Vulcan Stamping & Manufacturing Co., Chicago, in association with Walter H. Pleiss, a die maker. Among the firm's first products were cigar and pin trays and metal-handled squeegees, and later it produced printing-ink cans and metal stampings for mechanical vacuum cleaners. In 1918 the firm purchased larger quarters and began the manufacture of tobacco cans, paint and ink pails, and oil cans. In the following year McCarthy bought out Pleiss's interest in the company and continued as its president until 1942, when he was designated chairman of the board, the position he held until the close of his life. Under his direction the company grew from an enterprise employing two persons in a small rented store in 1916 to a large and successful corporation with nearly 200 employees and about 100,000 square feet of floor space in 1942. Over the years its list of products was enlarged to include beverage trays, metal casserole frames, metal spools for enamel wire, and metal cases for industrial deodorizers, among other additions. In the 1920's steel shipping containers for the transporting of various products such as petroleum, paint, and food were added to the company's list. Vulcan was one of the first such enterprises in this country to utilize electrical seam welders and by use of these machines greatly improved and increased its output of steel pails. In 1932 the company installed a gas paint-drying oven, which facilitated the drying of paint on containers, theretofore dried by natural processes. It began the manufacture of lithographed pails in 1934, and in the same year its tin-can and pail-making divisions were moved to Bellwood, Ill. In the following year it began the production of high-bake linings for containers and introduced a rotary spray booth for paint spraying. In order to package such items as food products, it was necessary to develop linings which would be sanitary, nontoxic, moisture-proof, and non-corrosive. This was accomplished by using high-bake linings, a special lining material that was sprayed on the interior of containers. Such containers were quickly accepted by manufacturers of food and other products. The Bellwood plant was enlarged by a 20,000 square foot annex in 1932, and in the next year a 9000 square foot addition was begun. During the Second World War the firm began the reconditioning of used pails and developed a large business in that field. In 1945 the tin-can division was moved to Hillside, Ill., and the Vulcan Tin Can Co. was formed as a separate division and incorporated in 1946. McCarthy was a life member of the Steel Shipping Container Institute and a member of the Masonic order (Shriner, Knight Templar). In 1894, with his first wife and W. B. Scott, he founded the Joyce Methodist Church, Chicago. Later, following his move to Maywood, Ill., he became a member of the First Congregational Church of that community. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1890 and politically was a Republican. Gardening, reading, travelogues, and missionary lectures were his principal forms of recreation. He was married three times: (1) in Chicago, Dec. 21, 1893, to Cora Lee, daughter of James Irwin Julian of that city, a manufacturer, and had two sons: Earl Julian and Vern Irwin; his first wife died in 1928; (2) in Forest Park, Ill., Mar. 4, 1930, to Beulah Florence, daughter of George Jeffries of Oak Park, Ill., a grain broker; his second wife died in 1944; (3) in Saint Petersburg, Fla., Apr. 14, 1947, to Seely, daughter of Charles Wilson of Auburn, Ind., a farmer. McCarthy died in Melrose Park, Ill., June 10, 1955.

MENGEL, Levi Walter Scott, museum director, was born in Reading, Pa., Sept. 27, 1868, son of Matthias Schoener and Amelie Mathilde (Soder) Mengel. His first paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Mengel, who came to this country from Saxony (later part of Germany) in 1713. From Nicholas and his wife Christine, the descent was through Peter and Christine Ruth, and Henry and Hannah Schoener, the grandparents of Levi W. S. Mengel. His father was a lawyer. The son obtained his preliminary education at public schools in his native town, majored in science at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., and was graduated Pharm.D. in 1891 at the University of Pennsylvania. After practicing Pharmacy in Reading for a short time, he joined the staff of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1891 he was selected as entomologist of the expedition which under the command of Robert E. Peary (q.v.) traveled 1,300 miles over the inland ice to the northern tip of Greenland and thereby established the fact that that land was an island. On his return from the expedition, Mengel served the Reading school district as a teacher of natural sciences from 1895 to 1905, and for the following ten years was a teacher of chemistry and a vice-principal in the schools of that city. Meanwhile, he had been closely associated with the establishment of the Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery, and in 1915 he was appointed director, a post he occupied until his retirement in May, 1939, when he became director emeritus. At the time he took over the museum the collections were scattered throughout an antiquated building and were largely unclassified. Giving his immediate attention to the assembling of the collections in a more logical order, Mengel also began a campaign toward securing a new building, which resulted in the erection of a modern museum in 1926. He was a pioneer in the development of visual education, co-ordinating classroom studies with instruction and lectures in the museum so that students could examine and handle objects which were being studied. His personal collections of butterflies, minerals, postcards, stamps, and insects, which were presented to the museum during his lifetime, were valued at thousands of dollars. His collection of butterflies contained over 60,000 specimens and was valued in excess of $250,000, and his collection of postcards, which numbered some 40,000 at the time of his death, was frequently used by newspapers to pictorialize remote places of which no other photographs were available. After his retirement at the age of seventy, Mengel was elected to the Reading School Board and served on that board until his death. He also served as a trustee of the Reading Public Library. World-renowned as an entomologist, he was the author of "Synonymic

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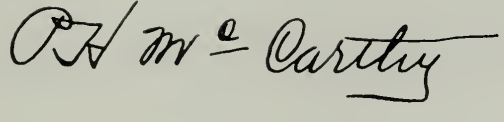

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Walter B. Lashar

Catalogue of the Family Erycinidae" (1905) and of numerous papers published in scientific journals. He was the recipient of an honorary Sc.D. degree from Bucknell University in 1934 and an honorary LL.D. from Albright College, Reading, in the same year. After his death the Levi W. Mengel Memorial Trust was established to provide an increased endowment fund for the museum which had been his life's work. Mengel was a member of the American Entomological Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Masonic order (33d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), and the Mountain Springs Association and Wyomissing and Iris clubs of Reading. His religious affiliation was with the Second Reformed Church, Reading. Politically he was a Republican. Mengel died in Reading, Pa., Feb. 3, 1941.

LASHAR, Walter Benjamin, manufacturer, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 3, 1870, son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha (Worthen) Lashar. His father was the head of a local traction company. Walter B. Lashar was educated at public schools in his native city. His first employment was with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, makers of sewing machines. In 1895 he became a salesman for the Bridgeport Chain Co. In the course of his work he noted that the company was selling unusual quantities of one type of chain to a manufacturer in Syracuse, N.Y., and learned that the manufacturer, Harry D. Weed, had developed a skid chain for automobiles. Although there were then few automobiles in use, Lashar foresaw the revolutionary role they would play in transportation. In 1904, with Weed, he founded the Weed Chain Tire Grip Co. in Bridgeport to manufacture and sell automobile tire chains. Weed was the manufacturing head of the new company, and Lashar directed the sales and executive work of the company in his free time at night, retaining his connection with the Bridgeport Chain Co., of which he had become head of sales by 1907, when he resigned to devote his full time to the Weed Chain Tire Grip Co. In 1912 he organized and incorporated the American Chain Co., Inc., Bridgeport, taking over the assets of the Weed company. Lashar was president of the American Chain Co., Inc., which in 1936 became the American Chain & Cable Co., Inc., from its inception until 1944, when he became chairman of the board, the position he held until his retirement in 1951. Under his leadership the new company immediately began a development program that was to make it the largest manufacturer of chains in the world. In 1912 it acquired the chain department of the Oneida Community, Ltd., transferring the machinery and supplies to Bridgeport. In the following year it purchased the chain business of the Cleveland Wire Goods Co. and organized a Canadian branch to manufacture a full line of welded and weldless chains and automobile accessories for trade in that country. By 1916 the company had patented and was making a large part of its chain-making machinery and had purchased the machine manufacturing business of Andrew C. Campbell, Inc., Waterbury, Conn. Four new plants were added to the company's facilities through purchase in 1916 of the Standard Chain Co., which produced all kinds of chain at York and Braddock, Pa., and Columbus and Mansfield, Ohio. One factor in the successful growth of the company in this period was its policy of securing control of companies from which it previously had purchased much of its supplies. This process of greater integration was speeded in 1919, when it acquired the Highland Iron & Steel Co., with plants in Terre Haute, Ind., and West Pullman, Ill. The latter company's patented rotary furnaces could produce bar iron more cheaply than by previous methods. In 1920 a shortage in the supply of wire led to the purchase of the Page Steel & Wire Co., resulting in the addition to the company's facilities of a fence-making plant at Adrian, Mich., and a second plant at Monessen, Pa., with two sixty-ton open-hearth furnaces and a rod-and-wire mill. In the same year railroad specialties were added to the company's growing list of products through the acquisition of the Reading (Pa.) Steel Castings Co. and the Pratt & Cady Co., Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of brass and iron valves. Also in 1920 the company absorbed the business of A. C. Pratt at Erie, Pa., thus gaining facilities for the manufacture of bead rings for use in automobiles tires. Later acquisitions included the International Bead Wire Co. (1922), American Cable Co. (1926), Ford Chain Block Co. and Manley Manufacturing Co. (1927), Wright Manufacturing Co. (1928), Hazard Wire Rope Co. (1930), Maryland Bolt & Nut Co. (1943), Pennsylvania Lawn Mower Works and Wilson Mechanical Instrument Co., Inc. (1944), and Certified Gauge & Instrument Corp. (1945). All of these firms were brought under the unified management of the American Chain & Cable Co., Inc., which continued as an operating enterprise and not a holding company. At the time of his retirement Lashar was at the head of a corporation operating twenty plants in the United States, Canada, and England. The corporation employed 8200 persons and manufactured all types of chain and cable, including electric cable, as well as machinery for the manufacture and testing of chain and cable, aircraft and truck braking equipment, chain and cable hoists, pressure gauges, nuts, bolts, and screws, furniture and mattress springs, and valves and other metal castings. Gross annual sales in 1950 were over $70,000,000, and total assets exceeded $31,000,000. Prior to his retirement Lashar was also president of the company's Canadian subsidiary, the Dominion Chain Co., Ltd. In addition he was president of American Fabrics, Inc., which he had organized in Bridgeport toward the close of the First World War, taking over the assets of a German-controlled company that had been seized by the alien property custodian. In 1914 he was elected a director of the First Bridgeport National Bank, which was succeeded by the First National Bank & Trust Co. and later became The Connecticut National Bank. He was named vice-president of the bank in 1917 and chairman of the board in 1935, continuing in the latter office until his retirement as chairman of the board emeritus in 1950. During 1937-43 he also had the additional duties of president of the bank. For some years he was a trustee of the Bridgeport-Peoples Savings Bank (later Peoples Savings Bank). He was a director from 1918 to 1947 and a member of the executive committee during 1940-47 of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., and prior to his retirement he was a director of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. and The Connecticut Company. Lashar took a leading role in community affairs in Bridgeport. He was an organizer of the Bridgeport chapter of the American Red Cross and served as its first president in 1917. He was one of the organizers of the Bridgeport Community Chest in 1921, one of the founders of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Klein Memorial Auditorium, Bridgeport, a director and member of the executive board of Bridgeport Hospital, and a director and chairman of the board of trustees of the Bridgeport YMCA. He was also interested in boys club work. Lashar was a member of the Century Club of Fairfield, Conn., the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport, Conn., the Pequot Yacht Club of Southport, Conn., and the Algonquin and New York Yacht clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in New York city, Apr. 12, 1898, to Amelia Dickie, daughter of William Rhoades Lewis

of Mount Vernon, N.Y., a dry goods merchant, and had five children: Amelia, who married Westcott Houghton; William Lewis; John Morrill; Walter Benjamin; and Martha Inslee, who married George Sherman Windsor. Walter B. Lashar's death occurred in Stamford, Conn., Nov. 5, 1955.

NYCE, Peter Quick, lawyer, was born in Caldwell, Kans., Sept. 2, 1889, son of John William and Margaret Ann (Quick) Nyce. His father was a postmaster. Peter Q. Nyce attended the Sumner County Preparatory School, Wellington, Kans., and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1912. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1912, to the Oklahoma bar in 1913, to the Wyoming bar in 1919, and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1920. Meanwhile, in 1915 he joined the legal staff of the Carter Oil Co. in Bartlesville, Okla. He left this concern to serve in the U.S. Army during the First World War, advancing from private to regimental sergeant major. He served with the Field Artillery at various camps

in this country and spent fourteen months overseas, participating in numerous engagements, including the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Following the war he returned to the legal department of the Carter Oil Co. in Bartlesville. From 1923 until the close of his life he practiced privately in Washington, D.C., representing many major, minor, and independent oil and gas companies. For a number of years he practiced in association with George E. Chamberlain (q.v.) in the firm of Chamberlain & Nyce. Subsequently they were joined by Chester I. Long (q.v.), and the name of the firm was changed to Long, Chamberlain & Nyce. Later it became Long, St. Lewis & Nyce. From 1948 to 1954 Nyce practiced under his own name. Among his outstanding clients were the Carter Oil Co., Gulf Oil Corp., Sinclair Oil Co., Humble Oil & Refining Co., Ohio Oil Co., The California Company, Standard Oil Company, S. J. Brendel Oil & Gas Producing Co., Amerado Petroleum Co., Continental Oil Co., and the Fremont Co. Nyce was very active in connection with the enactment of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the basic law under which oil, gas, and mineral rights in the public domain were leased, as well as enactment of the Acquired Lands Leasing Act of 1947. He was one of the founders of the mineral section of the American Bar Association and served that section as secretary from 1926 to 1950 and as chairman during 1950-51, and he was a member of the council of the Section on Mineral Law during 1951-52. He was an honorary life member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and a member of the American Petroleum Institute, Independent Petroleum Association of America, Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, American and District of Columbia bar associations, the American Legion, the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), Wyoming State Society (pres. 1950), the Lawyers Club of the University of Michigan, the Sphinx, National Press, and University of Michigan clubs of Washington, D.C., and the Petroleum Club of Denver, Colo. He was also a life member of the University of Michigan Union. In religion he was a Baptist. Hunting and fishing were his favorite recreations, and as an avocation he engaged in farming at his country home, Nyce Manor, near Mount Victoria, Md. He was married in Winchester, Va., Sept. 21, 1925, to Mary Phillips, daughter of Gabriel C. Cowherd of Cumberland, Md., and had one son, Peter Quick. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1954.

STEARNS, Frank Ballou, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Berea, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1878, son of Frank McIntyre and Celia (Ballou) Stearns, grandson of Will David and Catherine (Dempsey) Stearns, and great-grandson of Daniel and Mary (McIntyre) French Stearns. His father was a manufacturer. Frank B. Stearns completed his preliminary education at the University School, Cleveland, and attended the Case School of Applied Science (later the Case Institute of Technology) until 1896, when he began experimenting with internal combustion engines in a barn to the rear of his home which he converted into a workshop. There he constructed his first automobile, an open two-seater buggy, steered by a tiller, with a one-cylinder engine mounted on the rear axle. This vehicle was still operating efficiently twenty years later. He organized the F. B. Stearns Co. in the same year, and in 1897 he introduced a two-cylinder, four-passenger automobile. Later he produced a four-cylinder model in which he won a race from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Pa. His firm was incorporated in 1905, and he remained at the head of it until his retirement from active business in 1918. Stearns was the first to depart from the standard system of poppet valves for intake and exhaust when in 1911 he started using the engine devised by Charles Y. Knight. In the Stearns-Knight automobile sliding sleeves within the cylinder were so arranged that openings in the sleeves coincided with ports in the cylinder walls during the intake and exhaust strokes of the piston, a feature which made for a much quieter engine than those equipped with poppet valves. He was also credited with having been among the first to anticipate the left-hand drive and to recognize the necessity for greater visibility in the closed car, and the Stearns-Knight, which was produced until 1929 as a six-cylinder, seven-passenger limousine, retained its reputation for high quality and efficiency in design and operation. During his retirement Stearns continued to experiment in a shop he set up on a tract of land in Chesterland, Pa., and to which he invited some of his old employees to assist him. There he devised an improved Diesel engine which was patented and which he subsequently sold to the U.S. Navy. Stearns was the last surviving founder member of the Cleveland Auto Club and was a member of the Union and the Kirtland Country clubs of Cleveland and the New York Yacht Club. His religious affiliation was with the Meth-

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Frank Ballou Stevens

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S R Bliss

odist church and in politics he was a Republican. From 1937 until the close of his life he pursued a hobby of experimental organic farming in addition to his leisure activities as a golfer and yachtsman. He was married in Cleveland, Jan. 15, 1902, to Mabelle, daughter of Thomas Wilson of that city, a shipping executive, and had two daughters: Virginia, who married Rollin Henry White, Jr., and Dorothy, who married Elton Franklin Motch. Stearns died in Cleveland, Ohio, July 5, 1955.

BLISS, Sydney Rushton, manufacturer and banker, was born in Macclesfield, England, Nov. 19, 1878, son of Valentine and Mary Ann (Rushton) Bliss. The family came to the United States in 1881 and settled first in Paterson, N.J., and later in Scranton, Pa., where his father in 1894 founded the Bliss Silk Throwing Co. Sydney R. Bliss received his education in the Paterson public schools and at Paterson Classical & Scientific Preparatory College. Upon completing his education he entered the employ of his father's company, learning the business in all its phases. Prior to his father's retirement in 1925, he served as manager of the firm's four plants in Scranton, and from 1925 until the close of his life he was president of the Bliss Silk Throwing Co. In addition to this principal business interest, Bliss was a vice-president of the R. D. Richardson Construction Co., Scranton, and was active in banking. In 1937 he succeeded his father as president of the North Scranton Bank, an office which he filled until his death, and he also was a director of the First National Bank of Scranton. He was an officer of the Silk Association of America and a member of the Pennsylvania Silk Manufacturers Association, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), and the Kiwanis, Scranton, Scranton Country, and Green Ridge clubs of Scranton. His religious affiliation was with the Scranton Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), which he served as a vestryman. In politics he was a Republican. Bowling and hunting were his favorite recreations. He was married in Scranton, July 27, 1912, to Helen Gertrude, daughter of John Richard Jones of Lackawanna County, Pa., a lawyer, and had five daughters: Helen Jones; Mary Constance, who married William Crutcher; Eleanor Elizabeth, who married William Calfee; Natalie Rushton, who married Philip Beshany; and Shirley, who married Richard Martell. Sydney R. Bliss died in Scranton, Pa., Aug. 13, 1939.

WESTON, Karl Ephraim, educator, was born in Winchendon, Mass., Oct. 7, 1874, son of Irving Ephraim and Harriet Louisa Augusta (Mason) Weston. His first paternal American ancestor was John Weston, who came to this country from England in 1644 and settled in Salem, Mass. From John and his wife, Sarah Fitch, the descent was through John and Mary Bryant, Stephen and Hannah Flagg, Stephen and Lydia Billings, Stephen and Susannah Whitney, and Ephraim W. and Roxanna Chaplin, the grandparents of Karl E. Weston. His father was a manufacturer. After attending public schools in his native community, the son was graduated B.A. at Williams College in 1896 (M.A. 1898). In the winter of 1896-97 he was a student at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Italy, and he subsequently did postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins University and at the Sorbonne in Paris, France. Meanwhile, he began a continuing association with Williams College in 1900 as an instructor in Romance languages. He became assistant professor in 1904, was named professor in 1911, and was appointed professor of art and civilization in 1912. He retired in 1940 but returned to teach at Williams College during and for a short period after the Second World War. In this period he served as alumni trustee and as temporary chairman of the faculty from 1941 to 1947. In 1912 he spent a sabbatical year in study at Princeton University and in Europe. For fifteen years Weston taught the history of art single-handedly at Williams, until mounting enrollment in his courses made necessary the addition of an instructor to assist him and an addition to Lawrence Hall to contain his students. By the time he retired, the art department at Williams numbered three teachers, offered a major, and was enrolling about 100 students each year in the introductory course which he conducted. It was his idea that the college's former library, Lawrence Hall, a building intrinsically beautiful as an example of Greek Revival architecture, should be remodeled to become the college's first museum, and it was he who attracted so many gifts to the Lawrence Art Museum, which he organized in 1927, that further galleries had to be constructed. He served as director of the Lawrence Art Museum from its founding until he retired from the post in 1948. Weston also was instrumental in the decision by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sterling Clark to place their collection of art in Williamstown, and he was a director

of the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute from its founding in 1950 until his death. Weston was co-editor of William P. Andrews' translation of "Faust" and was editor of "The Illustrated Terence Manuscripts" in Harvard Studies in Philology (1903), often cited by scholars in this field. In the last year of his life the Chapin Library of Williams College devoted a special exhibition to the water color and ink copies he had made, fifty years earlier, of the Terence manuscripts in the Vatican, the Biblitheque Nationale, the Ambrosiana, and the Bodleian Library. In 1922 Weston was decorated as a cavalier of the Order of Sts. Maruizio e Lazzaro of Italy. In 1939 he received the Rogerson Medal from Williams, and in 1940 the college conferred an honorary L.H.D. degree on him. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Archaeological Institute of America, American Association of University Professors, College Art Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Theta, and the Williams Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with First Congregational Church, Williamstown, of which he was

treasurer. Politically he was a Republican. Weston was married in Williamstown, Apr. 7, 1921, to Ruth Mary, daughter of Nathan Henry Sabin of that place, a stock broker. He died without issue in North Adams, Mass., May 4, 1956.

HANCOCK, Parker Cross, manufacturer, was born in Franklin, N.H., Oct. 26, 1843, son of William Williams and Nancy (Brown) Hancock. His first paternal American ancestor was Nathaniel Hancock, who came to this country from England prior to 1634 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. From Nathaniel and his wife, Joan, the descent was through Nathaniel and Mary Prentice, Nathaniel and ——— ———, Jacob and ——— ———, George and Sarah Williams, and William and Abigail Cross, the grandparents of Parker C. Hancock. His father was a carpenter and builder. The son received his education in public schools and at the Franklin Academy. At the age of nineteen he went to Concord, N.H., where he secured employment with an organ manufacturer, Charles Austin, remaining there

for two years. He then returned to his native city and until 1895 was secretary and bookkeeper for Walter Aiken, a manufacturer, and his successors. Meanwhile, Hancock organized the firm of George W. Griffin & Co., in association with Griffin, in 1880, and from the time he left the Aiken organization devoted all his time to the Griffin company, which manufactured scroll, hack, and band saws. The Griffin concern sold its output mainly to French and other foreign buyers. Aside from his principal business interest, he was a director of the Franklin National Bank and of the Franklin Savings Bank. His civic activities included membership on the Franklin City Council. Hancock was a member of the Masonic order (32nd degree, Knight Templar) and the IOOF. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was a Democrat. His chief leisure-time activities were hunting, fishing, gardening, and horses. He was married in Franklin, N.H., May 22, 1866, to Jennie Mary, daughter of Bethuel Burgess of Houlton, Maine, and had eight children: Mary Edith (died in infancy), Arthur Burgess (died in infancy), Frederick Parker (died in infancy), Arthur Murray (q.v.), George Leverett (below), Charles Keniston, Walter Aiken, and Dorothy, who married Arthur Livermore Smythe (q.v.). Hancock died in Franklin, Feb. 21, 1908.

HANCOCK, George Leverett, manufacturer, was born in Franklin, N.H., Jan. 8, 1877, son of Parker Cross and Jennie Mary (Burgess) Hancock. His father (above) was co-founder of George W. Griffin & Co., manufacturers of scroll, hack, and band saws. George L. Hancock received his preparatory education in public schools of his native place and at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., and was graduated B.S. at Dartmouth College in 1901. Later that year he entered the office of his father-in-law, Edward Hiram Sturtevant, manager and treasurer of the Franklin Needle Co., and began to learn the business. Upon Sturtevant's death in 1913 he assumed the positions of manager and treasurer, continuing in those capacities until 1944 when the firm was sold to Walter Frederick Duffy. The company engaged in the manufacture of latch needles, sinkers, jacks, points, guides, and flat metal punchings for the textile trade. Upon the death of his brother, Arthur Murray Hancock (q.v.), in 1939, he assumed the presidency of the family business, George W. Griffin & Co., Franklin, N.H., and filled that position until the close of his life. He was also a stockholder in the Sulloway Hosiery Mills, Franklin. Hancock held membership in the Masonic order (33d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), BPOE, and the Mojalaki Country Club of Franklin. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening and golf were Hancock's chief recreational interests. While he was at college he had played varsity baseball. He was married in Franklin, Oct. 9, 1901, to Evangeline, daughter of Edward H. Sturtevant (mentioned above). Hancock died without issue in Franklin, N.H., Feb. 9, 1955.

CUSHWA, Charles Benton, manufacturer, was born at Williamsport, Md., Nov. 15, 1873, son of George Clinton and Helen Alice (Clarke) Cushwa. His first paternal American ancestor was John Cauchois, who came to this country from Alsace, France, in 1680 and settled in Berks County, Pa. The spelling of the name was anglicized to Cushwa, and from John the descent was through Esau and Catherine ———, David and Catherine Resley, David and Susan Zuck, and George and Ella Clark, the grandparents of Charles B. Cushwa. His father was an iron works superintendent. The son was educated in public schools in Pittsburgh, Pa. He started work as an office boy in the employ of the Republic Iron Works, Pittsburgh, subsequently becoming a billing clerk, assistant to the general superintendent, and superintendent at the works. In 1901 he moved to Youngstown, Ohio, to serve as general superintendent of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Works. He built the company's sheet mill and operated it until 1918, when the Youngstown company was acquired by the Sharon Steel Hoop Co. He remained with the new organization for two years and then became general superintendent of the Brier Hill Steel Co.'s sheet mills at Niles and Warren, Ohio. In 1922 he was made general manager. Meanwhile, in 1920, he had joined others in incorporating the Commercial Shearing & Stamping Co., Youngstown, and after the Brier Hill company was sold in 1923, Cushwa devoted his entire time to the new organization. In 1934 he was elected president of the Commercial Shearing & Stamping Co., and he served in that office for the remainder of his life. This company, capitalized at $100,000 at the time of its incorporation, was developed under Cushwa's leadership into one with current assets of $7,966,752 at the close of 1950. At the time of his death the Youngstown plant occupied thirteen acres, providing 120,000 square feet of floor space for

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Chas B Cushwa

manufacturing operations, and additional plants were located in Chicago, Ill., Salt Lake City, Utah, and New York city. In 1951 some 1300 workers were employed, in contrast to the thirty employees with which business was begun. The Chicago operations were begun with the acquisition of the Kelly Steel Works and its subsidiary, O'Leary Steel Works, Inc., which were reorganized as Commercial Shearing & Stamping, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary. Another wholly owned subsidiary, Commercial Shearing & Stamping Corp., was responsible for the New York city operations. In 1951 the products manufactured by the Commercial Shearing & Stamping Co. included tunnel linings, hydraulic machinery parts, concrete block pallets, tank and boiler heads, water heating and water cooler stampings, upset and drop forgings, and containers for liquid petroleum gas. During Cushwa's presidency, the company's products helped to supply California with water brought from Colorado and to supplement New York city's supply with water from the Delaware River. Its products were used in building the Chicago subway and the city's district sewers, the Pennsylvania Turnpike's tunnels, and the Boston-East Boston vehicular tunnel under Boston harbor. During the Second World War the company was the first in the Pennsylvania-Ohio district to receive an Army-Navy E production award. It produced the first landing mat plates; made the first Bailey bridges; fabricated the first treadway pontoon bridge for the Army; and redesigned floats for the Navy for suspending submarine nets. One of the largest contracts that Cushwa supervised during the war was a $7,000,000 order for 15-inch semi-armor piercing bombs. In addition to his association with the Commercial Shearing & Stamping Co., Cushwa was a director of the Youngstown Union National Bank and the Boston Terminal & Warehouse Co. As early as 1908 he patented his design for the first continuous strip mill but at the time he was too preoccupied to make any application of his invention. A few months after his patent rights expired in 1925, a continuous strip mill was placed in operation in Butler, Pa. Cushwa was a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. In religion a Roman Catholic, he was a leading layman in northeastern Ohio. He was a member of the first committee to organize for the establishment of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Youngstown, and at the close of his life he was chairman of the hospital's board of advisers. He was active in the building programs of Sacred Heart and St. Patrick's churches in Youngstown and in the financial drives for St. Mary Seminary and Notre Dame University. Shortly before his death he donated funds to equip a room in Science Hall at Notre Dame. When Youngstown was a part of the Cleveland diocese he served as chairman of the local drive for the Catholic Charities, and for many years he was a director and trustee of that organization. He also was a member of the board of directors of the Catholic Service League. In 1934 he was made a knight commander in the Order of St. Gregory. Politically he was a Republican. His recreational interests were reading and travel, and he was one of the earliest automobile owners and enthusiasts in his part of the country. Cushwa was married in Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1901, to Mary Agnes, daughter of Bernard Coll of Pittsburgh, a city employee, and had two sons, Charles Benton and Raymond Clinton. Cushwa's death occurred in Salem, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1951

SHANNON, Freeland Blake, lawyer, was born in Sun Hill (later Clear Fork), W.Va., Feb. 20, 1877, son of John Crockett Hall and Augusta (Justice) Shannon, grandson of John Henderson and Rena (Gore) Shannon, great-grandson of Lavne and Polly (Cohan) Shannon, and great-great-grandson of James Shannon, who was one of the early settlers near Tazewell, Va. His father was a farmer and merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Wyoming County, W.Va., Freeland B. Shannon attended Concord Normal School, Athens, W.Va., and obtained a teaching certificate in 1896. He taught school and farmed in Wyoming County, W.Va., until 1902, when he and his brothers, John Lee and Lightburn Francis, went to Sedro Woolley, Wash., to work for the Minkler Shingle & Lumber Co. He returned to West Virginia in 1903 and engaged in farming until 1904, when he became a guard at the State Penitentiary, Moundsville, W.Va. After a year in this work he became a supervisor for a clothing company in Moundsville that employed prison labor. During this time he studied law in Wheeling, W.Va., under private tutors. He was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1913 and established a law practice in Williamson, W.Va., where he represented commercial and manufacturing clients, banks, railroads, and other interests.

He also served as divorce commissioner of Mingo County during 1917-20. In the latter year he moved his practice to Charleston, W.Va., where he continued in the independent practice of general civil law until his retirement in March, 1956. He specialized in land title law and administration of estates. From 1928 to 1943 he was local attorney for the Farmers Building & Loan Association, Ravenswood, W.Va. From 1944 until his retirement he was attorney for the First Federal Savings & Loan Association, Ravenswood. During the early part of his career he was active in trial work. He was a member of the American, West Virginia State, and Charleston bar associations, the Masonic order, and the Civitan Club of Charleston. His religious affiliation was with Christ Church (Methodist), Charleston. Politically he was a Republican. Travel and reading in history were his chief recreations, and he enjoyed choral singing. He was married twice: (1) in Wyoming County, W.Va., Apr. 22, 1903, to Rosa May Lona, daughter of William Harvey of that place, a farmer, and had three daughters: Mayte Pearl, who

married Lee Dinsmore Laughlin; Mabel Claire, who married Edgar Morris Pauley; and Gladys Beulah, who married Lowell Smith Davis; his first wife died in 1952; (2) in Charleston, W.Va, Nov. 28, 1953, to Ruth (Atkinson) Rowe, daughter of William Albert Atkinson of Charleston, an Adventist Christian clergyman, and widow of Hoadley McKinley Rowe. He died in New Orleans, La., May 3, 1956.

SHATTUCK, George Lysander, neuropsychiatrist, was born in Bakersfield, Vt., Jan. 21, 1868, son of Jason Lysander and Lucy Eliza (Blodgett) Shattuck. His first paternal American ancestor was William Shattuck, who came from England in 1641 and settled in Watertown, Mass. From him and his wife, Susanna, the descent was through William and Susanna Randall, Benjamin and Martha Sherman, Benjamin and Dinah Hunt, Jonathan and Hulda Curtis, and Josiah and Susan Boutwell, the grandparents of George L. Shattuck. His father was a farmer. The son completed his preparatory education at Brigham Academy, Bakersfield, and was graduated M.D. at

the University of Vermont in 1892. During the next four years he was associated with the Butler Hospital for Mental Diseases, Providence, R.I., as an assistant physician. He established a general practice in Providence in 1896, which he continued until 1905. Thereafter until his death he practiced in Providence as a specialist in neurology and psychiatry. At the Rhode Island Hospital he was physician-in-chief of the department of neurology from 1897 to 1931, assistant neurologist and head of the department of neurology from 1907 to 1927, and president of the medical and surgical staff association in 1926-27. He also continued as a staff member in various capacities with the Butler Hospital for Mental Diseases until the close of his life, and during 1901-04 he was an associate in the department of nervous diseases at the Boston City Hospital. During his professional career he was visiting and later consulting staff member at hospitals throughout Rhode Island, including Charles F. Chapin Hospital, Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases, Rhode Island State Hospital for Tuberculosis, South County Hospital, and St. Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables. Because of his pre-eminence as a psychiatrist in his state, Shattuck was frequently called upon to give expert testimony in court cases. During the Second World War he was a consultant in psychiatry to the Rhode Island State Selective Service Council. An honorary M.A. degree was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1930. Shattuck was a member of the American Medical Association, Rhode Island Society for Psychiatry and Neurology, Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence Medical Association, Rhode Island Philosophical Society, the Amos Troop Club (medical), and the Friday Night and Providence Art clubs of Providence. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. In his leisure time he read extensively in the fields of philosophy, history, and science, and he also enjoyed motoring. Shattuck was married in Worcester, Mass., July 30, 1910, to Carroline Eliza, daughter of William Frederick Spring of that city, an architect and builder. George L. Shattuck died without issue in Providence, R.I., Mar. 20, 1955.

HARRISON, William P, lawyer, was born in Fulton, Mo., May 14, 1887, son of Samuel Thomas and Alice Maria (Gorin) Harrison. His first paternal American ancestor was John Harrison, who came to this country from England in the middle of the 18th century and settled in Botetourt County, Va. From him the descent was through John and Mary Malone, Thomas and Margaret Billops, Thomas and Sarah Potts, and William and Harriet Jameson, the grandparents of William P Harrison. His father was a lawyer. The son attended Duluth (Minn.) Central High School and Phillips Exeter Academy, N.H., and was graduated LL.B. in 1910 at the University of Missouri. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in the same year and began the practice of his profession in Duluth. He practiced independently until 1913, when he became assistant city attorney of Duluth under Harvey Clapp. He served in that office until 1915 and then for several years was engaged in private practice in association with Clapp. Subsequently he practiced law in association with his uncle, William Harrison, until 1926. Thereafter until the close of his life he maintained an independent law practice in Duluth, specializing in mining leases, estates, and tax matters. For a number of years he was president of the Malmor Co., an iron mining company, in addition to his professional interests. Harrison served as president of the Minnesota State Bar Association in 1949-50 and was as well chairman in 1951 of the association's committee on cooperation with the American Bar Association, of which he was also an active member for many years. A firm defender of the rights guaranteed to citizens under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, Harrison opposed controversial legislation that had been proposed by the state bar committee on law improvement, which would have provided that the refusal of a public employee to testify concerning public office on the ground of self-incrimination would be cause for removal from employment. He believed that such a law would wholly defeat the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination. As president of the state bar association he took the lead in establishing an Americanization program that included education of both native and foreign-born Americans in this country's form of government as the way best calculated to insure the preservation of constitutional rights. Following the First World War he was local chairman of the "Rice for China" campaign, and he was active in Community Chest work for many years. Harrison was also a member of Phi Delta Theta, Phi Delta Phi, the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, and the Kitchi Gammi and Meridian clubs of Duluth. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Repub-

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William D. B. Bradley

lican. Harrison's preferred leisure activities were fishing and reading. He was married in Duluth, Sept. 2, 1914, to Carolyn, daughter of George Damon Swift of that city, a business executive. He died without issue in Duluth, Minn., Oct. 16, 1955.

BRADLEY, William Horace, surgeon, was born in White Heath, Ill., Mar. 2, 1883, son of Henry Winford and Nettie May (Thornhill) Bradley. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preparatory education at the White Heath Academy, William H. Bradley was graduated B.S. in 1906 and M.D. in 1910 at the University of Illinois. Subsequently, he took postgraduate training at Columbia University and in Germany, London, and Paris. He served his internship at University Hospital, Chicago. In 1920 he joined the staff of that institution as staff surgeon and physician, continuing there in that capacity until 1927, when he became a member of the surgical staff of St. Anthony de Padua Hospital, Chicago. He continued as a member of the staff at that institution until 1953, when he relinquished his hospital post because of ill health. He retired a year later. Early in his career he also practiced industrial medicine and surgery on behalf of the Hoppe Co., Chicago, for several years. Bradley was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State and Chicago medical societies, Midwest Athletic Club of Chicago, and the Chicago Fly Casting Club. His religious affiliation was with Calvary Presbyterian Church, Chicago. In politics he was a Republican. In his leisure time he traveled extensively throughout North America and Europe, also making a six-month world cruise in 1937, and pursued his hobby of photography and his favorite recreations, hunting and fishing. He was married in Sigourney, Iowa, May 16, 1916, to Floy Frances, daughter of Lewis Follman of that place, a farmer. He died without issue in Chicago, Ill., May 26, 1956.

NEWSOM, [Isaac] Ernest, veterinary pathologist and educator, was born in Colorado City, Tex., Apr. 13, 1883, son of Eli and Lydia (Russell) Newsom. His father was a farmer and storekeeper. Ernest Newsom received his preliminary education at public schools in Azalia, Bartholomew Co., Ind., and Denver, Colo., and was graduated B.S. in 1904 at Colorado State Agricultural College (later part of Colorado State University) and D.V.S. in 1906 at San Francisco Veterinary College. He received a second D.V.S. degree in 1909 at Kansas City Veterinary College and supplemented his education with further studies in bacteriology at the University of Chicago in 1913 and work at the University of Colorado School of Medicine in 1927. Meanwhile, he began his career in 1904 as assistant in the veterinary department of Colorado State Agricultural College, becoming assistant professor in that department in 1906. Resigning his post in the following year, he served for a year as state meat inspector in Colorado. In 1908 he resumed his association with the college as assistant professor of anatomy, becoming professor of veterinary pathology there in 1912 and continuing in that capacity until 1939. During the latter period he was also pathologist for the agricultural experiment station at the college. In addition to his teaching and research assignments, he was dean of the division of veterinary medicine from 1934 to 1938, acting director of the experiment station during 1939-41, and dean of the graduate school from 1941 to 1948. He was vice-president of the college, by that time known as Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, from 1939 to 1948, and president from 1948 until his retirement as president emeritus in the following year. In addition to his work at the college, he was bacteriologist for the City of Fort Collins, Colo., and pathologist at Larimer County Hospital during 1929-38. Following his retirement he served in 1950-51 as consultant in animal diseases for the Economic Cooperation Administration, traveling in the European countries which were participating in the so-called Marshall Plan. He served in the same capacity in the following year for the Mutual Security Agency and the Foreign Operations Administration in Formosa, where he taught pathology and bacteriology for a semester at the National Taiwan University and served as advisor to the Nationalist Chinese government, assisting in the establishment of animal disease control laboratories throughout the island and in the planning of a veterinary hospital which later bore his name. Before returning to this country he visited Australia and New Zealand, studying veterinary schools and laboratories in those countries. Newsom was widely recognized for his researches in the field of veterinary pathology, especially the diseases of poultry and sheep, which aided in the development of the livestock industry in Colorado. He was the author of a number of articles published in the sci-

entific journals on toxic plants and the diseases of fowl, sheep, hogs and cattle, and of the book "Sheep Diseases" (1952). He was a member of the Colorado State Board of Examiners in Basic Sciences from its founding in 1937 until 1948 and served as its president during 1943-48. He was the recipient of honorary D.Sc. degrees from the University of Colorado in 1941 and Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1950. Newsom was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Colorado Veterinary Medicine Association, U.S. Livestock Sanitary Association, Society of American Bacteriologists, Alpha Psi, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), and Rotary International. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church in Fort Collins, which he served for many years as treasurer, president of the men's club, and occasionally as lay minister. Politically he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in Fort Collins, Colo., July 8, 1905, to Jessie Sarah, daughter of Imri Woods of that town, a rancher, and had two children: Fern Jessie, who married

Ronald Clinton Martin, and Shirley; his first wife died in 1943; (2) in Fort Collins, July 8, 1944, to Dorothy (Work) Kick, daughter of Archie Clare Work of Warren, Ohio, a building contractor, and widow of Charles H. Kick. Ernest Newsom died in Fort Collins, Colo., Jan. 6, 1954.

HEBBERD, Charles, merchant, was born in Brockton, Mass., Dec. 28, 1873, son of Stephen Southwick and Mary Ella (Smith) Hebberd. His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Hebberd, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled in Salem, Mass. From Robert and his wife, Joan, the descent was through Samuel and Mary Bond, Jonathan and Anna Taylor, Southwick and Abigail Colier, Southwick and Catherine Milton, and Eben Smith and Rhoda Gregory, the grandparents of Charles Hebberd. His father was a Congregational clergyman. The son completed his preliminary education in the public schools of Menomonie, Wis., and was graduated LL.B. in 1895 at the University of Wisconsin. He practiced law for two years in La Crosse, Wis., prior to moving to Spokane, Wash., where he continued in law practice for a year. In 1898 he entered the employ of the Spokane retail furniture firm of Tull & Dice. This firm had been established in 1891 by Perry D. Tull, a cabinetmaker. In 1899 Frank D. Gibbs bought out the interest of Dice, and the business was incorporated as Tull & Gibbs, Inc. Hebberd became secretary and treasurer of this company in 1911 and from 1928 until the close of his life was president of the company. Under his direction a wholesale subsidiary, known as Inland Empire Wholesalers, was established in 1939 for the distribution of radios and appliances in a territory comprising parts of four states, eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, northern Idaho, and western Montana. At the time of Hebberd's death the firm, including the wholesale division, was employing some 100 persons and doing an annual business of some $2,500,000. The enterprise occupied a four-floor-and-basement building in Spokane with an area of 77,000 square feet of floor space. In addition to the merchandising business, Hebberd owned a controlling interest in and was president of Hotel Spokane, Ltd. Shortly after moving to Spokane he began to take a prominent role in civic and political organizations and in many fund-raising drives, including the campaign in which $35,000 was secured for relief of the victims of the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. He was chairman of the mayor's unemployment commission in 1914-15; president of the Spokane council, Boy Scouts of America, during 1915-17, chairman of the Spokane Community Chest Campaign in 1925 and a trustee of that organization for many years; and president of the Community Welfare Federation in 1935-36. He was chairman of the industrial development committee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce in 1911-12 and president of the chamber in 1913. For many years he served as a member of the chamber's Columbia Basin committee, and he was chairman of the executive board of the Columbia Basin Irrigation League in 1922-23. In 1926 he was treasurer of the National Air Derby Association that staged the 1927 air races in Spokane, and during 1927-35 he was president of the Spokane River Parkways Association. During the First World War he served as chairman of the county's first Red Cross War Fund Campaign in 1917 and as chairman of the Victory Loan Campaign in 1918. He was a member of the State Defense Council during 1917-19. He also served throughout the war as federal food administrator for the State of Washington, by appointment of Herbert Hoover, then national food administrator. His activities during the Second World War included the chairmanship of the Red Cross War Fund Committee in 1941 and of the Spokane War Appeals Review Board during 1942-44, membership on the state advisory committee of the Red Cross during 1942-44, and the chairmanship of the Spokane War Manpower Committee in 1944-45. Also active in politics, Hebberd was chairman of the Spokane County Republican Central Committee during 1916-18 and of the Republican State Central Committee during 1920-24. He served as a delegate to the national conventions of his party in 1920, 1928, 1932, and 1936 and was a member of the platform and resolutions committee at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1936. He was a member of BPOE, Loyal Order of Moose, Phi Delta Phi, the Spokane, Press, University, and Spokane Country clubs of Spokane, the Manito Golf and Country Club, and the Rainier Club of Seattle, Wash. Hebberd was married in Spokane, Jan. 9, 1908, to Alyce Rooker, daughter of Leslie Reynolds of Rockford, Wash., a building contractor, and had a daughter, Mary Louise, who married Clark Paine Erwin. Charles Hebberd died in Spokane, Wash., July 9, 1951.

NILES, Mary Blair Rice (Mrs. Robert Lyman Niles), author and explorer, was born at Coles Ferry, Charlotte Co., Va., June 15, 1880, daughter of Henry Crenshaw and Marie Gordon (Pryor) Rice. Her first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Rice, who came to this country from Wales and settled in Hanover County, Va., about 1680. From him the descent was through David and Catharine Holt, David and Mary Blair, William and Templeton Crenshaw, and Izard Bacon and Mary Stamps, the grandparents of Mary Blair Rice. Her father was a plantation owner. After receiving her preparatory education at the Northfield School for Girls in East Northfield, Mass., she attended the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y. With her first husband she was a member of expeditions to Mexico, Venezuela, British Guiana, and such countries of the Orient as Ceylon, India, Burma, Java, Borneo, the Malay States, China, and Japan. She lived among head-hunting Dyaks in the interior of Borneo and among Kachin tribes on the Burma-Yunnan frontier, later traveling in Ecuador, Colombia, Haiti, and the French and Dutch Guianas. She was the first woman to make a study of the Devil's Island penal colony, of which her second husband made the earliest photographs. They traveled through the interior of Dutch Guiana following jungle trails and streams used by fugitives from the notorious French prisons. She studied the Djoeka tribes of Bosch Negroes in both the Dutch and French Guianas, and in 1931 she made a trip into the interior of Guatemala. She was the author of many books, using the name, Blair Niles. Her best-known book was "Condemned to Devil's Island" (1927), a study of the penal colony, which in 1940 was released as a motion picture entitled "Devil's Island." She also published a series of articles in 1927 in The New York Times about her expedition to French Guiana to gather material for the book. Her other books included: "Casual Wanderings in Ecuador" (1923), "Colombia, Land of Miracles" (1924), "Black Haiti" (1926), "The Biography of an Unknown Convict" (1928), "Free" (1930), "Strange Brother" (1931), "Light Again" (1933), "Maria Paluna" (1934), "Day of Immense Sun" (1936), "Peruvian Pageant" (1937), "The James" (1939), "East by Day" (1941), "Passengers to Mexico: The Last Invasion of the Americas" (1943), "Journeys in Time: From the Halls of Montezuma to Patagonia's Plains" (1946), and "Martha's Husband: An Informal Portrait of George Washington" (1951). Originally issued as a volume in the Rivers of America Series, "The James" was reissued in 1945 in an enlarged edition under the title, "The James: From Iron Gate to the Sea." Her book "Passengers to Mexico" was a historical novel dealing with the reign of Maximilian and Carlota in Mexico. On two

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occasions, in 1941 and 1943. Mrs. Niles served on an international jury for Latin American prize novel contests. She contributed short stories and essays to The Forum, Harper's, Scribner's, and Century magazines and literary criticism to the New York Herald-Tribune, the Bookman, and the Saturday Review of Literature. She was awarded the gold medal of the City of Lima, Peru, in 1938 on the occasion of the 117th anniversary of that country's independence; the Constance Lindsay Skinner Medal of Achievement in 1941; and the gold medal of the Society of Women Geographers in 1944, having been a founder of this society. A fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Society of American Historians, Mrs. Niles also held membership in the International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists (PEN) and the Authors' Guild of the Authors' League of America. She was married twice: (1) in Clarkton, Va., Aug. 6, 1902, to William Beebe, zoologist; she was divorced from her first husband; (2) in 1913, to Robert Lyman Niles of New York city, architect. Mrs. Niles died in New York city, Apr. 13, 1959.

CUTLER, James Elbert, educator, was born in Princeville, Ill., Jan. 24, 1876, son of Francis William and Antonaiah Abigail (Hoag) Cutler. His first paternal American ancestor was James Cutler, who came to this country from England in 1634 and settled in Watertown, Mass. From James and his first wife, Anna, the descent was through James and Lydia (Moore) Wright, John and Hannah Snow, Timothy and Elizabeth Leavens, Benoni and Laurana Leavens, Royal and ——— ———, and Milton and Clarissa Adaline Meacham, the grandparents of James E. Cutler. His father was a wagonmaker and wheelwright. After attending high school in his native community and the State Preparatory School of Colorado, Boulder, the son was graduated B.A. in 1900 at the University of Colorado. During his senior year at the university he taught English and civil government in the state preparatory school. In 1903 he received a Ph.D. degree at Yale University, where in 1902 he was a Henry C. Robinson fellow and in 1903-04 an instructor in political economy. He served as an instructor in economics at Wellesley College during 1904-06 and as assistant professor of political economy at the University of Michigan in 1906-07. In the last-named year he joined the faculty of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, with which he remained for nearly forty years. Starting as associate professor of sociology, in 1910 he was appointed Selah Chamberlain professor of sociology and was the first incumbent of that chair until 1942. Meanwhile, in 1916 he was co-founder with Charles F. Thwing (q.v.), then president of the university, of the School of Applied Social Sciences, believed to have been the first graduate professional school of its type at any American university. Cutler became the first dean of the school at the time of its organization and continued in that capacity until 1941. Thereafter he taught part-time in the sociology department of Western Reserve University until his retirement in 1946 with emeritus rank. During his twenty-five years as dean of the School of Applied Social Sciences, he saw the school earn a distinguished place among the leading professional schools of this country. It had an independent status at Western Reserve University from the time of its organization, with its own faculty, admission requirements, facilities, and a two-year curriculum leading to a graduate degree. The school worked closely with the Cleveland social agencies and departments of local government, and its requirement of field-work for graduation was met by developing a novel program of field instruction in cooperation with numerous social agencies. By 1941 nearly fifty social agencies and field centers in Greater Cleveland and the surrounding areas were receiving students for active participation in field programs. At the beginning three general fields of specialization were offered: municipal administration and public service, family welfare and social service, and a course for public health nurses. Specialization in child welfare was added in 1921, and a program of group work was added to the curriculum in 1923. Specialization in medical social work followed in 1927, psychiatric social work was added in 1928, and an opportunity for college graduates with home economics majors to specialize in home economics and nutrition work in social and health agencies was instituted in 1938. Cutler saw enrollment increase from forty-nine students in 1916 to a peak of 577 in 1934-35, and in the period from 1916 to 1941 some 3015 students were enrolled in the school, of whom 710 received degrees and 480 received certificates in public health nursing. He was the author of "Lynch Law: An Investigation into the History of Lynching in the United States" (1905), and co-author with Maurice Rea Davie of "A Study in Professional Education at Western Reserve University. The School of Applied Social Sciences, 1916-30" (1930). He also wrote a monograph, "Training for Social Work. The Correlation of the Profession of Social Work and the University in the Control of Training Schools" (1922), and contributed a number of articles to professional journals, including "Capital Punishment and Lynching" (Annals Amer. Acad. Polit. & Soc. Sci., May 1907), "Some Suggestions Regarding the Organization of a Department of Sociology in an Urban University" (Amer. Jour. Sociol., May 1911), "Durable Monogamous Wedlock" (ibid., Sept. 1916), "Studies of Training for Social Work: The Point of View of the Training Schools" (Jour. Soc. Forces, Sept. 1923), and "Professional Education" (Educ. Record, Jan. 1938). He contributed a chapter on social work in the light of societal evolution to "Studies in the Science of Society" (1937). He helped organize the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, which developed into the first Community Fund in the United States and later became known as the Cleveland Welfare Federation. He was a trustee of this federation and of Cleveland Associated Charities and the Goodrich and University settlements of Cleveland. During the First World War he held the commission of major, U.S. Army, and was attached to the Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C., serving in the military intelligence division and morale branch. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him in 1934 by the University of Colorado. He was a charter member of the American Sociological Society and was appointed first chairman of the division on professional standards and education of the National Conference of Social Work when that division was established in 1925. Other organizations to which he belonged were Academy of Political and Social Science, National Institute of Social Sciences, American Association of University Professors, American Association of Social Workers, American Association for Labor Legislation, Phi Gamma Delta, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the City and University clubs of Cleveland. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf and tennis were Cutler's chief recreations. He was married twice: (1) in New Haven, Conn., June 25, 1903, to Carolena Dibble, daughter of Elizur H. Sperry of that city, a mason and building contractor; his first wife died in 1945; (2) in Cleveland, Aug. 28, 1946, to Ida May, daughter of Joseph Reginald Devine of that city, a paper maker by trade. James E. Cutler died without issue in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1959.

CAMPBELL, George Ashley, research engineer and mathematician, was born in Hastings, Minn., Nov. 27, 1870, son of Cassius Samuel and Lydia Lorraine (Ashley) Campbell. His first paternal American ancestor was Henry Campbell, who came to this country from Ireland in 1733 and settled in Windham, N.H. From Henry and his wife, Martha Black, the descent was through Samuel and Mary Robinson, John and Sarah Burns, Robert-Moor and Anna Carr, and Samuel and Lydia E. Crowell, the grandparents of George A. Campbell. His father was an educator. The son completed his preliminary education at McCollom Institute, Mont Vernon, N.H., and was graduated B.S. in 1891 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and B.A. in 1892 at Harvard University, receiving also an M.A. degree in 1893 and a Ph.D. degree in 1901 from the last-named. He pursued further studies at the universities of Göttingen, Germany, Vienna, Austria, and Paris, France, during 1903-06. Meanwhile, in 1897 he began his career as research engineer with the American Bell

Telephone Co. (later American Telephone & Telegraph Co.) in Boston. He continued his research work in both the Boston and New York city laboratories of the telephone company until 1934, when he joined the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York city, where he remained until his retirement in the following year. During these years, Campbell gained recognition as one of the chief artificers of telephone transmission and as the ranking theorretical worker of his day in the field of electrical communication. His earliest assignment with the telephone company was the theoretical study of transmission problems and the distribution of currents in telephone networks. A leading proponent of the value of so-called pure research in industrial enterprises, he applied the work of Oliver Heaviside and John W. S. Rayleigh toward seeking some method of mitigating the attenuation of signals that was forming a barrier against telephone communication over long distances. Following Heaviside's suggestion that inductance if properly applied in a long telephone circuit should diminish attenuation, Campbell developed a theory of loading and demonstrated that the attenuation of voice currents could be controlled by increasing the inductance in the circuit. He was proceeding with his theoretical work on a telephone loading coil at the same time that Michael I. Pupin (q.v.) was similarly engaged at Columbia University. Although Pupin received the basic patent on loading coil interference, Campbell had prepared the more detailed analysis of the problem, and the rules that he formulated for the design of loading coils and their spacing were from the beginning the only ones employed in this country. Another problem which arose during the early 1900's was the phenomenon of cross-talk in which current pulses in one line were passed to another close by through electromagnetic or electrostatic induction. Campbell directed his research toward the solution of this problem in the period from 1903 to 1907, and during the course of this work he coined the term, direct capacity, later modernized to direct capacitance. From his study of capacitance, the opposite of inductance, he was able to work out the theoretical basis for a shielding technique that would largely eliminate the cross-talk. In memoranda of that period he demonstrated that cross-talk between two circuits, particularly in the case of loaded circuits, depended on a function of the various direct capacities between the wires of two circuits. He termed this function the direct capacity unbalance. His work on capacitance also led to the development of the capacity unbalance test set, used in countless measurements in the manufacture and installation of toll cables. Campbell's study in this area further marked an important advance in that it substituted for the previously held unwieldy theory of cross-talk a simple approximation that was to remain adequate until the advent of carrier systems with their higher frequencies and shorter wave-lengths. While working on the problems of filters and line balance, he also studied the problems involved in the repeater circuits used to amplify voice currents on long-distance transmissions. In 1912 he worked out the theoretical basis for an advanced repeater circuit that found practical application many years later when telephony had advanced sufficiently to require it. The mechanism then in use had a single repeater element that amplified messages reaching it from both directions and required the two associated sections of line to have very similar characteristics. Whenever line unbalance or amplification exceeded certain low limits a "singing" sound resulted. Campbell's memoranda of 1912 of his completed research resulted in the development of a repeater with two amplifying elements and two artificial lines, one to balance each associated section of actual line. The use of artificial lines reduced the amplification at the resonant frequencies to the level of the amplification at other telephonic frequencies. The artificial selecting circuit furthermore anticipated the use of low-pass filters to cut off frequencies outside of the band transmitted. Campbell also indicated that the stability of a circuit would be improved if amplication were distributed among a number of properly spaced points rather than concentrated at a single point. As evidenced in his paper "Loaded Lines in Telephonic Transmission" (Philosophical Mag., 1903), Campbell had for a considerable time been thinking in terms of high-pass and low-pass wave filters, and in 1917 he received a patent on the electric wave filter (U.S. Pat. No. 1,227,113). The filter provided a means of sharply separating the current of different continuous bands of frequencies in carrier telephone and telegraph systems and had application also for sharp selectivity in radio systems and in connection with telephone repeaters, telephotography, composite sets, and testing apparatus. This work led not only to the development of the so-called carrier systems but made pos-

sible the use of high frequencies and the transmission of broader frequency bands as well. As early as 1906 Campbell issued a memorandum in which he disclosed a conception of a single-transformer anti-sidetone station circuit. Later he carried out a comprehensive and conclusive piece of work that revealed all possible circuit arrangements for doubly conjugate branches and established the impedance relations of the line, network, transmitter, and receiver of these various branches. This work was summarized in a paper entitled "Maximum Output Networks for Telephone Substation and Repeater Circuits" (Amer. Inst. Elec. Eng. Trans., 1920). His developments on the anti-sidetone telephone circuit were patented by him in 1918 (Nos. 1,254,116/17/18 and 1,254,471/72/73/74/75/76). In a paper entitled "Telephonic Intelligibility" (Philosophical Mag., 1910), he described how he had devised and employed successfully articulation lists of meaningless monosyllables, and this technique was later applied to articulation tests used wherever telephone development work was in progress. In the field of mathematics his most significant contribution was his work with the table of Fourier integrals for practical application to the study of transients and other non-periodic phenomena of interest to communications engineers. Aside from these developments, Campbell was responsible for many other advances in the art of telephone communication. He received patents in 1903 for self-induction coils (Nos. 737,703/04) and for loaded electric circuits (No. 729,709). His electric circuits were patented in 1904 (Nos. 773,372; 773,472) and a later induction coil (No. 792,248) was patented in 1905. Other patents which he received were for a loaded phantom circuit (No. 980,921), 1911; an electric receiving, translating, or repeating circuit (No. 1,227,114), 1917; a wave filter (No. 1,493,600), 1924; an electrical network (No. 1,643,332), and an electrical testing apparatus (No. 1,651,440), 1927; means and methods of measuring direct and balanced terminal capacities (Nos. 1,552,465/66/67), 1925; wave translators (No. 1,671,-143), 1928; and an electromagnetic wave signalling system (No. 1,738,522), 1929. Campbell's papers were collected and published by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in a volume entitled "Collected Papers of George A. Campbell" (1937). He was awarded the Medal of Honor of the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1936, the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1939, and the Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1940. He was a fellow of the last-named organization and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Mathematical Society, American Mathematical Association, American Physical Society, American Association of Physics Teachers, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Harvard Engineering Society, and the Appalachian Mountain and Green Mountain clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. Hiking and mountain climbing were his chief recreations. He was married in Newtonville, Mass., Nov. 12, 1913, to Caroline Gillis, daughter of Frank Ezra Sawyer of Newton, Mass., a naval officer, and had two sons: Alexander Hovey and Ashley Sawyer. George A. Campbell died in Cedar Grove, N.J., Nov. 10, 1954.

BIRNIE, Douglas Putnam, clergyman, was born in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 3, 1856, son of William and Martha Noyes (Perkins) Birnie. His father was a contractor. After receiving his preliminary education at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., Douglas P. Birnie was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1878 and B.D. at Union Theological Seminary in 1885. Meanwhile, during 1878-81 he was principal of the Rockville (Conn.) High School. He was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry in 1885 and served his first pastorate at the Presbyterian Church in Cazenovia, N.Y., during 1885-90. From 1890 to 1895 he was pastor of the Allston Congregational Church, Boston, Mass. In the latter year he went to Hawaii, where he served for four years as pastor of Central Union Church, Honolulu. Returning to this country following the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Rye, N.Y., from 1899 to 1913. He then moved to Washington, D.C., where he served as stated supply of the Sixth Presbyterian Church during 1914-17. He was stated supply of the Gunton Temple Presbyterian Church, Washington, during 1917-20. Subsequently he served as associate pastor of the Georgetown Presbyterian Church, Washington, in 1922 and was pastor of the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Washington, from May, 1924, until June, 1926. He also acted as minister at the First Presbyterian Church in Washington prior to his retirement in 1930. Noted for his administrative

talent and for his skill in relocating churches and reorganizing and strengthening their congregations, Birnie selected the site for the Sixth Presbyterian Church in Washington in 1916 and supervised the planning and erection of the church edifice. He also reorganized the Gunton Temple Presbyterian Church, which was merged with another congregation and moved to a new site. While resident in Rye, N.Y., he found a new site for the public library, secured the necessary contributions, and arranged the many details of its relocation. From 1922 to 1932 he served as a trustee of George Washington University. Interested in travel, he made a trip around the world in 1881-82 and spent a year in Arabia. He later made many trips to Europe, Africa, and Asia, and his home was a center for the Korean government-in-exile for a number of years. An honorary D.D. degree was conferred upon him by George Washington University in 1920. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Skull and Bones, the Yale Club of New York city, and the Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington. His recreations included playing golf and horseback

riding. He was married in New York city, Jan. 22, 1890, to Lucia Lasell, daughter of Titus Benjamin Meigs of that city, a lumberman and merchant, and had a daughter, Martha Noyes, who married James William Farmer. Douglas P. Birnie died in Washington, D.C., Mar. 21, 1937.

LUX, Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 16, 1893, son of Paul and Caroline (Feld) Lux. His father, a clock maker, came to this country from East Prussia in 1887, living in Brooklyn, N.Y., before settling in Waterbury. After graduating from high school in his native city, Frederick Lux with his father and brother, Herman Lux, founded the Lux Co. in 1912, with facilities in a small barn behind the Lux home. The father had worked at clock-making from the age of fourteen, and while employed by various clock companies in New York and Connecticut, conducted experiments of his own and did research, particularly in connection with the improvement of manufacturing methods and timing mechanisms. The business was incorporated in 1917 as the Lux Clock Manufacturing Co., and in 1937 Frederick Lux was named vice-president and general manager. In 1947 he succeeded his father in the presidency, continuing in this post until a week prior to his death in 1958, when he was elected chairman of the board. The small business was expanded rapidly, moving from the barn to an old school building and, continuing to grow, to a modern plant with 70,000 square feet of floor space in 1926, to which additions were made in 1931 and 1936. At the time of his death 800 workers were employed at the Waterbury plant. Manufacturing alarm and novelty clocks, the enterprise also made numerous types of clock mechanisms and automatic timing devices. In 1953 an additional plant was built in Lebanon, Tenn., having 22,000 square feet of floor space and employing approximately 200 persons. Learning the intricacies and delicate steps of clock-making from his father, Lux patented many inventions and was instrumental in adding several new items to the manufacturing lines of the company. Among his inventions was a gear-hobbing machine patented in 1932, used in cutting small pinions for various requirements. The patent was later assigned to the Barber-Coleman Co., Rockford, Ill., and subsequently used in many types of industrial production. Lux also obtained patents on original devices and on improvements covering timer controls for ovens, timer switches for toasters, clock springs, a calendar clock, and synchronous-motion and other mechanisms related to clock manufacturing. During the years of his presidency annual sales of the company increased from $5,733,851 in 1947 to $6,324,271 in 1957. Apart from his main business interest, Lux was a director of the Citizens & Manufacturers National Bank, Waterbury. Participating in community activities in Waterbury, he headed the United Hospital Building Fund campaign in 1950, when nearly $3,000,000 was needed to expand local hospital facilities. He served as a trustee of the Waterbury Hospital for many years and was active in Federated Funds (later the United Fund). He served in the U.S. Army during the First World War as a regimental sergeant with the 301st Engineers and was stationed in Germany. In the Second World War, as a member of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he toured Europe in 1945 to gain information for the U.S. government. Also during the war years he served as assistant chairman of the Bomb Fuse Industry Integration Committee, Ordnance Department, U.S. War Department, and in 1946 the department cited him for his service in behalf of that committee. In 1951 he received another citation for his development of the M103 gear train for aerial bombs, in which stamped gears were substituted for the solid metal blanks requiring special machining that had been previously used. He was made a colonel aide de camp on the governor's staff in 1954 by Frank G. Clement, then governor of Tennessee. A director of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, he also held membership in the Clock and Watch Manufacturers Association of America (pres. 1950-54), 301st Engineers Association, the Masonic order, BPOE, the Waterbury Club, and the Country Club of Waterbury. His religious affiliation was with the Second Congregational Church, Waterbury. In politics he was a Republican. Traveling, raising gladioli, and fishing were his main recreational interests. Lux was married in Waterbury, Oct. 11, 1921, to Gertrude, daughter of Abner Crandall of Waterbury, a cabinetmaker, and had three children: Ruth Edna, who married John W. Mosch; Paul Abner; and Frederick. His death occurred in Waterbury, Conn., Mar. 27, 1958.

KIRKLIN, Byrl Raymond, radiologist, was born in Gaston, Ind., Sept. 22, 1888, son of John Walter and Sarah Lavina (McCreery) Kirklin. His father was a farmer and banker. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in Gaston and Muncie, Ind., and was graduated M.D. at Indiana University in 1914 (B.S. 1927). After a year's internship at Protestant Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis, he spent several months in 1915 working under Russell D. Carman (q.v.) at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and in 1916 he did special work with Arial W. George in Boston, Mass. He began medical practice with George Andrews in Muncie, Ind., in 1916 and a year later began an independent practice, specializing in roentgenology. During 1915-17 he was resident radiologist and from the last-named year until 1926 was radiologist to the Muncie Home Hospital, where in 1924-25 he was chief of staff. In 1922 he was invited by the Mayo Clinic to initiate special work in instruction in X-ray examinations of the gall bladder, and following the death of Carman in 1926 he was called to the clinic to become a consulting physician in the Section of Diagnostic Roentgenology. In 1930 he was named head of the clinic's Section on Roentgenology. From 1948 until his retirement from the clinic in 1953 with emeritus rank, he was chairman of the sections on therapeutic radiology and diagnostic roentgenology. In 1951 he also was named senior consultant in the Section on Diagnostic Roentgenology of the clinic. Additionally, in 1927 he became an instructor in radiology at the Mayo Foundation, University of Minnesota Graduate School, and was advanced to assistant professor in 1930, associate professor in 1933, and professor in 1936. He retired from his teaching appointment in 1954, with the title of professor emeritus. Under his guidance the uses of X-rays were greatly extended at the clinic. New contrast media came into use which permitted increased visualization of structures previously obscure in the X-ray film and apparatus and techniques of approach were extensively refined. Graduates of the foundation became leaders in the field of X-ray diagnosis, and students working under Kirklin were given full credit for any new techniques to improve X-ray visualization of structure or area which they developed. Kirklin did clinical research in cholecystography, cancer of the stomach, and peptic ulcer. Among some 160 articles contributed by him to scientific journals were: "A Roentgenologic Consideration of Duodenitis" (Radiology, May 1929), "The Role of the Radiographer in Cholecystography" (X-Ray Technician, Apr. 1932), "The Hypertrophy of the Pyloric Muscle of Adults: A Distinctive Roentgenologic Sign" (Am. Jour. Roent. & Rad. Therapy, Apr. 1933), "Duodenitis and its Roentgenologic Characteristics" (ibid., May 1934), and "Congenital Cysts of the Lung from the Roentgen-

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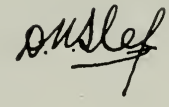

ologic Viewpoint" (ibid., July 1936). He was a member of the advisory editorial board of the Bulletin of the U.S. Army Medical Department from 1946 until his death and at various times was a member of the editorial boards of Gastroenterology and the American Journal of Roentgenology, Radium Therapy and Nuclear Medicine. During the First World War he was a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, serving as instructor at the Army School of Roentgenology, Ft. Riley, Kans., in 1918, and as chief roentgenologist at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N.Mex., during 1918-19. Following the war he held a commission as lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Medical Reserve Corps and during the Second World War returned to active service in 1943 with the rank of colonel. Stationed in Washington, D.C., he was chief consultant in radiology to the surgeon general of the Army until released from active service in December, 1945. From 1946 until his death he was an expert consultant in graduate education and radiology to the secretary of war, senior civilian consultant in radiology to the surgeon general of the Army, and national consultant in radiology to the surgeon general of the U.S. Air Force. In 1948 he was a member of the Council on National Emergency Medical Service and of the Joint Committee for Hospital and Residency Appraisal, and from 1950 until his death he was chairman of the Minnesota State Advisory Committee to Selective Service. Kirklin was an honorary fellow of the International College of Surgeons; a fellow of the American College of Radiology (pres. 1942-43), American College of Physicians, and American Medical Association; diplomate of the American Board of Radiology; an honorary member of the Mississippi Valley and St. Louis (Mo.) medical societies, the Chicago and Detroit roentgen ray societies, and the Muncie (Ind.) Academy of Medicine; and a member of the American Roentgen Ray Society (pres. 1937-38), Radiological Society of North America, American and International congresses of radiology, American Gastroenterological Association, American Association of Railway Surgeons, Central Society for Clinical Research, the Pan-American, Minnesota State, Southern Minnesota, and Olmsted County medical associations, Minnesota State Radiological Society (pres. 1931-32), Minnesota Trudeau Society, Alumni Association of the Mayo Foundation, Sigma Xi, Phi Rho Sigma, the Masonic order, Sigma Chi social fraternity, the University, Rotary and Golf and Country clubs of Rochester, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C. He was also an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, England; an honorary member of the Association of Gastro-Enterologists of Paris, France, and the radiological societies of Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Colombia; a corresponding member of the Radiological Society of Germany and the National Academy of Medicine of Colombia; and a member of the Radiological Society of Venezuela. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. Hunting, fishing, and playing golf were his chief recreations, and photography was a hobby. He was married in Elgin, Ill., June 3, 1915, to Gladys Marie, daughter of Benjamin Webster of that place, a merchant, and had two children: John Webster and Mary Webster, who married Karl Julius Ladner. Byrl R. Kirklin died in Rochester, Minn., Mar. 2, 1957.

SLEP, Daniel Neff, publisher, was born in Altoona, Pa., Oct. 20, 1872, son of Harry and Anna C. (Fick) Humes Slep. His father (q.v.) was a newspaper publisher. Daniel N. Slep was educated at public schools in Altoona. He worked part-time with the Mirror Printing Company, publisher of the Altoona Mirror, an enterprise founded and headed by his father, while he was first apprenticed to a painter and later while working as an electrician with the Edison Electric Light Co., Altoona. He then spent four years as general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Pitcairn, Pa., before returning to Altoona in 1922 to become vice-president and general manager of the family business. Upon the death of his father in 1922 he succeeded to the presidency of the Mirror Printing Company, remaining in that position until the close of his life and also as general manager until 1946. Growth of the enterprise continued under his leadership, and a year before his death he dedicated a new Goss Headliner Printing Press, the increased capacity of which typified the expansion of printing operations which had taken place during his tenure as head of the paper. At that time daily circulation, which was 23,591 in 1922, had increased to 33,359. In the course of his publishing career Slep continued to develop the principles of journalistic propriety laid down by his father, making few innovations in newspaper policy or practice. One significant change introduced by him, however, was the inauguration during the 1930's of a veterans' page one day per week. Additionally, Slep was a member of the board of the Altoona Trust Company from 1927 to 1936 and vice-president from the latter year until the close of his life. His major interest outside of publishing was in various charitable and philanthropic enterprises. A life-long supporter of the YMCA, he served that organization as a director for more than thirty years. He was a founder of the Altoona Foundation in 1924 and was president of its board of directors in later years. In the general field of education he was a strong supporter of the Parent-Teacher Association of Altoona, and it was through his initiative that the Altoona Mirror in 1945 established the annual Harry Slep Scholarship that provided funds for four years of college study to its recipients. He was at one time president of the Central Bureau of Charities and was a trustee of Altoona Community Chest, Inc. A member, elder, and Sunday school teacher of the First Presbyterian Church of Altoona, he was a substantial benefactor of the church and of its various activities, in particular the establishment and maintenance of the Presbyterian Home for the Aged, Hollidaysburg, Pa., and the Presbyterian Retirement Fund for Ministers. Other civic and philanthropic activities included his membership on the boards of trustees of Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., and of Mercy Hospital, Altoona. He also helped to found and was the president of the Blair County Foundation for the Blind Distributors, Inc., and in his work with the Altoona Lions Club he was instrumental in expanding that organization's activities in the field of aid to the blind and in sight conservation. In civic affairs he was a substantial donor to the system of city planning and zoning established in Altoona, and he was also a contributor to any movement tending toward the expansion and diversification of the town's industrial life. He also served as chairman of the Blair County Emergency Relief Board. In 1949 the directors of the YMCA's Blue Knob recreation area renamed it Camp Slep in his honor. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by Juniata College in 1937. In 1943 Slep was cited for meritorious service to journalism by the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association, of which he was a founder in 1924, a member in 1929 of its advisory committee to assist the University of Pennsylvania School of Journalism, and president in 1930-31. He was also a member of the American Newpaper Publishers' Association, Typothetae Association, Pennsylvania Editorial Association, and the United States and Altoona chambers of commerce. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in Altoona, June 30, 1897, to Elda Pearl, daughter of

Simon Potter of that place, a watchmaker, and had four sons: James Gallatin, Daniel Neff, Eugene Gilland, and Phillip Potter. Daniel N. Slep died in Altoona, Pa., Mar. 25, 1953.

CUSHMAN, Henry Otis, lawyer, was born in Lisbon, N.H., Aug. 25, 1865, son of George Franklin and Luella Maria (Parker) Cushman and a descendant of Robert Cushman, financial agent at Leyden for the Mayflower Pilgrims, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1621 but returned to England a month later. His wife, Mary Singleton, brought the family to Plymouth after 1625. From them the descent was through Thomas and Mary Allerton, Elkanah and Martha Cooke, Allerton and Mary Buck, Allerton and Alethea Soule, Ephraim and Sarah Colman, and Ebenezer and Abigail Emery, the grandparents of Henry O. Cushman. His father was a manufacturer. The son obtained his preliminary education at Saint Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy and was graduated B.A. at Dartmouth College in 1887 and LL.B. at Boston University in 1890. Subsequently he taught for a

year in the Law School of Howard University, Washington, D.C. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1891, he practiced his profession in Boston, Mass., thereafter until the close of his life. From 1904 to 1935 he was associated with Henry A. Wyman (q.v.). Cushman specialized in corporation and probate work and was a trustee of many estates. In connection with his practice he conducted the liquidation of several banks closed under the laws of Massachusetts. In addition, he was president of the Cushman-Rankin Co., Bath, N.H., from 1903 to 1952, at which time its mill burned and the company was liquidated. The company dealt in leather board and shoe supplies and was founded by his father and his stepson, Walter P. Rankin. He was also vice-president and a director of the Annapolis (Nova Scotia) Lumber Co. and a director of the MacLeod Paper & Power Co., Ltd., Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Boston Morris Plan Co., the Jamaica Plain Trust Co., Boston, and the Boston Plate & Window Glass Co Cushman was a member of the American, Massachusetts, and Boston bar associations, Alpha Delta Phi, and the University Club of Boston. At Dartmouth he was a founder of the Casque and Gauntlet Society. His religious affiliation was with the First Church (Unitarian), Boston. Politically he was a Republican. One of his special interests was the Boston Shakespeare Club, in which he was an active participant. He also engaged in experimental farming on his thirty-five acre property in Middleborough, Mass. For recreation he enjoyed traveling and such outdoor sports as fishing and camping. He was married in Boston, June 26, 1891, to Isabel (Poland) Rankin, daughter of Luke P. Poland (q.v.) and widow of Andrew Rankin. He died without issue in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1956.

SLEDGE, Edward Simmons, physician, was born in Jefferson, Ala., Nov. 8, 1887, son of William Henry and Kate (Harris) Sledge, grandson of William Henry and Amanda Malvina (Simmons) Sledge, and great-grandson of Joshua B. Sledge. His father was a physician. After he had completed his preliminary education at Wright's Military Academy (later the University Military School), Mobile, Ala., Edward S. Sledge attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated B.S. in 1906 and M.D. in 1909. He served an internship at University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and, in 1912, entered private practice in association with Harry T. Inge and Eugene D. Bondurant as a member of the staff of the Inge-Bondurant Sanitarium in Mobile. A co-owner of the institution after 1923, he continued his connection with it until it closed in 1928, working in X-ray diagnosis and therapy. Thereafter until his retirement in 1949 he practiced privately in Mobile as a specialist in internal medicine. Meanwhile, for several years he was associate professor of neuropsychiatry at Mobile Medical College (later part of the University of Alabama), and from 1922 to 1928 he was a member of the staff and chief of medical service at Mobile City Hospital. He was also visiting physician and electrocardiographer at the Mobile Infirmary, and he was visiting physician and was in charge of X-ray and electrocardiography at the U.S. Marine Hospital, Mobile, chief of staff and later consultant at the Allen Memorial Home, Mobile, and visiting physician at the Providence Infirmary, Mobile. From 1949 until the close of his life he was medical director of Belle Air Sanitarium, Mobile. Earlier he was a consultant at the U.S. Veterans Hospital, Pascagoula, Miss., for several years. He served as a member of the Alabama Board of Medical Examiners from 1922 to 1926, and from 1923 to 1931 he was a trustee of the Alabama State Hospital, Tuscaloosa. He was also a trustee of the Mount Vernon (Ala.) Hospital for Negroes. He entered military service in 1916 as a captain of the Alabama National Guard on duty along the border between Mexico and Texas and continued during 1917-18 with the rank of captain, later major, in the U.S. Army Medical Corps at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and in the Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D.C. Prior to his discharge in September, 1919, he was medical officer at General Hospital No. 30, Plattsburg, N.Y. Sledge was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Association of the State of Alabama (pres. 1937-38), the Southern Medical Association, Gulf Coast Clinical Society, Mobile County Medical Society (pres. 1937-38), Kappa Sigma, Phi Alpha Sigma, Alpha Omega Alpha, the American Legion, and the Alba Fishing and Hunting, Athelstan, and the Optimist clubs of Mobile. His religious affiliation was with the Government Street Presbyterian Church, Mobile. Hunting, fishing, and amateur craftwork were his chief recreations. He was married in Montevallo, Ala., Aug. 16, 1918, to Mary Frank, daughter of Robert Minthorne Sturdivant of Selma, Ala., and had two sons, Edward Simmons and Eugene

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EDWARD S. SLEDGE

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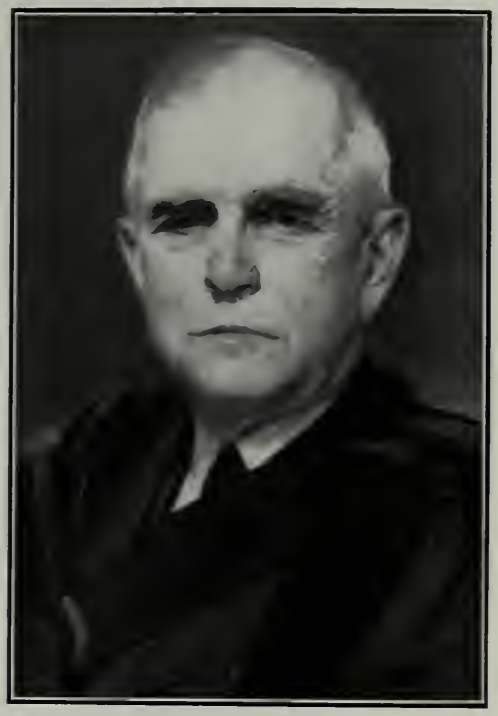
Bondurant. Edward S. Sledge's death occurred in Mobile, Ala., Mar. 24, 1954.

SEAMANS, Frank, business executive, was born in Guelph, Ontario, Canada, Apr. 17, 1876, son of Irving Seamans. After he had completed his preliminary education at public schools in Buffalo, N.Y., Frank Seamans attended night classes at the University of Pennsylvania during 1908-11. Meanwhile, in 1892 he obtained employment as an office boy with the General Asphalt Co. (later Barber Oil Corp.), with which organization he was associated until his retirement in 1942. The company engaged in exploration and exploitation of oil, asphalt, and other natural resources in the United States and the Caribbean area. Seamans began his career in the Buffalo office and in 1895 was advanced to the post of stenographer there. He was an assistant cashier at the Niagara Falls, N.Y., office during the following year and assistant cashier in the London, Ontario, office in 1897. From 1898 to 1903 he was a stenographer in the New York city office and from 1904 to 1911 a clerk in the Philadelphia, Pa., office. He continued in Philadelphia successively as assistant secretary, manager of the paving department, and assistant to the vice-president until 1919. In the following year he was named vice-president of the company, and he divided his time between the Philadelphia office and the company headquarters in Barber (Perth Amboy), N.J., until 1941, when he assumed the presidency a few months before his retirement. Seamans had no other business interests. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree). His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1899, to Frances, daughter of Peter Frank Monzert of Brooklyn, N.Y., a business executive, and had a son, Lester A. (died in infancy). Frank Seamans died in Plainfield, N.J., Apr. 2, 1955.

JOHNSON, Franklin Winslow, college president, was born in Jay, Maine, Aug. 17, 1870, son of John Sullivan and Elizabeth Williams (Winslow) Johnson. After receiving his preliminary education at the Wilton (Maine) Academy, Franklin W. Johnson was graduated A.B. in 1891 and A.M. in 1893 at Colby College. He later did postgraduate work at the University of Chicago and at Columbia University. He began his career as principal of the high school in Calais, Maine, in 1891. Subsequently he served as principal of the Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine, during 1894-95, having succeeded James H. Hanson (q.v.) in that post, and was principal of the Morgan Park (Ill.) Academy from the latter year until 1907. He then became assistant principal of the University of Chicago High School, succeeding to the post of principal in 1909 and continuing in that capacity for ten years. In 1919 he was appointed associate professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and in 1923 he was named professor in that subject. He resigned from the latter post in November, 1928, upon his election as the fifteenth president of Colby College, to succeed Arthur J. Roberts (q.v.). Johnson remained at the head of the college until his retirement in 1942 as president emeritus. On assuming office he began to formulate a policy of expansion designed to place Colby in a more advantageous position. With the consent of the trustees, a new and larger site was procured in Waterville, the gift of the town's citizens. Arrangements were made in 1931 to raise a building fund of $3,000,000 within three years. The new site became known as the Mayflower Hill Campus, and by the time of Johnson's retirement $7,000,000 had been appropriated for its development. At the 125th commencement of the school in 1946, Johnson turned back $96,000, his entire salary while president, for use on the Mayflower Hill project. Under his leadership, the faculty of Colby College was increased from thirty-five to fifty-five members. Among administrative improvements instituted by him were a reorganized and expanded administration, a sound policy of endowment investments and other fiscal matters, plans for faculty retirement pensions and sabbatical leaves, and revisions in entrance and graduation requirements. He also introduced consolidation of all athletic, physical training, and medical services into one unified department; supervised freshman dormitories; infirmary and health services for men; placement and guidance services; and alumni and publicity offices. The institution's endowment more than doubled during his administration. During 1913-19 he lectured on secondary school administration at the University of Chicago, and in 1916 he gave courses in secondary education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Johnson was the author of "Problems of Boyhood" (1914) and "Administration and Supervision of the High School" (1925). He contributed numerous papers on education to various publications and while an undergraduate edited the Colby Echo. At one time he was chairman of the board of Thayer Hospital, Waterville. During the First World War he was commissioned a major in the rehabilitation services of the U.S. Army Sanitary Corps. He served as chief of rehabilitation services at U.S. Army Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N.J., and was later assigned to duty in charge of rehabilitation personnel in the Office of the Surgeon General in Washington, D.C. He received an honorary L.H.D. degree from Colby College in 1916, honorary LL.D. degrees from the University of Maine and Brown University in 1933, and an honorary D.C.L. degree from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, in 1938. Johnson was a member of the National Education Association, Religious Education Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Masonic order, and the University Club of Boston. His religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church, Waterville. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening and fishing were his chief recreations. He was married twice: (1) in Calais, Maine, July 15, 1896, to Carolyn May, daughter of



George W. Lord of that place, a shipowner; his first wife died in 1928; (2) in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9, 1929, to Imogene (Donovan) Hall, widow of Dana Warren Hall. Franklin W. Johnson died in Waterville, Maine, Feb. 19, 1956.

SPENCER, Henry Benning, transportation executive, was born in Long Branch, N.J., Dec. 16, 1872, son of Samuel and Louisa Vivian (Benning) Spencer. His first paternal American ancestor was James Spencer, who came to this country from England in 1640 and settled first in Westmoreland County, Va., and later in Talbot County, Md. From James the descent was through James and Ann Benson, Richard and Martha Wicks, Lambert Wicks and Anna Spencer, and Lambert and Vernona Mitchell, the grandparents of Henry B. Spencer. His father (q.v.) was the first president of the Southern Railway Co. After receiving his preliminary education at schools in Baltimore, Md., and at the Berkeley School, New York city, the son was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1895. He then began his career as a clerk in the superintendent's office of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co., Joliet, Ill. In 1897 he became superintendent of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co., Birmingham, Ala. In the following year he was made superintendent of the Louisville Division of the Southern Railway Co., with offices in Louisville, Ky. In 1901 he was named assistant general manager of the St. Louis-Louisville lines of the Southern Railway Co., with offices in St. Louis, Mo., and later in that year he became general manager of that division. In 1905 he was detailed to Washington, D.C., as general manager of the Southern Railway Co., and from 1906 to 1919 he was vice-president of the Southern Railway System. He was a founder in 1920 of the Fruit Growers Express Co., Washington, D.C., of which he became president and a director. This company was organized by the major railroads east of the Mississippi River to furnish refrigerator cars, ventilated cars, and protective services for perishable food products to be shipped over their lines, and it was jointly owned by those railroads. It was thought that improved service and greater efficiency could be attained by maintaining a jointly owned company. This proved to be the case, and the enterprise achieved great success under Spencer's leadership. It owned its own cars and repair shops, renting the cars to the proprietary railroads. Spencer was president of the Fruit Growers Express Co. until his retirement in 1948. During his twenty-eight years in that office the scale of the company's operations increased enormously. In 1920 it employed 650 persons. By the end of 1947 this figure had risen to more than 5000 persons employed by it and its affiliated companies. The number of refrigerator cars increased from 5244 in 1920 to 21,134 in 1948, and the gross revenue grew from $6,329,559 in 1920 to $34,299,850 for the year 1947. Spencer was also president of the Western Fruit Express Co., Washington, D.C., from 1923 to 1948. He was instrumental in organizing this company in 1923 to perform for the Great Northern Railway Co. services analogous to those performed by the Fruit Growers Express Co. for the eastern railroads. Further, in 1926 he organized the Burlington Refrigerator Express Co. to perform a similar function, and he was president of this company until his retirement. He was also president and chairman of the board of directors of the Tennessee Railroad Co. from 1918 until his death. For more than thirty years he was a director of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. and of The Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. Active in civic affairs, he served as a director of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D.C., from 1921 until his death and was president of the hospital during 1924-30. During the First World War he worked with the U.S. Railroad Administration as director of the Division of Purchases and Stores and as chairman of the Central Coal Committee during the period when the railroads were under federal control. To meet the emergency caused by a strike in the bituminous coal fields which were being unionized in 1922, Warren G. Harding (q.v.) created a federal fuel distribution organization to secure coordination of the available coal supplies and to prevent profiteering. Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, was chairman of this organization, which was known as the President's Fuel Distribution Committee. Spencer was appointed to the committee and served as its administrative member from July to September, 1922. He was also active in the affairs of the Society of the Cincinnati for many years, serving as president of the national society from May, 1953, until his death. A member of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati after 1942, he was elected president of that organization shortly before his death. Spencer was also a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, American Society for the Control of Cancer, American Fisheries Society, American Forestry Association, National Association of Audubon Societies, Huguenot Society of America, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Bibliophile Society, National Society of Fine Arts, the Japan Society, Sons of the Revolution, Washington (D.C.) Council of Social Agencies, and the Commission Permanente de l'Association of Belgium. In addition, he belonged to the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Alibi, Alfalfa, and Cosmos clubs of Washington, D.C., the Bankers Club of America and the Harvard and Brook clubs of New York city, the Yeaman's Hall Club of Charleston, S.C., and the Dunes and Point Judith Country clubs of Narragansett, R.I. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. He was interested in literature and art, and his recreations included hunting, fishing, and playing tennis. He was married in Louisville, Ky., Apr. 30, 1902, to Katharine, daughter of John Williamson Price of that city, a business executive, and had three children: Violet, who married Benjamin Warder Thoron; Louise, who married Roger Cortesi; and Samuel. Henry B. Spencer died in Narragansett, R.I., July 4, 1956.

KUCERA, Louis Benedict, bishop, was born in Rice County, Minn., Aug. 24, 1888, son of John Wenceslaus and Mary (Skluzacek) Kucera. His father was a farmer. After completing his preliminary education in the high school department of St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., and at St. Thomas Military Acadamy, Saint Paul, Minn., Louis B. Kucera was graduated B.A. at St. Paul's Theological Seminary in 1911 and M.A. at Columbia College, Dubuque, Iowa, in 1917. He was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church for the Archdiocese of Dubuque in 1915 and was appointed assistant pastor in Tama, Iowa. In 1916 he became dean of discipline and instructor in Latin and history at Columbia (later Loras) Academy, Dubuque, and held those posts until 1925, when he became pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Protivin, Iowa. In October, 1930, he was consecrated bishop of the Diocese of Lincoln (Nebr.), and he maintained that office until the close of his life. During his bishopric 121 parish buildings were erected or acquired, including thirty-one churches, thirty-five rectories, twelve schools, twelve convents, twenty-eight parish halls, and three school additions. Four new parishes were established, twelve mission churches were given resident pastors, two new missions were founded, and three grade schools, six junior high schools, and four high schools were added to the parochial institutions in the diocese. St. Joseph's Villa, David City, Nebr., and Mt. Carmel, Nebraska City, were built as homes for the elderly. In 1932 the Crosier Monastery was founded in Hastings, Nebr. During his administration he

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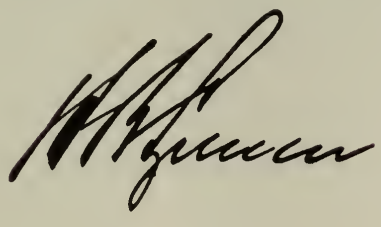

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Austin Flint

instituted the Newman Club, the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, the Catholic Youth program, the Register, the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, the Catholic Social Service Bureau, the Department of Vocations, insurance and cemetery departments, and the diocesan community of sisters. In 1955, in recognition of twenty-five years of service as the fifth bishop of Lincoln, a diocese covering thirty-nine counties, he was named an assistant at the pontifical throne and count of the Apostolic Palace, a rank just below that of cardinal in the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church. An honorary Litt.D. degree was conferred on him by Loras College in 1948. Louis B. Kucera died in Lincoln, Nebr., May 9, 1957.

FLINT, Austin, surgeon, was born in Ballston Spa, N.Y., July 30, 1868, son of Austin and Elizabeth (McMaster) Flint. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Flint, who came to this country from England in 1635, settling first in Boston and, in 1637, in Concord, Mass. From Thomas and his wife, Ann, the descent was through John and Mary Oakes, Thomas and Mary Brown, Edward and Mary How, Austin and Elizabeth Henshaw, Joseph Henshaw and Hannah Reed, and Austin and Annie Skillings, the grandparents of Austin Flint. His father and grandfather (qq.v.) were physicians, as were also his direct paternal ancestors of the three generations preceding his grandfather. Flint received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated M.D. in 1889 at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College (later New York University-Bellevue Medical Center). During 1893 he did postgraduate work in Munich, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, in gynecology, obstetrics, and internal medicine. Meanwhile, he served a three-year internship at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, after receiving his medical degree. Upon completing his internship he became medical officer on a sailing yacht and in that capacity journeyed to Europe to undertake his postgraduate studies. On returning to the United States, he established a medical practice as a specialist in gynecology and obstetrics in New York city, which he was to conduct until his retirement in 1935. Flint held many hospital appointments during his active professional career. He became assistant visiting gynecologist at Bellevue Hospital in 1895 and held that post for thirty years and from 1925 to 1935 was consulting obstetrician to the hospital. He was also during his early career attending physician at the Maternity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, N.Y., and, from 1902 to 1912, at the Mothers and Babies Hospital, New York city, and assistant visiting gynecologist at Manhattan Lying-in Hospital during 1895-1903. From 1907 to 1917 he was attending surgeon and from 1917 to 1935 consulting gynecologist and surgeon at the Woman's Hospital, New York city, and from 1907 to 1932 he was attending surgeon at Manhattan Maternity Hospital. After 1912 he was consulting surgeon at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. Outside of the New York city area he was associated from 1902 as attending surgeon and later as consulting surgeon at the Newport (R.I.) Hospital, and during 1930-35 he was consulting surgeon in obstetrics and gynecology to the Vassar Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Much of his time was devoted to teaching. While still an intern in 1892 he taught obstetrics as assistant to William T. Lusk (q.v.) at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was named assistant professor of obstetrics and clinical professor of gynecology in 1895 and two years later he succeeded Lusk as full professor of obstetrics. He continued as professor of obstetrics when the college became the medical department of New York University, serving until his retirement as emeritus professor in 1935. He once again became associated with Bellevue in 1951, when he was appointed consultant in obstetrics and gynecology to the university hospital staff of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center. He was still pursuing his studies abroad when he joined Samuel W. Lambert, J. Clifton Edgar (qq.v.), James W. Markoe, and H. McM. Painter, all New York city physicians, who formed a midwifery dispensary in the tenement district on New York city's lower East Side. The primary purpose of the dispensary was to rectify the then prevailing practice in medical colleges of graduating students without their ever having witnessed childbirth. Renting two apartments, this group fitted one as an office and the other as sleeping quarters for students. A regular curriculum was developed, which required students to visit homes of pregnant women, make careful examination of patients, and to participate in deliveries, all under supervision of the house staff. Additionally, students were instructed in all conditions pertaining to pregnancy while treating actual patients. The students completed the course usually in about two weeks and then returned to their colleges with a certificate stating the number of births attended. After the dispensary had been functioning for four years, the group of doctors who had conceived it learned of an unused $100,000 fund of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, which had ceased its operation. On applying for permission to make use of this fund, the group succeeded in uniting the dispensary with the Lying-in Hospital, and soon thereafter J. Pierpont Morgan (q.v.) donated $1,000,000 for the erection of a new hospital. The new hospital later became a part of the New York Hospital and there the education of students in obstetrics was continued. In the later 1890's the health department of New York city made an investigation revealing that about 50,000 deliveries annually were still being undertaken by midwives, resulting in many mortalities due to ignorance, neglect, and lack of cleanliness. Flint, together with Edgar, volunteered to lecture to midwives who applied to the health department for registration, and the two obstetricians then instituted a midwifery course in diagnosis, mechanics of labor, and hygiene, and in their teaching stressed the importance of summoning a physician in complicated cases. The course which the two men conducted over the next several years proved so effective in preventing maternal and infant mortality that the health department made mandatory instruction in midwifery as a condition for issuing licenses to midwives. Flint reported many of his findings and his advances in obstetrical and gynecological techniques in articles contributed to medical periodicals. Foremost among these were "Hygiene and Management of Pregnancy" (N.Y. Med. Jour., 1908), "Management of the Puerperium, from a Surgical Standpoint" (Amer. Jour. Obst., 1908), "Retrodisplacements of the Uterus Following Confinement" (Amer. Jour. Obst. & Diseases of Women, 1914), "Some Problems in Gynecology" and "Conservative and Radical Methods of Treatment in Obstetrics" (Amer. Jour. Obst. & Diseases of Women & Children, 1918), and "Responsibility of the Medical Profession in Furthur Reducing Maternal Mortality" (Amer. Jour. Obst. & Gyn., June 1925). Princeton University conferred an honorary M.A. degree upon him in 1894. He was an original member of the National Board of Medical Examiners, Washington, D.C., during 1915-17. He also was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, a life fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a life member of the New York Obstetrical Society, and a member of the New York State and New York County medical societies, and of the alumni associations of Bellevue and Woman's hospitals. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. His special interest

was his estate in Millbrook, N.Y., where he raised Jersey cattle and pursued fox hunting. Flint was married in New York city, Nov. 27, 1895, to Marion, daughter of Daniel Wing of that city, a manufacturing chemist, and had two daughters: Marion Austin (died in childhood) and Adelaide, who married Reginald Langworthy Whitman. He died in New York city, July 20, 1955.

McKITTRICK, Frank (Francis) George Wellington, manufacturer, was born in Wakefield, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 19, 1875, son of Thomas and Margaret (Duncan) McKittrick. His father was a farmer. Frank G. W. McKittrick attended schools in Canada until the age of eleven, when his father died and he had to begin work. He came to the United States in 1890 and worked as a salesman for the North Chelmsford (Mass.) Machine & Supply Co. until 1922, when he founded the Frank G. W. McKittrick Co., Lowell, Mass., for the manufacture of mill supplies. The firm was incorporated in 1935, and McKittrick served as treasurer and chairman of

the board thereafter until the close of his life. In the course of his association with the company it grew into a highly specialized operation serving the New England textile industry. It manufactured woolen and worsted yarns and dealt in textile mill properties, textile machinery, and all associated supplies. It purchased the John A. Thomas Co., Lowell, in 1927 and changed the name to the McKittrick Hardware Co. in 1935. Through this company, a division of the Frank G. W. McKittrick Co., it sold hardware and mill supplies at retail. The parent company also operated two other divisions: the Lowell Woolen Mills, which it founded in 1941, and the Rollstone Worsted Co., Fitchburg, Mass., which it purchased in 1942. In addition to his major business interest, McKittrick was a director of the Lowell Electric Light Corp. and of the B. F. Butler Co-operative Bank of Lowell. He served his community as a director and as president at one time of the Lowell Chamber of Commerce, as a director of the International Institute, and as chairman of the Lowell Postwar Planning Committee. He also took an active interest in Boy Scout work in Lowell. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Yorick and Lions clubs of Lowell, the Vesper Country Club, and the Mount Pleasant Golf Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Lowell. He became a citizen of this country in 1898 and was a Republican in politics. Hunting, trap shooting, and fishing were his principal recreations. McKittrick was married in Lowell, Nov. 26, 1900, to Laura, daughter of Abraham Owen Coffin of that city, a carpenter, and had seven children: Bertrand Alan; Georgia May Louise, who married Robert Wilson; Alma Maude, who married Glenn Homer Holcomb; Raymond Wellington; Doris Evelyn, who married Thomas William Brooks; Carl Francis; and Vernon Russell. He died in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 26, 1946.

BRUNDRED, William James, oil executive, was born in Oil City, Pa., Dec. 24, 1882, son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Dilworth (Loomis) Brundred, grandson of William James and Rachel (Magee) Brundred, and great-grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Godden) Brundred. His great-grandfather came to this country from England in 1819 and settled in Oldham (later Haledon), N.J. His father (q.v.) was an oil producer. The son completed his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., in 1901 and graduated with a B.S. degree from Yale University in 1904. Following his graduation he entered the oil producing business in Pennsylvania, but by 1906 he had acquired numerous oil leases in Nowata County, Okla. (then Indian Territory), where with his mother as a partner he conducted oil producing operations under the firm name of E. L. and W. J. Brundred until 1913. In the latter year his mother's interest was acquired by his brother, Benjamin F. Brundred, Jr., and a new partnership known as Brundred Brothers was formed, with headquarters in Oil City, Pa. This firm in 1913 installed the first successful repressuring plant in Pennsylvania for the secondary recovery of oil by injecting air and gas into depleted oil sands, and in the ensuing years Brundred Brothers pioneered this process extensively in the vicinity of Oil City. In 1919 William J. Brundred and other members of his family organized the Brundred Oil Corporation, Oil City, Pa., to acquire all of the oil producing properties in Pennsylvania and Oklahoma which were owned by the Brundred family. William J. Brundred served as president of this enterprise from its inception until 1954, when it was sold and dissolved. Throughout that thirty-five year period, the company, which specialized in the production of oil by secondary recovery methods, became known as one of the leading operators in that field of activity. Its operations were materially expanded by the acquisition of additional producing properties in Pennsylvania and Kansas for air and gas repressuring, and the company also conducted extensive waterflooding operations in Kansas and in Kentucky for many years prior to its dissolution. Aside from this major business association, he was a director and member of the executive committee of the Oil City National Bank. During the Second World War he served as a member of the Oil Production Committee of Region I, Petroleum Industry for War. Active in organizational affairs within the oil industry, he was a member, and a vice-president for Pennsylvania during 1931-36, of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, a member and a director of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association from 1934 to 1953, and a member of the American Petroleum Institute and Middle District (Pa.) Oil Producers Association. He belonged to the Oil City, Wanango Country, and Rotary clubs of Oil City, the Franklin (Pa.) Club, and the Yale Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with Christ Episcopal Church, Oil City. Politically he was a Republican. His special

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W. J. Brundrett

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HENRY J. McKENNA

recreational interests were aviation, photography, and playing golf. Brundred was unmarried. His death occurred in Oil City, Pa., Aug. 31, 1957.

McKENNA, Henry Joseph, surgeon, was born in Louisville, Ky., Mar. 30, 1885, son of James Stafford and Mary (White) McKenna. His father was a distiller. Henry J. McKenna was graduated M.D. in 1910 at the University of Louisville. He then served internships at St. Joseph Hospital, Lexington, Ky., in 1910-11 and at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, New York city, in 1911-12. For the next three years he was associated with the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and in 1915 he established a surgical practice in Louisville, where he continued to practice until 1918. During the First World War he served as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Following the war he established a surgical practice in Kansas City, Mo., where he later became chief of staff at St. Mary's Hospital. In 1935 he moved to Fairfield, Ky., and continued to practice there for some time. He was a member of the staff of St. Joseph Hospital, South Bend, Ind., for a number of years, and he was also at one time medical director of the Bendix Products division of the Bendix Aviation Corp., South Bend. Aside from his professional interests, McKenna was for some years president of the McKenna Distillery, Fairfield, manufacturers of whisky. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American and Industrial medical associations, the Alumni Association of the Mayo Foundation, and the Louisville Country and Pendennis clubs of Louisville. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf and tennis were McKenna's recreations. He was married in New York city, in August, 1943, to Francis, daughter of Paul Egan Henchey of Louisville, a woolen merchant. Henry J. McKenna died without issue in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1958.

SILBERT, Samuel, surgeon, was born in Raritan, N.J., Jan. 24, 1894, son of Carl and Matilda (Slonim) Silbert. His father, who had come to this country from Russia and settled in Raritan in the latter part of the 19th century, was a jeweler. After he had completed his preliminary education at public schools in his native town and in Plainsfield, N.J., Samuel Silbert attended Rutgers University in the class of 1915, and was graduated M.D. at Columbia University in 1917. He studied neurosurgery with Charles Harrison Frazier (q.v.) in Philadelphia in 1918 and interned at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York city. He began his career in New York city, intending to specialize as a neurosurgeon, and in 1922 joined the staff of Mount Sinai Hospital as an adjunct surgeon. He soon became interested in diseases of the blood vessels in the extremities, and in 1924 he organized the hospital's first clinic, and one of the first in the country, to be devoted to the study and treatment of peripheral vascular diseases. He served as the chief of that clinic until 1951. He was associate surgeon at Mount Sinai from 1944 to 1951 and after the latter year was consulting vascular surgeon. He was also associate surgeon at Montefiore Hospital, New York city, from 1933 to 1945, attending surgeon, 1945 to 1957, and consulting peripheral vascular surgeon thereafter. During 1947-51 he taught postgraduate courses in his speciality, given at Mount Sinai Hospital by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. At the close of his career he was also a consulting physician for the New York State Workmen's Compensation Board. He made many contributions to the treatment of vascular diseases. He was one of the first to advocate that the symptoms of Buerger's disease (thrombo-angiitis), an inflammation of the blood vessels of the leg accompanied by blood clotting, were aggravated by smoking. As early as 1922 he found that sufferers from this condition who gave up smoking might be spared the necessity of amputation, or that such amputation might be less extensive. His later investigation into the means of determining the temperature of muscle tissue, an indication of the sufficiency of the blood supply, led to the finding that there is a marked difference between the temperature at the surface of the skin and that of the muscle, and that drugs commonly used to increase the blood supply might be distinguished by their affect on the surface layers, the underlying tissues, or both. Since skin temperature had previously been relied on as an index to the temperature of the muscles beneath in the treatment of vascular disease, his work was of value in improving methodology, and revealed incidentally that the alcoholic content of whisky was an effective medicine to increase the blood supply in muscle tissue. In his determination to find ways to avoid amputative surgery, he worked extensively with cases of gangrene and other peripheral vascular afflictions due to

such diseases as diabetes and arteriosclerosis, sometimes recommending the cutting of nerves of sensation around painful areas, vein grafting, and other techniques as substitutes for amputation or means of lessening the extent of amputation. Reports on his research appeared frequently in the Journal of Mount Sinai Hospital, and included "Independent Regulation of Circulation in Skin and Muscles of the Lower Extremities" (1938), "Conservative Surgical Care of Diabetic Gangrene" (1940) and "Monckeberg's Sclerosis" (1956). Other papers included "Criteria for the Selection of the Level of Amputation for Ischemic Gangrene" (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., 1954) and "Evaluation of Results in Treatment of Peripheral Circulatory Diseases" (Amer. Heart Jour., 1958). During the First World War he served as 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. He was a member of the American Medical Association and of the New York State and New York County medical societies, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Heart Association, and the American Diabetes Association. He

was of the Jewish faith and was an independent in politics. Listening to music was his chief recreation. He was married in New York city, July 21, 1938, to Sarah, daughter of Aaron Pasman of Baltimore, Md., a merchant. Samuel Silbert died without issue in New York city, July 10, 1959.

COOLIDGE, Harold Jefferson, lawyer, was born in Nice, France, Jan. 22, 1870, son of Joseph Randolph and Julia (Gardner) Coolidge. His first paternal American ancestor was John Coolidge, who came to this country in 1630 and was a founder of Watertown, Mass. From John and his wife, Mary (Wellington) Maddock, the descent was through Jonathan and Martha Rice, John and Hannah Ingram, Joseph and Marguerite Olivier, Joseph and Elizabeth Boyer, Joseph and Elizabeth Bulfinch, and Joseph and Eleanora Wayles Randolph, the grandparents of Harold J. Coolidge. His father was a lawyer. After receiving his preliminary education at private schools in Boston, Mass., Harold J. Coolidge was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1892 and LL.B. at that institution in 1896. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in the latter year, he practiced for a year with the law firm of Ropes, Gray & Gorham, Boston. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Louis A. Frothingham (q.v.) under the name of Coolidge & Frothingham. He continued in this association until 1899, when he became junior partner to Augustus P. Loring in the firm of Loring, Coolidge & Noble. That firm later became Loring, Coolidge, Noble & Boyd, and he continued with it until the close of his life. As a lawyer he was occupied largely with the management of trust estates; the purchase and direction of real estate, including lands on both sides of the Charles River used in connection with the development of Harvard University; and with service on various directorates and boards, among others, the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, on which he served for more than twenty-five years. In the summer of 1924 he was appointed executor and trustee under the will of his aunt, Mrs. John L. Gardner, and elected president of the board of trustees that was named to carry out its provisions. He continued in that office until his death. The will gave Mrs. Gardner's art collections and the building in which they were housed as a trust for the education and enjoyment of the public and resulted in the creation of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston, commonly called Fenway Court. Coolidge also served as chairman of the building committee and as a member of the board of managers of the Army and Navy YMCA, Charlestown, Mass. He was chairman of the Chocorua Island Chapel Association, Squam Lake, N.H., which held summer services at the site of the first boys' camp in this country. He had attended that camp in his youth. He was co-author of "Archibald Cary Coolidge—Life and Letters" (1932) and contributed a number of articles to the Atlantic Monthly and to other magazines. His fine library included papers and letters of Thomas Jefferson, and a sketch on Jefferson written by him under the title "Thoughts on Thomas Jefferson or What Jefferson Was Not" was published posthumously in 1936 by the Club of Odd Volumes, Boston, of which he was a member. Always interested in the progress of Harvard University, Coolidge aided many young men in seeking an education. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Somerset, Tennis & Racquet, and Harvard clubs of Boston, the University and Harvard clubs of New York city, and the Westmoreland Club of Richmond, Va. His religious affiliation was with the Church of the Advent (Episcopal), Boston, and for many years he was clerk of the vestry. Among his many interests were gardening and forestry, and he took measures to protect the natural forest cover on the northern shore of Squam Lake, N.H. He also made experiments there in the herding and raising of sheep and the farming of beavers. He gave a good deal of time to the upkeep of the old Randolph estate, which he and his brothers bought and restored. Known as Tuckahoe, it was on the James River, fifteen miles west of Richmond, Va. In 1894 he made a tour of the world and in later years traveled frequently to Europe. His favorite sports were walking, sailing, swimming, and playing court and lawn tennis. He was married in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 19, 1903, to Edith, daughter of Amory Appleton Lawrence of Boston, a merchant, and had three children: Harold Jefferson; Lawrence (q.v.); and Emily Fairfax, who married Harry Adsit Woodruff. He died at his island camp on Squam Lake, N.H., July 31, 1934.

KOVACS, Richard [Ignatius], physical therapist, was born in Nagybecskerek, Hungary (later part of Yugoslavia), May 5, 1884, son of Ignatius Marton and Irene (Korn) Kovacs. After graduating in 1901 at the Gymnasium of Piarist Fathers in his native city, he attended the Royal Hungarian University, Budapest, in 1901-03, Kaiser Wilhelm University, Berlin, in 1903-04, and again the Royal Hungarian University in 1904-06, receiving an M.D. degree at the Hungarian university in 1906. He served internships at Army Hospital No. 1, Vienna, Austria, and at St. Rockus Hospital, Budapest, in 1907, and was made a 1st lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Austro-Hungarian Army. In 1907 and 1909 he did clinical work at the University of Vienna hospital and in 1909 at the University of Budapest hospital. Meanwhile, he gained practical experience as a ship's surgeon on the Cunard Line in 1906 and 1909 and on the Hamburg American Line in 1908. Late in 1909 he came to this country and settled in New York city, where he conducted a general practice from 1910 to 1920, and became widely known for his work in physical therapy, then an infant science in the United States. From the beginning of his professional career in this country, Kovacs' services were called upon by New York city hospitals. He was a clinical assistant in the outpatient department of Lenox Hill Hospital during 1910-23; assistant physician in the outpatient department of Presbyterian Hospital during 1912-16; physical therapist and director of the department of electrotherapy at Reconstruction Hospital during 1922-29; and at the time of his death he had been physician in charge of physical therapy at City Hospital from 1933; attending physical therapist at West Side and Manhattan State hospitals from 1929, Rikers Island Hospital from 1938, and at Columbus Hospital from 1943; visiting physical therapist at the Department of Correction Hospitals from 1938; and consulting physical therapist at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Outside of the city, he served as visiting physical therapist at the Harlem Valley State Hospital, Wingdale, N.Y., and consulting physical therapist at Mary Immaculate Hospital, Jamaica, N.Y., St. Charles Hospital, Port Jefferson, N.Y., Alexian Brothers Hospital, Elizabeth, N.J., and the Hackensack (N.J.) Hospital. Further, he was area consultant in physical medicine and rehabilitation to the Veterans Administration and to the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. His long association with the faculty of the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital began in 1926, when he was named adjunct professor of physical therapy. He was advanced to clinical professor in 1930 and full professor in 1940 and served in the latter post, as well as that of director of physical therapy, until the close of his life. He was U.S. delegate to the Fifth International Congress on Physical Medicine, held in London in 1936, and secretary of the American committees to the 5th and 7th International Congresses on Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases. Kovacs was a pioneer in physical therapy

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at a time when this branch of medicine was regarded with suspicion by the majority of medical practitioners. Those who saw efficacy in electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, and manipulation and massage, practiced it individually, but there were no physical therapy departments in hospitals where the different methods of treatment could be correlated. Therefore no clinical or laboratory research could be carried on, and there was no way by which institutional checks could be kept on the results obtained by use of these new methods of healing. It was not until First World War casualties highlighted the needs of thousands of war-disabled men that it was recognized, largely as a result of European experience, that well equipped and professionally conducted physical therapy departments were necessary adjuncts to orthodox practice of medicine and surgery. Concurrently, many new and highly effective methods of physical therapy were developed, including diathermy and artificial ultra-violet radiation, and the medical profession finally conceded that physical therapy should be accepted as a part of standard medical practice. Kovacs was the author of "Electrotherapy and Light Therapy" (1932, 6th ed. 1949), "Nature—M.D." (1934), "A Manual of Physical Therapy" (1935, 3d ed. 1944), "Radiant Light and Health" (1949), and "Light Therapy" (1950). He was editor of the Year Book of Physical Therapy from 1938 to 1947, a member of the editorial board of the Archives of Physical Medicine, an honorary editor of The British Journal of Physical Medicine, and publisher-editor of a health magazine in Hungarian for Hungarians in the United States. He wrote four compendiums in Hungarian for medical students and translated two standard textbooks, on obstetrics and internal medicine, from German into Hungarian. He also contributed numerous articles to professional journals. Kovacs was an active participant in the civic affairs of his adopted city and served as vice-chairman of the Yorkville District Charity Organization Society in 1928-29, as a director of the Hungarian Relief Society of New York, and as member of the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association. During the First World War he was examining physician for Local Board 132, Selective Service, and during the Second World War he was an instructor in military postgraduate medical courses. In recognition of his achievements, he was the recipient of the Golden Key Award of the American Congress of Physical Medicine in 1948. As an outstanding exponent of physical therapy, he was appointed a member of the advisory committee on education to the Council of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the American Medical Association. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a diplomate of the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and a member of the American Congress of Physical Therapy, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, American Medical Association, American Therapeutic Society, American-Hungarian Medical Association (pres. 1935), Royal Society of Medicine of London, New York Physical Therapy Society (pres. 1926), New York Society of Physical Medicine (pres.), New York State and New York County medical societies, International Medical Club (pres.), and the Liederkranz and Catholic clubs of New York city. A communicant of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York city, he belonged to the St. Francis Xavier Sodality and the Knights of Columbus. Politically he was an independent, having become a naturalized citizen in 1915. Photography, travel, and bridge playing were his recreational interests and he enjoyed singing. Kovacs was married in New York city, June 7, 1922, to Ina Claire, daughter of August Nickel of that city, an importer. He died without issue in New York city, Dec. 29, 1950.

LOW-BEER, Bertram Vojtech Adelbert, radiologist and educator, was born in Topolčany, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 11, 1900, son of Siegmund and Paula (Tomascheff) Low-Beer. Bertram V. A. Low-Beer attended the medical school of the University of Budapest, Hungary, and was graduated M.D. in 1924 at the German University in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He interned in radiology at the university hospital there until 1928, subsequently studying in various European centers. From 1934 to 1938, while engaged in private practice as a radiologist in Prague, he was permanent expert in that field at the High Court of Prague. Early in 1939 he fled Czechoslovakia and spent a few months in Paris, France, studying at the Curie Institute and at L'Hôpital de la Pitié, before going to England, where he became a research radiologist at the University of Birmingham in 1940. In the following year he came to the United States and spent a year at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, Berkeley. In order to qualify for a California license to practice medicine, he again interned at the University of California Hospital during 1942-43. In the latter year he joined the faculty of the University of California School of Medicine as lecturer, rising to assistant professor in 1944, associate professor in 1946, and professor of radiology and head of the division of radiation therapy in 1951, positions he held for the remainder of his life. Low-Beer was a pioneer in the study and use of radioisotopes in the treatment of tumors. His book, "The Clinical Use of Radioactive Isotopes" (1950), was the first to be published in this field. He was also active in directed beam and rotational therapy, and toward the end of his life he was working on the use of accelerated protons as a means of irradiating the pituitary gland, supervising a project in this area at the Donner Laboratory of the University of California. He devised a rotating chair that enabled patients being treated with X-rays to undergo extended exposure without suffering damage to normal tissues surrounding the area being treated. He described this technique in "Directed Beam Therapy. A Rotational Therapy Chair" (Amer. Jour. Roent. & Rad. Therapy, 1951.). Other important papers were: "The External Therapeutic Use of Radioactive Phosphorus" (Radiol., 1946), "Directed Beam Therapy II. Multiple Small Field Irradiation of the Pituitary Gland, Pituitary Tumors and other Intracranial Lesions" (with N. E. Scofield and others, Amer. Jour. Roent. & Rad. Therapy, 1953), and "Surgical and Radiation Treatment of Carcinoma of the Breast" (with H. G. Bell, Amer. Jour. Roent., Rad. Therapy & Nuc. Med., 1956). Sensitive to the dangers as well as to the benefits of radiation, Low-Beer was a leader in efforts to protect the public from the indiscriminate use of this technique, and it was largely due to his activity that X-ray fitting machines were removed from shoe stores as a serious health hazard. During 1951-53 he served as the first chairman of the University of California Committee on Radiation Safety, and he was a member of this committee until his death. In 1949 he was a consultant on radiology to the U.S. Public Health Service. Low-Beer was a fellow of the American College of Radiology and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Radiological Society of North America, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, International Therapy Club, New York Academy of Sciences, Pacific Roentgen Society, California Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, California Medical Association, and the San Francisco County Medical Society. He was also a member of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, Calif. His religious affiliation was with Temple Emanu-El, San

Francisco. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1945 and was a Democrat in politics. He was married in San Francisco, Nov. 28, 1944, to Anne, daughter of William Richmond de Gruchy of Boston, Mass., a businessman. He died without issue in San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 25, 1955.

FINK, Cornelius Winfield, educator, was born in Nashport, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1893, son of Rudolphus and Suzanna (Hursey) Fink. His father was a farmer. Cornelius W. Fink was graduated B.A. at Muskingum College in 1914 and received an M.A. degree at Ohio State University in 1924. Subsequently, he did further work during summers at Northwestern University in 1928, at the University of Michigan in 1929, and at the University of Wisconsin in 1930. Meanwhile, from 1916 to 1920 he was engaged in newspaper work in Ohio as city editor of the Coshocton Tribune and Zanesville Times. In the latter year he became a teacher in the high school at Dresden, Ohio, where he remained until 1922. He then became an instructor at Ohio

State University. In 1924 he was named associate professor of economics at Ohio University, at Athens. From 1930 until the close of his life he was associate professor of economics and political science at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he also was chairman of the department of economics from 1947 until his death. Fink was author of a number of articles on the techniques of debating, and he also contributed articles in the social sciences to professional journals. He coached the debating teams both at Ohio University and at Dickinson College. For several years he was a member of the board of directors of the Salvation Army in Carlisle. He was a member of the American Economic Association, American Academy of Political Science, Tau Kappa Alpha, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), and the Debating Association of Pennsylvania Colleges (pres. 1949-50). His religious affiliation was with the Allison Methodist Church, Carlisle. He was an independent in politics. An ardent sportsman, he enjoyed big game hunting, frequently in Canada, and he was an expert fly caster. In connection with these recreations he was a member of the Gun Club and the Fish and Game Association of Carlisle. Fink was married in Coshocton, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1916, to Oneta Mildred, daughter of William James Compher of that place, a farmer, and had three children: Esper Winfield; Mildred Elizabeth, who married Dan P. Arnold; and Phyllis Eileen, who married Charles Paren Baumgartner. Cornelius W. Fink died in Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 20, 1955.

YATES, Harry, industrialist, was born in Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1869, son of Arthur Gould and Virginia Louise (Holden) Yates, grandson of Arthur and Jerusha (Washburn) Yates, and great-grandson of William and Hannah (Palmer) Yates. His great-grandfather came to this country from England in 1797 and settled first in Philadelphia, Pa., and later in Morris, N.Y. Harry Yates received his education at public and private schools in Rochester. He began his career in 1889, joining his father (q.v.) in the coal and ice business and becoming manager of the Silver Lake Ice Co., Yates Coal Co., and the Silver Lake Railroad Co. In 1892 he moved to Buffalo, N.Y., where for the next three years he was president of the Buffalo Ice Co. From 1894 to 1909 he was president of the Reynolds Carting Co., Buffalo, and from 1895 to 1907 he was general agent for the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. (later Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Co.). Yates was vice-president and treasurer of the Buffalo Union Furnace Co. from 1907 to 1920. He then became vice-president and treasurer of the Canadian Furnace Co., Ltd., Port Colborne, Ontario, maintaining those posts until 1935. From 1924 until the close of his life he was also president of the Vendome Garage and of the Vendome Realty Co., both of Buffalo. He helped to develop the Donner-Hanna Coke Co., Buffalo, and for a number of years he was a director of the American Steamship Co. and of the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. and the Liberty Bank in Buffalo. Meanwhile, in 1904 he became interested in the hotel business with the building of the Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo; he was president of the hotel company until 1940 and treasurer until the close of his life. He also was chief stockholder in the Hotel Commodore, New York city, and in 1949 was one of eight persons who sold a total of 250,000 shares of stock in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, to the Hilton Hotel Corp., having been a director of the hotel prior to the sale. From 1914 until his death he was also president of the Sapperton Land Corp., Orchard Park, N.Y. He had begun acquiring landholdings in Orchard Park in 1901, and he established permanent residence in that community in 1912. Eventually he acquired some 3500 acres, and his farm became the home of two herds of purebred cattle, one of Holstein-Friesan stock and the other of Aberdeen Angus cattle. He donated land to Orchard Park for parks, churches, and various community activities and in 1951 was named first citizen of that community. He was one of the group which financed the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in 1901. For several years he served as chairman of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Authority, and from 1951 until his death he was a director of the Niagara Frontier Transit Board. Yates was a founder-member of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and a member of the Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Buffalo, Buffalo Athletic, and Buffalo Country clubs of Buffalo, and the Orchard Park Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Rochester, Oct. 25, 1892, to Mary Teresa, daughter of Walter Bernard Duffy (q.v.), and had seven children: Teresa, who married (1) Edward More and (2) Harvey Sheahan; Walter Ames; Virginia, who married Henry McKinley Erb; Richard Crawford; Harry Douglas; Mary Elizabeth, who married Wil-

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liam J. McGreal; and Robert Langdon. Harry Yates died in Orchard Park, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1956.

WECKSTEIN, Isidore, banker, was born in New York city, Nov. 15, 1896, son of Gerson Harris and Ronia (Katz) Weckstein. His father came to the United States from Russia in 1890 and settled in Connecticut. Isidore Weckstein received his preparatory education at New York city public schools and attended Cornell University during 1915-18. In the last-named year he began his business career as credit manager and vice-president of the New York city manufacturing firm of A. Weckstein & Sons, which had been founded by his father in 1895. He became president in 1928 and served in that capacity until the company's dissolution in 1932. From the latter year until 1941, he maintained an office in the New York city financial district where he traded in bonds, bought and sold U.S. postage stamps, and managed a large personal investment holding corporation. In 1941 he was named secretary of the Montrose Bank, which in 1949 became the Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Brooklyn, N.Y. He became executive vice-president and secretary in 1943 and assumed the presidency in 1952, continuing in that position until the institution was merged in 1954 with the Commercial State Bank & Trust Co., New York city. From the latter year until the close of his life he was vice-president in charge of the bank's Brooklyn branch. In 1951 the Metropolitan Industrial Bank had resources amounting to $15,883,971, a surplus of $600,000, and a profit of $150,919. By 1954 the bank had resources amounting to $19,051,070, a surplus of $750,000, and a profit of $240,811. Aside from his business activities, Weckstein served his community as a trustee for the Brooklyn Women's Hospital and a member of the board of the Hebrew National Orphan Home, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Masonic order, Sigma Alpha Mu, and the Chautauqua Society, New York city. His religious affiliation was with Temple Beth Emeth, Brooklyn, of which he was a trustee. In politics he was a Republican. He enjoyed playing the piano and was fond of sports, particularly golf and swimming. He was married in Brooklyn, June 25, 1922, to Flo, daughter of Jacob Litwin of that city, and had two children: Richard Selig and Lucille May, who married Charles Mindel Plotz. He died in New York city, Feb. 21, 1956.

BURTON, Alfred Edgar, educator and explorer, was born in Portland, Maine, Mar. 24, 1857, son of Alfred Merrill and Martha Jane (Larrabee) Burton, grandson of William and Mary (Berry) Burton, great-grandson of William and Mary (Ross) Burton, and great-great-grandson of William and Mildred (Faulkner) Burton. His great-great-grandfather came from England in the mid-18th century and settled in Gloucester County, Va. His father was a banker. Alfred E. Burton completed his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated B.S. in 1878 and C.E. in 1881 at Bowdoin College. Meanwhile, he had begun working in 1879 as a draughtsman and topographer with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C., and he continued with the survey for the next three years. He joined the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an instructor in 1882 and soon was named an assistant professor. In 1884 he was made associate professor and in 1896 professor of topographical engineering. In 1902 he was additionally appointed dean of M.I.T., and he continued in that capacity as well as in his teaching post until his retirement as professor emeritus of topographical engineering in 1921. In the meantime he served as a member of the Massachusetts Topographical Survey Commission from 1895 to 1900, by appointment of Frederic T. Greenhalge, governor of the state. With Robert E. Peary (q.v.), who had been a fellow student at Bowdoin, Burton was in charge of scientific expeditions to Omanak, North Greenland, in 1896 and effected the removal of the thirty-six-and-a-half ton Cape York meteorite to the American Museum of Natural History in New York city. He organized a technological expedition to Washington, Ga., in 1900 to make observations on the total eclipse of the sun in that year. In the following year he led an expedition to the interior of Sumatra to observe another total eclipse. Burton's chief researches were concerned with geodetic measurements, particularly in connection with base line apparatus. He wrote extensive reports of his various expeditions for The Technology Quarterly, and he was editor of "Pendulum and Magnetic Observations in Greenland" (1897). During the First World War Burton was asked by the United States Shipping Board to establish and to furnish instructors and plan the work for thirty navigation schools on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, and on the Great Lakes. The schools, as organized by him, were free to all native-born and naturalized citizens who had had two years'

sea experience on ocean-going vessels and the course of instruction was condensed into a six-week period, with graduates receiving their licenses after passing the regular examination given by the steamboat inspector. Burton continued responsible for the courses of instruction until the schools were closed in 1919, following the end of the war. From 1905 to the close of his life he was an overseer of Bowdoin College, which awarded him an honorary D.Sc. degree in 1913. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, and of the Technology and University clubs of Boston. His religious affiliation was with the Swedenborgian church. He found recreation in travel and sketching. Burton was married twice: (1) in Boston, Mass., June 16, 1884, to Gertrude, daughter of John Hitz of Washington, D.C., consul general of Switzerland, and had two sons: Felix Arnold and Harold Hitz; his first wife died in 1896; (2) in Ashby de la Zouch, England,

July 19, 1906, to Lena, daughter of Walter Yates of Donisthorpe, England, and had three children: Christine, who married Francis Braillard; Virginia Lee, who married George Demetrios; and Alexander Ross. Alfred E. Burton's death occurred in Gloucester, Mass., May 11, 1935.

ROSENBERG, Horace Louis, surgeon, was born in Denver, Colo., Aug. 17, 1891, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Holzman) Rosenberg. His father, who came to this country from Germany, was the owner of a general merchandise store in Denver. Horace L. Rosenberg was graduated B.A. in 1914 at the University of Denver and M.D. in 1915 at Georgetown University. During 1915-17 he served as intern and chief resident at the Denver City and County Hospital. In the latter year he moved to Portland, Oreg., where he conducted a general surgical practice until the close of his life. In 1945 he was one of a group of nine physicians that purchased the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, Portland, to be operated as a non-profit private institution. He was a member of

the surgical staff of the hospital until the close of his life, also serving until his death as a member of the board of trustees and of the board of governors. In addition to his professional activities, Rosenberg owned business properties in Portland. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, first as a 1st lieutenant and later as a captain, and was assigned to the examining of inductees and recruits in Vancouver and Hoquiam, Wash. Rosenberg was a fellow of the American College of General Practitioners and a member of the American Medical Association, the Oregon State and Multnomah County medical societies, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), and the Aero, Columbia Athletic, and Portland Hunt clubs of Portland. His religious affiliation was with Congregation Beth Israel, Portland. Politically he was a Republican. Golf, yachting, and horseback riding were his chief recreations. Rosenberg was married in Portland, June 12, 1921, to Naomi Ruth, daughter of Abraham Lincoln Levy of that city, a banker and merchant, and had two children, Reba June, who married Arthur Eugene Gnau, and Richard Levy. Horace L. Rosenberg died in Portland, Oreg., May 11, 1955.

MONTGOMERY, John Flournoy, manufacturer and diplomat, was born in Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 20, 1878, son of James Albert and Eudora Virginia (Meng) Montgomery. His first paternal American ancestor was John Montgomery, who came from northern Ireland in 1722 with his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, and settled in Delaware. From them the descent was through Thomas and Mary Nevin, John and Lydia Parsons, James and Lydia Johnson, and Thomas and Emily Flournoy, the grandparents of John F. Montgomery. His father was a public utilities executive. The son was educated in public schools and at the Ramsdell Academy in Sedalia. He began his business career with the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., in 1898. Four years later he became associated with the Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill., as sales and advertising manager. In 1907 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Co., Highland, and he became vice-president of this company in 1910 and president in 1912. Additionally, he became president of the Hires Condensed Milk Co., Philadelphia, Pa., in 1915. In 1918 the Wildi and the Hires companies were absorbed by the Nestle Food Co., New York city, and Montgomery was named managing director of the Nestle company. He continued in that capacity until 1926, and during the same period served as president of the Universal Can Co., Universal Milk Co., Maple Leaf Condensed Milk Co. (Canada), Alpine Evaporated Milk Co., Page Milk Co., Schaeffer Manufacturing Co., Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co., Berlin Chapman Co., and the Ithaca Condensed Milk Co., all Nestle subsidiaries. In 1926, with associates, Montgomery purchased from the Nestle Food Co. the capital stock of the International Milk Co., Hillside, N.J., and except for the years of his diplomatic service, served as chairman of its board of directors from 1926 until his death. Additionally, he served as chairman and a director of International's affiliated companies, the Town Talk Ice Cream Co., Hillside, and the Berlin Chapman Co., Berlin, Wis.; chairman of the executive committee of the Cloverdale Farms Co., Binghamton, N.Y.; and a director of the Ithaca (N.Y.) Ice Cream Co., Marshall Dairies, Inc., Ithaca, Midland Farms, Inc., Cortland, N.Y., Town Talk Dairies, Inc., Syracuse, N.Y., Cloverdale-Waverly Co., Waverly, N.Y., and the Cloverdale Farms of Pennsylvania, all also affiliates of the International Milk Co. In 1933 Montgomery severed his various business associations to accept appointment by Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.) to the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Hungary. After eight years of diplomatic service, he resigned in 1941 and resumed his business interests in this country. He was author of a book, "Hungary, the Unwilling Satellite" (1948), and at his death was honorary president of the American Hungarian Foundation. During the First World War, Montgomery purchased condensed milk supplies for the British and French armies, and after the United States entered the conflict he served as chairman of the Army and Navy Committee for Purchasing Canned Milk and as a member of the Council of National Defense. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree) and of the University, Columbia Country, and Burning Tree Golf clubs of Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Club of New York city, Garden City (N.Y.) Golf Club, and the Denham Golf and Walton Heath clubs of London, England. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Democrat. Golf was his chief recreation. Montgomery was married in Highland, Ill., Sept. 7, 1904, to Hedwig Louise, daughter of John Wildi (q.v.), and had two daughters: Marie

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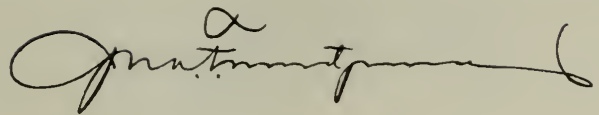

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D. R. Beggs

Louise, who married James Marshall Osborn, and Jean Wildi, who married Richard John Riddell. His death occurred in Manchester, Vt., Nov. 7, 1954.

BEGGS, Daniel Richardson, manufacturer, was born in Woburn, Mass., Nov. 19, 1876, son of William E. and Marie Louise (Richardson) Beggs. His father, a native of Ontario, Canada, was of Scottish descent. Daniel R. Beggs attended the Woburn public schools, including high school, and Burdett Business College in Boston. In 1902 he became associated with the Beggs & Cobb Tannery of Winchester, Mass., of which his father had been a founder in 1882. He worked in various departments and mastered each of the crafts and in 1910 was named vice-president of Beggs & Cobb Co. Upon his father's death in 1914 he succeeded to the office of president, which he occupied until the close of his life. In connection with his tannery business, Beggs had an interest in a glue factory at Gowanda, N.Y. He also was a director of the Woburn National Bank from 1909 to 1926. In community affairs, he was a director of Woburn Hospital. He was a member of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, the Masonic order, BPOE, and the Calumet Club of Winchester. In religion he was a Congregationalist; in politics he was a Republican. Hunting and fishing were his chief recreations. He also enjoyed music and played the violin. He was married twice: (1) in Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1896, to Maude E. Merrill; his first wife died in 1935; (2) in Winchester, Mass., July 20, 1940, to Ruby, daughter of David Gaskill of Grand Manan, Canada. By his first marriage he had two children: Daniel Richardson and Isabel B., who married Walter Scott. Daniel R. Beggs died in Winchester, Mass., Jan. 10, 1955.

MILLS, James Edward, chemist, was born in Winnsboro, S.C., Apr. 30, 1876, son of William Wilson and Sarah Edith Ann (Smith) Mills. His first paternal American ancestor was James Mills who came to this country from England in the 1730's and settled at King's Tree on the Black River in Williamsburg Township (later Sumter County), S.C. From James and his wife Jean, the descent was through William and Sarah Wooters, Jacob and Louisa Anderson, and William Elias and Martha Elmira Wilson, who were the grandparents of James Edward Mills. His father was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. The son attended school in Camden, S.C., and was graduated A.B. in 1896 and A.M. in 1900 at Davidson (N.C.) College. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1901 at the University of North Carolina, and he did postgraduate work during 1904-05 at the University of Berlin. Mills began his professional career as assistant in chemistry at the University of North Carolina in 1900 and subsequently was instructor during 1901-03 and associate professor during 1904-10 at that university. He was lecturer in chemistry during 1911-13 and professor of chemistry from 1913 to 1921 at the University of South Carolina. From the last-named year until 1924 he was technical adviser on research and development work for the U.S. Chemical Warfare Service at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and during the following five years was chief of the chemical division of the arsenal. During 1929-30 he was chairman of the division of chemistry of the National Research Council, Washington, D.C. In 1930 he returned to the University of South Carolina as professor of chemistry, and he filled that post for four years. He became chief chemist for the Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S.C., in 1934, and he continued with this company until the close of his life, after 1947 holding the post of director of chemical research. The research laboratory established at the time Mills joined the company was the first such laboratory for the pulp and paper industry in South Carolina. By the beginning of the Second World War he had twelve assistants in the laboratory and at the time of his death there were twenty-five. The work of the laboratory included research on paper, paper products, adhesives, and water pollution. In addition to his laboratory research work as a physical chemist, Mills gained a reputation as one of the best mathematical chemists in this country. During his college days he became interested in the relationships between fundamental physical constants, and the major part of his private research throughout his lifetime was devoted to the mathematic equations underlying this study. He was the author of more than thirty articles in scientific journals, mainly dealing with molecular attraction, heats of vaporization, specific heats of liquids, and related subjects. In addition to his professional interest, Mills was secretary of the board of trustees and secretary of the executive committee of Coker College, Hartsville, S.C. Following this country's entry into the First World War Mills was commissioned captain of engineers, Officers Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, in

1917. Later transferred to the chemical warfare service, he was promoted to the rank of major in October, 1918, and served in France with the 1st Gas Regiment, 30th Engineers. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the chemical warfare service reserves, U.S. Army, in 1925 and served in the reserves until his retirement in 1940. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him in 1935 by the University of South Carolina, and in 1944 he was the recipient of the Herty award of the American Chemical Society for outstanding work in chemistry in the Southeast. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Chemical Society (Councilor, South Carolina section, 1938-47), American Institute of Chemists, American Electrochemical Society, the New York and South Carolina (pres. 1937) academies of science, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Kappa Sigma, the Rotary Club of Hartsville, S.C., Kosmos Club of Columbia, S.C., and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. In religion he was a Presbyterian; in politics he was a Democrat.

His avocation was gardening, the cultivation of roses, azaleas, and camellias being his specialty. He was married Oct. 15, 1921, to Mary Gregory, daughter of Thomas Hume, an educator. Mills died without issue in Charlotte, N.C., Aug. 12, 1950.

BODMAN, Edward Whitney, physician, was born in Bement, Ill., Sept. 5, 1879, son of Luther Whitney and Grace Herbert (Smith) Bodman. His first paternal American ancestor was John Bodman, who came to this country in 1638 and settled in Boston, Mass. From John and his wife, Sarah, the descent was through Joseph and Naomi Church, Samuel and Martha Warner, Joseph and Esther Field, Luther and Clarissa Day, and Luther and Philena Nan Hawks, the grandparents of Edward W. Bodman. His father was a businessman. The son received his preliminary education at the Latin School, Chicago, attended Williams College during 1899-1903, and was graduated M.D. in 1907 at Rush Medical College. He served a two-year internship at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Bodman began private practice in that

city and specialized in internal medicine in association with Samuel Walker from 1908 to 1915. A member of the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1910 to 1915, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Medical Corps following this country's entry into the First World War, serving in the rank of 1st lieutenant at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Following the war he resumed practice in Chicago and was associated with James M. Washburn in a group of five physicians who practiced together in that city. In 1926 he retired, due to ill health, and thereafter until the close of his life resided in San Marino, Calif. Bodman took a keen interest in the graphic arts and in the work of many of this country's museums, libraries, and educational institutions, including the Chicago Art Museum, the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif., and the California Institute of Technology. He was a member of the American Medical Association, California Institute of Technology Associates, Friends of the Huntington Library, the Annandale Country Club, and the Zamorano Club of Los Angeles. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. He enjoyed travel and was a collector of prints and first editions, accumulating a large library. He was married in Montclair, N.J., Apr. 19, 1915, to Julia Lord, daughter of Charles Drummer Barry of that place, an importer. He died without issue in Pasadena, Calif., Apr. 20, 1956.

LONG, Henry Follansbee, lawyer and public official, was born in Topsfield, Mass., Sept. 29, 1883, son of Ira Perley and Harriet Lake (Follansbee) Long. His father was a blacksmith and owner of a livery stable. Henry F. Long completed his preliminary education at the Topsfield High School in 1900, attended the Salem (Mass.) Commercial College during the following year, and subsequently studied at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1923 and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1926. Meanwhile, he began work in 1900 as a clerk with the American Loan & Trust Co. (later part of the Old Colony Bank), Boston. From 1905 to 1915 he was treasurer of the Waban Rose Conservatories, Boston. It was in the field of public service, however, that Long was to spend most of his career. In Topsfield he served as trustee of the town library during 1904-06, town auditor during 1907-10, chairman of the board of selectmen during 1909-16, member of the board of assessors during 1912-16, and commissioner of trust funds during 1914-17. A Republican in politics, he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1914-15. In the latter year he became assistant secretary to Samuel McCall (q.v.), then governor of Massachusetts, and he served as private secretary to McCall during 1916-18. He was also chosen as private secretary by the next governor of Massachusetts, Calvin Coolidge (q.v.), in 1918. He served in that capacity until 1920 when Coolidge, in one of his last acts as governor, appointed him to the position of commissioner of corporations and taxation. Long was reappointed commissioner of taxation by the ten succeeding governors of Massachusetts and served in that key position until his retirement in 1953, at which time the tax department was reorganized and placed under a three-man commission. Thereafter until the close of his life he maintained a law office in Boston. For a number of years he also taught a law course in the graduate school of Northeastern University, Boston. As tax commissioner of Massachusetts for more than thirty years, Long devised many new sources of revenue and taxes. He maintained a constant check at the Massachusetts border to collect taxes on liquor and cigarettes entering the state. He was also instrumental in collecting about $15,000,000 in inheritance taxes to which other states had laid claim, including over $1,000,000 in a famous case involving Col. E. H. R. Green, son and heir to the estate of the financier, Hetty Green (q.v.). In this case, which involved claims by New York, Florida, and Texas as well as Massachusetts, Long was able to prove that Green was a resident of Massachusetts and was thus liable to payment of inheritance tax. Long was also interested in history and contributed many papers to the Topsfield Historical Collection and to the publications of Essex Institute, Salem, of which he was a member. He was curator and a director of the Topsfield Historical Society and a member of the Boxford (Mass.) Historical Society. Other organizations in which he held membership included the National Tax Association (pres. 1934-35), the American, Massachusetts State, and Boston bar associations, Boston Bank Officers Association, the Masonic order, IOOF, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Sons and Daughters of Old Newbury, Mass. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Fishing was his chief form of recreation. Long was married in Boxford, Mass.,

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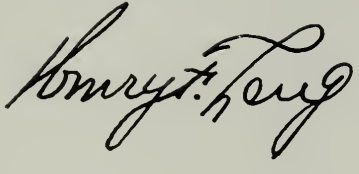

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WILSON H. LEAR

July 1, 1908, to Margaret, daughter of William Henry Lowell Pingree of Lewiston, Maine, a lumber merchant, and had three children: Henry Pingree; Catharine, who married Godfrey Gilmore Torrey; and Ransom Bearce. Henry F. Long died in Topsfield, Mass., Mar. 30, 1956.

LEAR, Wilson Henry, lumberman, was born in Rieglesville, Bucks County, Pa., Oct. 9, 1864, son of John Henry and Mary Jane (Mills) Lear. His father was a farmer. Wilson H. Lear completed his preliminary education at public schools in his native place and attended the Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Business Institute. He began his business career in 1886 as general clerk and correspondent for a small sawmill in Philadelphia, Pa. In the ensuing years he assumed increasing responsibility for the operation of the mill and eventually became its proprietor. He later reorganized the business as the W. H. Lear Lumber Company, of which he was president until his death. The Lear company, dealing principally in cypress and hardwoods, was developed by him into one of the outstanding lumber-distributing enterprises in its area, with two yards in Philadelphia. A leader in his industry's organizational affairs, at the time of his death he was president of the National Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, and at various times earlier in his career he served as president of the Middle Atlantic Lumbermen's Association and of the Philadelphia Lumbermen's Exchange. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association, the Manufacturers Country Club, and the Union League of Philadelphia. His religious affiliation was with the Grace Reformed Church, Philadelphia, of which he was a trustee, deacon, and elder. In politics he was a Republican. Travel and reading were his chief recreations. He was married in Philadelphia, June 20, 1892, to Emma T., daughter of Jonas Leister of Quakertown, Pa., a farmer, and had five children: Anna May, who married Hugh McCauley Miller; Warner Henry; Morgan Hilton; Mary Emma, who married Thomas Booth Smith; and George Andrew. His death occurred in Glenside, Pa., Sept. 10, 1938.

BROWN, Charles Alonzo, banker, was born near Jerusalem, Ohio, July 12, 1882, son of David Luke and Alvira (Kinney) Brown. His father was a farmer and stockman. Charles A. Brown attended a one-room schoolhouse on his father's farm and the high school at Woodsfield, Ohio. He left high school shortly before the close of his senior year in 1900 to accept employment as a clerk in Taylor's Drug Store in Woodsfield. Two years later he took up the study of telegraphy at Dodge Institute of Telegraphy, Valparaiso, Ind., and later in 1902 he obtained employment as clerk and janitor in the First National Bank, Woodsfield, where he shortly became teller. While employed as teller of this bank he also was purchasing agent for the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency, Oil City, Pa. He left these positions in 1909 to become auditor for the Ohio River & Western Railway Co., Woodsfield. In 1917 he joined the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh as special agent to the comptroller of the lines west of that city, and in the following year he became credit manager for all Pennsylvania lines west of Buffalo, N.Y., and Altoona, Pa., to the Mississippi River crossings. He resumed his banking career in 1920 as vice-president and cashier of the First National Bank, Woodsfield. In 1929 he moved to Cadiz, Ohio, to become executive vice-president of the Fourth National Bank there. In 1931 he helped to consolidate this bank and the First National and the Harrison National banks of Cadiz and the First National Bank of Bowerston, Ohio, into the Union National Bank & Trust Co., Cadiz, of which he was elected the first president In 1933 he moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, as conservator of the former First National Bank and was asked by the U.S. Treasury Department to form a new bank in that community. As a result of his endeavors, the National Bank of Portsmouth was founded in November, 1933, with Brown as its first president. He remained in that office until 1949, when he was named chairman of the board. On retiring as chairman of the board in January, 1955, he continued to serve the officers of the bank in an advisory capacity. At the close of 1954, the National Bank of Portsmouth had capital and surplus of $600,000 and deposits of $12,527,999. Brown was otherwise active in financial affairs in Portsmouth as president of the local Clearing House Association and Chamber of Commerce and as director and treasurer of the Portsmouth Retail Merchants Association. He was also a member of the sinking fund commissions of the City of Portsmouth and of the Portsmouth public schools and further served as president of the Portsmouth Welfare Association in 1934 and as director and treasurer of the Portsmouth YMCA. He was a member of the Masonic order, BPOE,

IOOF, Knights of Pythias, and the Kiwanis Club of Portsmouth. His religious affiliation was with Central Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, of which he was general treasurer from 1953 until his death. Politically he was a Republican. He was an ardent supporter of soil conservation, animal husbandry, and allied farm interests. In connection with these interests he was the founder of the Southern Ohio Live Stock Improvement Association, co-founder of the Kiwanis Jersey Calf Club, a director of the Scioto County (Ohio) Agricultural Association, member of the planning and program committee of the Scioto County Soil Conservation District and Forestry Service, an honorary participant in the Scioto County Co-operative Milk Producers Association, and a member of the Lucasville (Ohio) Farm Council. His other interests included carpentry and cabinet making, amateur writing and public speaking, and the study of the Bible. He was an excellent shot with all firearms and in his younger years enjoyed hunting. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 7, 1905, to Anna Miriam, daughter of Charles Asa Hayes of

Beallsville, Ohio, a farmer and butcher, and had one son, Charles Asa Brown. Charles A. Brown died in Portsmouth, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1955.

ZANTZINGER, Clarence Clark, architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1872, son of Alfred and Sarah Crawford (Clark) Zantzinger. His first paternal American ancestor was Hans Paulus Zantzinger, who came to this country from Germany about 1700 and settled at Lancaster, Pa. From Hans Paulus and his wife, Mary Bower, the descent was through Paul and Esther Barton, Thomas Barton and Susannah Sheaff, and George and Caroline Helmuth, the grandparents of Clarence C. Zantzinger. His father was a physician. The son received his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and was graduated Ph.B. at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1892 and B.S. in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in 1895. Subsequently he studied at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, receiving a diploma in 1901. Upon his return to the United States in that year he began an architectural practice in Philadelphia, in partnership with Charles L. Borie in the firm of Zantzinger & Borie. In 1910, with the admission of Milton B. Medary (q.v.), the firm became Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, and Zantzinger continued as a member until the close of his life. His work in Pennsylvania included the designs for the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Pennsylvania Hospital out-patient and lying-in buildings, St. Paul's Church (Chestnut Hill), Penn Athletic Club, the E. W. Clark & Co. Bank, and the C. H. Clark Library, all in Philadelphia; Bryn Mawr Hospital and Nurses Home; Teachers College in West Chester; Masonic Home and cottages in Elizabethtown; Widener Memorial Nurses Home in Abington; and the Valley Forge Parish House and Memorial Carillon at Valley Forge. Elsewhere, he designed the Detroit (Mich.) Museum of Art, the Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library, the Pilot Life Insurance Co. Building in Greenfield, N.C., the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church in Plainfield, N.J., the Department of Justice building in Washington, D.C., the administration building and dormitories for the University of Chicago, the Foulke and Henry dormitories at Princeton University, the Sheffield Scientific School administration building at Yale, and many others. He placed his professional ability at the command of various national, state, and city organizations as well. For several years he was a member and president of the Philadelphia City Parks Association, and he was also a member of the Pennsylvania State Art Commission. He served as a member of the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission during 1945-48, and he gave further service as a member of the Joint Committee on the National Capitol. During the First World War, Zantzinger was appointed by Woodrow Wilson (q.v.) as a special representative of the United States on the War Trade Board in Sweden and was attached to the U.S. Legation in Stockholm until the close of hostilities. A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, he was made a National Academician in 1945. In 1937 he became an officer in the French Legion of Honor. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, American Academy of Arts and Letters, National Institute of Arts and Letters, Beaux Arts Institute of Design, Société des Architects Diplomés, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, the Masonic order, Philadelphia Art Alliance, the Century Association, New York city, and the T-Square, Yale, and Racquet clubs of Philadelphia. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was an independent Democrat. Zantzinger's special interests included architectural education, water-color painting, and mountain climbing. He was married in Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1903, to Margaret Shippen, daughter of Edward S. Buckley (q.v.), and had four children: Clarence Clark; Alfred; Sarah Crawford, who married Harry Connelly Groome, Jr.; and Mary-Vaux Buckley, who married John Wister Wurts. His death occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1954.

MENGE, Edward John von Komorowski, psychobiologist, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., June 25, 1882, son of Theodore Edward von Komorowski and Josephine (Wurzburger) Menge. His father came to this country from Posen, Germany (later Poznan, Poland) in 1880 and settled in Fond du Lac. After attending the universities of Arizona, Dallas, Wisconsin, and Chicago, Edward J. von K. Menge was graduated A.B. in 1914, M.A. in 1915, Ph.D. in 1916, and M.Sc. in 1917 at the University of Dallas. During 1910-11 he studied scientific and educational methods at European universities and in 1912 studied psychology at the University of Arizona. Meanwhile, during 1902-04 he was private secretary to the receiver of the Little Wolf River Telephone Co., Fond du Lac, and in the next two years was a telephone accountant. During 1906-07 he served as assistant to the general manager of the Consolidated Telephone, Telegraph & Electric Co. in Arizona and the Imperial Valley of California. His first experience as a scientist began in 1907 when he became a lecturer on biological subjects. He was associate professor of biology at the University of Dallas during 1913-17 and professor in that subject during 1917-19. He then joined the faculty of the Graduate School at Marquette University as director of the department of biology and lecturer on racial psychology. He directed the department of zoology at that institution from 1922 to 1933 and during the same period was demonstrator in anatomy at the Milwaukee (Wis.) Central School of Nursing, which was identified with Marquette. During 1933-35 he devoted his time to writing, and in the next two years he was chairman of the department of biology at the College of St. Francis, Joliet, Ill. He retired from the last-named post in 1937 because of illness, although he continued as a lecturer until the close of his life. Besides the foregoing, he held numerous special appointments. In 1915 he was departmental graduate student representative for psychology of the University of Wisconsin at the All-University Exhibit in Madison, Wis., and in the following year was professional lecturer for Dallas School of Civics and Philanthropy. Additionally he was one of the two science representatives of the University of Dallas who gave the Times-Herald University Lectures in 1916, and professorial lecturer to the Franklin Union and to social workers in Boston, Mass., in the spring of 1919, to the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Cathedral Club in the spring of 1925, and to the People's Institute, New York city, in the springs of 1927 and 1929. In 1927 he was the first North American lecturer to be appointed international guest lecturer at the national universities of Cordoba (Argentina), Montevideo (Uruguay), and Santiago (Chile), and at the Sociedade de Medicine e Cirurgia of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, his subject being "National Trends in Biology." He was associate organizer of and in 1932 the first president of the University Friends of Poland, and was chairman of the committee set up in 1933 to select American students for the free international European graduate scholarships awarded by the Union of the World's Polish Cultural Societies. In 1934 he was appointed international guest lecturer to the national university of the Republic of Poland and during 1934-35 was chosen by Spanish and Polish clubs as chairman of the World in Milwaukee celebrations. Menge was appointed vice-consul of Costa Rica in 1923 by the president of that country, and he was the founder of the Baconian Science Corporation, established for the purpose of publish-

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Harold J. Brach

ing original scientific papers that were commercially unprofitable and giving aid to scholarly men and women of exceptional talents. Menge's particular lines of research were in animal psychology, general and professional biology, embryology and comparative anatomy, spleen development and comparison, and the history and philosophy of science, and he made many original investigations in these fields. He was the first scientist to make a complete survey of the more than 166,000 positions in the United States that required biological training, and he made a complete survey of all important biological advances made in all universities. He also made a complete survey of the interrelationships of the physical and philosophical sciences following the scientific revolution of 1917. Among his published books were: "The Beginnings of Science" and "Backgrounds for Social Workers" (1918); "General and Professional Biology" and "Introductory Embryology and Comparative Anatomy" (1922); "The Laws of Living Things" (1926); "A Survey of National Trends in Biology" (1928); "Laboratory Studies, Demonstrations and Problems in Biology" (with N. H. Kingsley, 1930); "Biological Work as a Career" and "Jobs for the College Graduate in Science" (1931); "Your Child from Twelve to Twenty-two" and "What Parents Should Know About Colleges and Universities" (1934); and "Behind that Mental Curtain," "Just What the Latin Thinks of Us," "What Parents and Students Should Know about High Schools," and "A Critique of Present-day Biophilosophy" (1936). The Institute of Research in the Professions and Vocations commissioned him to write the monograph "Biological Work as a Career" (1931), and he was chief biological writer for "Universal Knowledge" (1927). He also contributed articles to various American, British, and South American journals and reviews. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him by De Paul University in 1926 and the Polish government made him a knight commander of the Order of Polonia Restituta in 1933. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary fellow of the International Faculty of Sciences (British), and a member of the American Society of Zoologists, American Society of Parasitologists, American Association of University Professors, Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Phi Chi, Pi Gamma Mu, and the Business Men's Art Club of Milwaukee. In addition he was an honorary member of the Asociacion Cooperadora de Concordia Americana of Argentina, a corresponding member of the Sociedade de Medicina e Cirurgia do Rio de Janeiro, and an academician of the National Academy of Natural Sciences of Chile and of similar organizations in Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Spain. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. He was married in Fond du Lac, Sept. 16, 1903, to Jessica Belle, daughter of Isaac D. Crofoot of that place, a farmer. Menge died without issue in Paris, Ky., Jan. 9, 1941.

KNAPP, Harold Jennings, public health officer, was born in Elyria, Ohio, July 15, 1887, son of William Pitcher and Mary Ann (Churchill) Knapp, natives of England who came to this country in 1884 and settled first in Ridgeville, Ohio. His father was a dry goods merchant. After attending public schools of Elyria, Harold J. Knapp studied for three years at Kenyon College and was graduated A.M. in 1911 at Western Reserve University. He resumed his education as a medical student at Ohio State University in 1915-16 and was graduated M.D. in 1919, again at Western Reserve University. Meanwhile, he was professor of chemistry at Baldwin University (later Baldwin-Wallace College) during 1912-14 and principal of schools in Garrettsville, Ohio, in 1914-15. He taught biochemistry at Ohio State University and chemistry at Western Reserve University while enrolled at those institutions, and he also did special work in the department of physiology and hygiene at the latter. Upon receiving his medical degree he worked briefly for the U.S. Public Health Service in 1919 before joining the health department of the City of Cleveland, Ohio. Starting in that year as a laboratory diagnostician, in 1920 he was appointed city chemist, in 1922 became director of all municipal laboratories, and in 1924 was made chief of the city's Bureau of Food and Drug Administration. Named city health commissioner in 1930, Knapp occupied that office thereafter until the close of his life. The city during his administration maintained one of the best health records in the nation. Collaborating with the Cleveland Dental Society, the Cleveland Welfare Federation, and the Board of Education, Knapp established in the 1940's free dental clinics for all indigent grade-school children. He was also an early proponent of community water fluoridation for the prevention of dental caries, and with the support of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Cleveland Academy of Medicine he initiated legislation permitting fluoridation of the city's water affirmed by the Supreme Court of Ohio on July 1, 1956. The programs which he instituted for a city chest X-ray survey in 1949 and a blood-testing project in 1954 attracted national interest. The former brought to fruition Knapp's long-held plan for a city health center, and in 1949 the Newton D. Baker Health Center was established as the first of five such projects in Cleveland having facilities for both services and education. During 1950-54 he was engaged in installing an in-service training program for Cleveland as an educational project in the fields of medicine, public health, and public engineering for members of the Cleveland Division of Health staff. Knapp served on the boards of nearly all health and welfare organizations in the city and for many years was vice-president for health and sanitation of the Cleveland Safety Council. He was a board member of the Cleveland Health Museum, Diabetes Association of Greater Cleveland, University Public Health Nursing District, Council and League for Nursing, Hearing and Speech Center, Cleveland Hospital Council, and the Cleveland chapter of the American Red Cross. Further, he was a member and trustee of the Cleveland Welfare Federation's health council and member of the federation's committees on narcotics and the chronically ill. Knapp contributed many important articles in the fields of public health and preventive medicine to the scientific and professional journals. During the period of the First World War he served as a health officer with the Council for National Defense. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, a life fellow of the American Public Health Association, and a member of the American, Ohio State, and Cleveland medical associations, the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the Masonic order, and Sigma Chi. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Knapp played college football, and his special interests were music and travel. He was married in Lakewood, Ohio, July 24, 1913, to Hannah, daughter of Varnum R Gray of Middleburg, Ohio, a farmer and public official, and had three children: Emma Marie (died in infancy), Howard Arthur (died in childhood), and Helen Maurine. Harold J. Knapp died in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1955.

LONGSTRETH, William Morris, merchant, was born in Springfield, Pa., July 7, 1853, son of William Collins and Abby Ann (Taylor) Longstreth, and brother of Benjamin T. Longstreth (q.v. for ancestry). His father was an insurance executive. William M. Longstreth completed his preparatory education at the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, and was graduated B.A. at Haverford College in 1872. He began his career as a merchant in 1873, when he became associated with the Philadelphia firm of John Farnum & Sons. In 1888 he was a founder and became a partner in the firm of Schell, Taylor & Longstreth, cotton yarn merchants, also of Philadelphia. The firm was reorganized as Schell, Longstreth & Co. in 1907, and he continued as a partner until the close of his life. Aside from this major interest, he was a director of the Germantown Trust Co. and the Securities Company of North America, both in Philadelphia. Active in civic affairs, he served as a member of the Committee of Seventy and other organizations for the betterment of Phila-

delphia. For some years he was secretary of the Philadelphia YMCA. He was a member of the Belmont Cricket and Germantown Cricket clubs of Philadelphia. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown, Philadelphia. Politically he was a Republican. Cricket and tennis were his favorite recreations. He was married in Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1888, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Augustus Church of that city, a railway executive, and had four children: Dorothy, who married Stanley Webster Pearson; William Church; Anna Williams, who married Henry Keller Kurtz, Jr.; and Mildred Vincent, who married (1) Karl Dodge and (2) Samuel Baltz Eckert. William M. Longstreth died in Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1918.

PERHAM, G[eorge] Sheldon, dairy executive, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 20, 1893, son of George Laurence and Jennie M. (Clifford) Perham and grandson of Salmon E. and Fannie (Sheldon) Perham. His father was a dairyman. G. Sheldon Perham attended San Mateo (Calif.) High School and was a student at Stanford University in 1915-16, leaving college upon the death of his father. As a youth he had begun breaking horses on his father's ranch for use in city milk delivery wagons, and later he drove milk trucks during vacation periods for his father's company, the Dairy Delivery Co., San Francisco. This company had been founded after the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906 by his father and several other dairymen, who had provided free milk to all in need of it at the time of that disaster. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army, with rank of lieutenant, and was stationed in Augusta, Ga. After the war he became vice-president in charge of operations of the Dairy Delivery Co., a post he continued to hold following acquisition of the company and its holding company, the Dairy Dale Company, by the Borden Company in 1929. The Dairy Delivery Co. continued under that name until 1933. Meanwhile, in 1932 Perham became president of Borden's Dairy Delivery Company, San Francisco. He continued in that post until 1948, when he became chairman of the board of the California district of Borden's Dairy Delivery Company. He retired in 1949. Under his direction the organization enjoyed a substantial growth, largely through the acquisition and development of new territories in the northern part of the state. He assumed a leading role in the advancement of all phases of the dairy industry in California, both in the distribution of dairy products in the cities and in the production methods on the dairy farms. The urgent need for plasma for the armed services during the Second World War brought an immediate response from him, and he personally supervised and developed the first assembly-line fast-freezing equipment for plasma, the beneficiary of this development being the San Mateo County Blood Bank, of which he was a director from 1942 to 1953. He was also instrumental in equipping the fire houses of San Francisco with ice-cream cabinets to be used for storing frozen plasma against emergency needs. In addition to his work with plasma, Perham developed the first fast-freezing equipment for milk used by the armed forces overseas. He also equipped the Children's Hospital, San Francisco, with the refrigeration equipment for the first mother's milk bank in that city. For a number of years he was a director of the Milk Institute of California and of the California Dairy Council. Aside from his activities in the dairy industry, he was a director of the National Bank of San Mateo (later the Crocker Anglo-National Bank of California) from 1947 to 1954. Active in community affairs in San Mateo, he served as a director of Mills Memorial Hospital from 1943 to 1950 and as a trustee of the San Mateo High School during 1924-27. He was a member of the Commercial, Rotary, and San Francisco Golf and Country clubs of San Francisco, the Rotary Club of San Mateo, and the Menlo Country Club of Woodside, Calif. Politically he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed duck hunting, fishing, and horseback riding, and he made a number of pack trips into the High Sierras. His principal hobby was his ranch at Los Altos, Calif., located on an original Spanish land grant known as the San Antonio Ranch, where he raised beef cattle. He was married in San Francisco, Apr. 13, 1921, to Frances Marie, daughter of Arthur Francis Leslie Bell of London, England, an engineer, and had four children: Patricia Ellen (died in childhood); Jane, who married Marshall Lanyon Shoemaker; George Sheldon; and Arthur Francis. G. Sheldon Perham died in Los Altos, Calif., Dec. 17, 1955.

NAECKEL, Erwin George, advertising executive, was born in Davenport, Iowa, May 17, 1897, son of Alexander and Fredericka (Tank) Naeckel and grandson of Charles and Johanna (Koch) Naeckel, who came to this country from Germany. Erwin G. Naeckel received his preliminary education at public

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G S Perham

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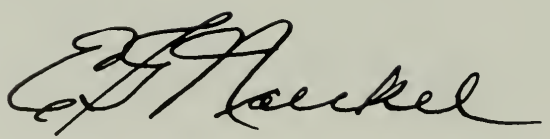

schools in Davenport and attended the State University of Iowa in 1916. From 1921 to 1923 he was employed as a salesman for his father, then head of the Davenport paint and wallpaper firm of Chas. Naeckel & Sons Co., founded by his grandfather in 1856. He then became a salesman for The Garden Press, Davenport, and later in 1923 he was co-founder with Leonidas W. Ramsey (q.v.) of the L. W. Ramsey Advertising Agency of Davenport, of which he became secretary-treasurer. After Ramsey's death he became president of the concern in 1945 and continued in that office until the close of his life. At that time the Ramsey company had offices in Chicago, Ill., in addition to its headquarters in Davenport, and was among the leading advertising agencies in the United States and one of the largest with headquarters west of Chicago. His firm handled the national advertising of the Dairy Queen stores, and also numbered among its clients the Loyal Order of Moose and the F. W. Fitch & Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Naeckel took over the Fitch account when its advertising volume was between $300,000 and $400,000 a year; at the time of his death its advertising volume was more than $4,000,000 annually. Naeckel was a leader in the cultural life of Davenport, serving as a trustee of the Municipal Art Gallery and of St. Luke's Hospital and as a trustee and executive director of St. Katherine's School, an Episcopal day and boarding school for girls in Davenport. During the First World War he was an ensign in the U.S. Navy, stationed at the Great Lakes (Ill.) and Pelham Bay (N.Y.) naval training stations. Naeckel held membership in the National Association of Advertising Agencies, the American Legion, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), Kappa Sigma fraternity, the Tavern Club of Chicago, the Davenport Chamber of Commerce, and the Davenport, Davenport Town, Davenport Outing, and Davenport Country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Trinity Cathedral, Davenport, where he served as a vestryman. He was also a member of the department of promotion of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa. Politically he was a Republican. His avocation was painting and his principal recreations were golf and fishing. Naeckel was married in Davenport, June 16, 1926, to Edna Marie, daughter of Henry Charles Wehling of Rock Island, Ill., a building contractor, and had a daughter, Nancy Jill, who married Raymond Lewis McLaughlin. Naeckel died in Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1954.

DILLINGHAM, Pitt, clergyman, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, Oct. 16, 1852, son of William Addison Pitt and Caroline (Townsend) Dillingham. His father was a Universalist clergyman. After receiving his early education at schools in Waterville, Maine, Pitt Dillingham was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1873 and B.D. at the Harvard Divinity School in 1876. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry by the Suffolk Council of Unitarian Churches, Oct. 4, 1876, and was appointed to the Harvard Church, Charlestown, Mass., which he continued to serve until 1888. While pastor there he won a wide reputation for his devotion to worthy causes and in 1882 was selected to represent the American Unitarian Association at the International Conference of Unitarian Churches, Liverpool, England. In 1888 he accepted the pastorate of the First Unitarian Church, Buffalo, N.Y., but after a brief period was compelled to resign because of failing health, the seriousness of which caused him to relinquish all activities for three years. After his recovery he again resumed pastorates in churches in Uxbridge, Mass., during 1892-93, and in Brockton, Mass., during 1894-95. He had a keen interest in current social and industrial problems, always, however, from the viewpoint of the religious teacher. He was particularly interested in the Calhoun Colored School, founded by his sister, Mabel W. Dillingham, and Charlotte R. Thorn in 1892 in Lowndes County, Ala., where the Negro population, which numbered 32,000 out of a total population of 37,000, was in need of practical measures for general education and assistance. His sympathies with this cause led him to accept the office of co-principal with Miss Thorn and of chaplain of the Calhoun Colored School and Settlement in 1895, shortly after the death of his sister. For nearly fifteen years thereafter he continued in those posts, teaching and preaching and working in other ways to increase the self-respect and prosperity of the colored people. He pleaded their cause and the cause of the school in northern pulpits and also contributed informative articles to prominent periodicals. In "Land Tenure Among the Negroes" (Yale Rev., 1895) he described the credit and crop-mortgaging systems that had operated to limit Negro enterprise and success. Other articles included "Settlement Work in the Cotton Belt" published in The

Outlook and "Black Belt Settlement Work" published in Southern Workman during this period. Another of his active interests was the Calhoun Land Co., which was organized to oppose abuses on the part of people willing to profit from the difficulties confronting Negroes and was instrumental in increasing Negro prosperity and promoting Negro independence. Under his guidance the school and settlement acquired large tracts of land that were sold in small farm lots to encourage permanent settlements and develop community spirit. After his resignation as principal of the school in 1909, he resided in Boston, Mass., and engaged principally in social work with the Associated Charities and the Robert Gould Shaw Settlement House. He served also as a member of the advisory board of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, as secretary, treasurer, and president of the board of trustees of the Street Manual Training School, Minter, Ala., and as a member of many other civic organizations. He was a member of the Alumni Association of the Harvard Divinity School and of the Twentieth Cen-

tury Club of Boston. Politically he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 13, 1876, to Allina M., daughter of Leonard Livermore of that place, a Unitarian clergyman; his first wife died in 1881; (2) in Skowhegan, Maine, June 15, 1888, to Florence, daughter of James Batchelder Bell of Boston, a physician. By his second marriage he had two children: Pauline, who married Charles Lakeman Ward, and William Pitt. He died in Santa Barbara, Calif., Apr. 2, 1926.

COLCORD, Bradford Claude, manufacturer, was born in Instanter, Elk Co., Pa., Mar. 14, 1897, son of Amos Watson and Eva (Bradford) Colcord. His first paternal American ancestor was Edward Colcord, who came to this country from England in 1731 and settled in Portsmouth, N.H. From Edward and his wife, Ann Page, the descent was through Samuel and Mary Ayer, Jonathan and ——— ———, Jonathan and Sarah Burleigh, Jonathan and Elizabeth Boardman, Phineas and Rebecca Bradbury, Joseph and Sally Dickinson, and David D. and Sarah Peet, the grandparents of Bradford C. Colcord. His father was an industrial surgeon. The son was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan in 1922. Meanwhile, from the age of sixteen he was a summertime employee of the Carnegie Steel Co., Clairton, Pa. He also spent a few months in the employ of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh. Following his graduation at the university he joined the Crucible Steel Co., Midland, Pa., where he became superintendent of blast furnaces in 1926. He was superintendent of blast furnaces with the St. Louis Gas & Coke Co., Granite City, Ill., during 1930-33, with the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala., during 1933-35, and with the Woodward (Ala.) Iron Co. in 1935-36. In the last-named year he joined the National Works of the National Tube Co., McKeesport, Pa., a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Co. Starting as assistant general superintendent, he was promoted to general superintendent in 1939, to assistant vice-president of operations in 1942, and to general superintendent of the plant at Lorain, Ohio, in 1946. He left that company in 1948 to become president and a director of the Woodward (Ala.) Iron Co., and he continued in those offices until his death. Under Colcord's direction, the Woodward Iron Co. experienced a period of considerable growth. Within a year of his taking office as president, net profits had increased to $5,212,305, a record for earnings in the company's history, and sales of pig iron totaled 523,454 gross tons, also setting a new mark. During his presidency facilities were installed for the production of dry granulated slag and for the loading of coke-plant benzol into barges for shipment to Gulf Coast consuming points. Colcord was also a director of the Birmingham Fire Insurance Co. and of the Continental Gin Co. An active participant in civic affairs in Birmingham, Colcord was president of the Coordinating Council of Social Forces, a director of the Birmingham chapter of the American Red Cross and of the Community Chest, and vice-president of the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra Association. At one time he was a member of the executive committee of the Birmingham Ordnance District. During the First World War he served as an ensign in the U.S. Navy. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Iron and Steel Engineers, American Foundrymen's Association, American Ordnance Association, National Association of Manufacturers, Southern Industrial Conference Board, Alabama Mining Institute, Associated Industries of Alabama, and the Eastern States Blast Furnace and Coke Association. He also belonged to the Newcomen Society in North America, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, Kappa Sigma, Alabama Historical Society, the Rotary, Birmingham Country, and Mountain Brook clubs of Birmingham, Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Union Club of Cleveland. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Colcord was married in Goshen, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1923, to Elizabeth Peterson, daughter of John S. Phillips (q.v.), and had two children: Nancy Averill, who married Donald R. Tucker, Jr., and Bradford Phillips. His death occurred in Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1953.

THOMAS, John Charles, singer, was born in Meyersdale, Pa., Sept. 6, 1889, son of Milson and Anna Dorothea (Schnaebel) Thomas. His father, a Methodist clergyman, came to this country from England. After receiving his preparatory education at Conway Hall, Carlisle, Pa., John Charles Thomas was enrolled during 1907-09 at the Mount Street College of Homeopathy, Baltimore, Md. While attending the latter school he won a scholarship to the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, where during 1910-13 he studied voice with Blanche Sylvania Blackman. Subsequently he went to the Netherlands for additional vocal training with Adelin Fermin. He had begun singing in his father's church at the age of nine and subsequently joined his parents in a vocal trio that sang at camp meetings at which the father preached. In Baltimore he joined the choir of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels. Upon returning from abroad he auditioned in New York city before Henry W. Savage, musical comedy impresario, who engaged him for the role of Passion in a road company production of "Everywoman." It was in this production that he made his stage debut in October, 1912, in London, Ontario, Canada. In the following year he appeared in "The Passing Show of 1913" at the Winter Garden, New York city, and for a number of seasons thereafter he was heard in such musical comedies as "The Peasant Girl," "Her Soldier Boy," "The Love Letter," "Apple Blossoms," "Maytime," and "Alone at Last." However, he disliked singing the same music night after night and said that his chief aim in musical comedy was to earn enough to study more serious material. After performing with DeWolf Hopper (q.v.) in a series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals, Thomas planned to train for grand opera, but a period of military service in the First World War intervened. He made his recital debut on Dec. 3, 1921, at Aeolian Hall, New York city. This was the start of an extensive career as a concert artist both in the United States and abroad. For a time he specialized in German, French, and Italian songs, and later he devoted at least half of each program to works by American composers. He became known for his renditions of folk songs from many countries, and his repertory included Negro spirituals and old English ballads. Ultimately he gave from sixty to seventy concerts each year and at one time was so popular that it became necessary to schedule an appearance at Madison Square Garden, New York city, which seated 8000 persons. He once sang before an audience of 100,000 in Chicago, Ill. In more intimate surroundings he participated in the Bagby Morning Musicale series and the Artistic Morning Musicales, both in New York city. Critics admired his song artistry for its perfection of style and described his powerful baritone voice as resonant, unified in scale, and capable of a very soft pianissimo. In 1952-53 he made his farewell concert tour, although it was not billed as such, with appearances in fifty cities. Meanwhile, his operatic debut occurred in Washington, D.C., on Mar. 3, 1925, when he sang the role of Amonasro in Verdi's "Aida." His European debut in opera later the same year at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, Belgium, as Herod in Massenet's "Hérodiade," was so successful that

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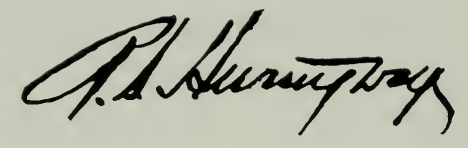

the management placed him under contract for three seasons. Among the fifteen leading roles Thomas sang there were Wolfram in "Tannhäuser," Amfortas in "Parsifal," Jochanaan in "Salome," the Count di Luna in "Il Trovatore," Zurga in "Les Pêcheurs des Perles," Escamillo in "Carmen," Harrald in Chabrier's "Gwendolyn," and the title roles in "Don Giovanni," "Rigoletto," and "Hamlet." He also sang the leading role at the world première of Milhaud's "Les Malheurs d'Orphée" in Brussels and was heard at Covent Garden in London, as well as in opera houses in Berlin and Vienna. In this country he sang as guest with the Philadelphia (Pa.) Grand Opera, San Francisco Opera, and Los Angeles Opera companies and in 1930-31 with the Chicago Civic Opera Company. He was heard in May, 1933, in the world première of Howard Hanson's "Merry Mount" in concert performance at Ann Arbor, Mich. He made a number of appearances in New York city under contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company, beginning with his debut on the afternoon of Feb. 2, 1934, as Germont in "La Traviata" opposite Rosa Ponselle and Tito Schipa, under Tullio Serafin's direction. He repeated the opera several weeks later with Lucrezia Bori (q.v.) and also sang one performance that season as Tonio in "Pagliacci." Returning two seasons later in 1935-36, he was heard in "Aida" and "Rigoletto" and in the Sunday evening concert of Jan. 5, 1936. He repeated most of these roles in the ensuing seven seasons, meanwhile adding those of Figaro in Rossini's "Barber of Seville" (1937-38), Athanael in "Thaïs" (1938-39), Renato in "A Masked Ball" (1941-42), and Valentin in "Faust" (1942-43). In his last appearance on Feb. 25, 1943, again in "La Traviata," the cast included Licia Albanese and James Melton. During 1938-42 he sang with the Los Angeles (Calif.) Civic Light Opera Association. Known to many Americans as a radio artist, he first was heard on the air in 1929 and at various times thereafter had his own regular program. He appeared in a silent motion picture, "Under the Red Robe," in 1923 and performed briefly in vaudeville in 1929 at the Palace, New York city. He directed the Romany Chorus at Palm Beach, Fla., in "HMS Pinafore" in the 1939-40 season. For several years prior to his retirement he taught in Los Angeles. He went to Apple Valley, Calif., in 1954 and was manager there of radio station KAVR during 1955-59. In that community he formed a choral group, the Apple Valley Romanies, made up of local men and women trained and directed by him. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army in the rank of private and was stationed in this country. In 1942 and 1947 respectively he was awarded honorary Mus.M. and Mus.D. degrees by Dickinson College. Organizations in which he held membership included Synfonia, Phi Mu Alpha, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), the American Power Boat Association, Automobile Club of America, Royal Automobile Club of London, Royal Golf Club of Belgium, The Players and the Artists and Writers, Athletic, and Dutch Treat clubs of New York city, the Bohemian and Olympic clubs of San Francisco, Calif., the Chesapeake Bay Yacht, Miles River Yacht, and Talbot Country clubs of Easton, Md., the Rogers Ford Club of Towson, Md., the Sailfish Club of Florida and the Bath and Tennis, Gulf Stream, and Everglades clubs of Palm Beach, Fla., the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains, N.Y., and the Los Angeles (Calif.), Apple Valley (Calif.), and Menlo (Calif.) country clubs. His religious affiliation was with St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church, Apple Valley. Politically he was a Republican. Among his leisure interests in younger years were running, high jumping, and playing football, and in later life he played golf and tennis. He owned seven boats, including a 101-foot yacht, and won many medals for motorboat racing. He was married in Palm Beach, Fla., Mar. 5, 1924, to Dorothy May, daughter of Henry Kaehler of St. Louis, Mo., a banker. John Charles Thomas died without issue in Apple Valley, Calif., Dec. 13, 1960.

HEMINGWAY, Reginald Stanley, lawyer, was born in Beloit, Kans., July 8, 1884, son of George Henry and Sarah Alberta (Swift) Hemingway. His father, a clergyman, came to this country from England in 1882 and settled in Beloit. Reginald S. Hemingway completed his preliminary education at public schools in Bloomsburg, Pa., and was graduated B.A. in 1907 at Lafayette College and LL.B. in 1912 at the University of Pennsylvania. He taught mathematics at Pennsylvania State College and at the Brown Preparatory School, Philadelphia, from 1909 to 1913. Admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in the latter year, he was associated with the law office of Frederick Ikler, Bloomsburg, until 1915. Thereafter until the close of his life he maintained an independent law practice in Bloomsburg. Additionally, from 1936 until his death he practiced in Danville, Pa., in partnership with George O. Wagner in the firm of Hemingway & Wagner. In the course of his career he appeared in many of the lower and appellate courts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and was admitted to practice before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. At various times he was general counsel to the First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Danville National Bank, Columbia County National Bank, Benton, Pa., the Magee Carpet Co., Bloomsburg Mills, Inc., and the Bloomsburg Bank-Columbia Trust Co., of which he was also a director. He was local counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., Reading & Columbia Railroad Co., Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., American Surety Co., Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co., Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., Aetna Casualty Insurance Co., Merchants Fire Insurance Co., and the Standard Accident Insurance Co., as well as many other insurance companies. In a case involving the estate of Oliver A. Blecher, late of Cooper Township, Montour Co., Pa., Hemingway won a unanimous decision by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that established the validity of common law marriage in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. As senior counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., he handled an appeal from the court of equity in Columbia County to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and that body, reversing the decision of the lower court, determined that the court of equity rather than the public utilities commission had jurisdiction of an issue arising from the public use of a causeway or private railroad crossing. Hemingway was at one time president of the Columbia-Montour bar association and for a number of years was active on the rules committee and head of the library committee of that association. At the time of his death he was a member of the committee on un-American activities of the American Bar Association. In Bloomsburg he served as president of the board of trustees of the Bloomsburg State Teachers College and worked for the establishment of a community swimming pool, serving on the executive committee of the drive to achieve that goal. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Bloomsburg Recreation Association. Hemingway was a member of the American, Pennsylvania, and Columbia-Montour bar associations, the Bloomsburg Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (Shriner, Knight Templar), Phi Delta Theta, Phi Delta Phi, BPOE, Loyal Order of Moose, the Hare Law Club of the University of Pennsylvania, the Union League of Philadelphia, and the Rotary Club of Bloomsburg.

His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomsburg, where he served as president of the board of trustees for some twenty years. Politically he was a Republican. Golf was his favorite recreation. He was unmarried. Reginald S. Hemingway died in Bloomsburg, Pa., Apr. 27, 1955.

FACKLER, John D, lawyer, was born in Adrian, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1878, son of Mathias C. and Mary (Boyce) Fackler and grandson of Henry and Catherine (Croll) Fackler. After completing his preparatory studies at Savannah Academy, Ashland, Ohio, John D Fackler attended the College of Wooster and was graduated B.A. in 1900. Subsequently he studied law at Harvard and Western Reserve universities. Meanwhile, he taught school in Clear Creek Township, Ohio, for a year before entering college, and in 1901-02 he was financial secretary of the College of Wooster. Admitted to the Ohio bar in 1905, he began the practice of his profession in Cleveland as a partner in the firm of Fackler, Wilcox & Morris. During the next forty-eight years

he continued his professional work in Cleveland as a member of various firms, his last association being as senior member of Fackler & Dye, in which his partner was Trafton M. Dye. He was engaged in a general practice, with emphasis on real estate litigation. One of the outstanding cases in which he appeared was State ex rel. Godfrey v. O'Brien (95 O.S. 166). He represented O'Brien in that case in a taxation matter and won the decision that the Ohio tax system then in effect was unconstitutional. Fackler, aside from his law activities, was president of the Realty Corporation of Cleveland and of the Perkins Building Co., also of that city. Further, he was for some years a director of the Reliance Electric & Engineering Co. and the Central National Bank, both of Cleveland. He was a Republican member on the council of Glenville, then a Cleveland suburb, during 1905-08 and in the latter year arranged for its annexation to the city. In 1911 he was a member of the 4th Ohio Constitutional Convention and in the following year was chairman of the Bull Moose Party for Cuyahoga County, Ohio. During 1914-16 he served as deputy state commissioner. For some years he was a trustee of the College of Wooster. He was a member of the American, Ohio State, and Cleveland bar associations, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, Delta Sigma Rho, and the Canterbury, City, The Mid-Day, and Union clubs of Cleveland. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. The collecting of books and tapestries was one of his avocational interests, and he also enjoyed walking, horseback riding, and playing chess. He made a hobby of growing roses and belonged to the American Rose Association. He was married in Savannah, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1902, to Alice May, daughter of George Hankinson of that place, a contractor, and had three daughters: Margaret Elizabeth, who married Wendell Herrick; Ruth Marjorie, who married (1) James R. Hinchlifee, Jr., and (2) Richard Whitney Taylor; and Mary Alice, who married James Rick III. John D Fackler's death occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1953.

BLOOMER, Edgar Nelson, army officer and business executive, was born in West Orange, N.J., July 27, 1896, son of Jacob Demarest and Amanda (Crowe) Bloomer. His father was a printer. Edgar N. Bloomer was educated in parochial and public schools, including high school, in Orange, N.J. He was variously employed after leaving high school and in 1914 began a long military career with his enlistment as a private in the New Jersey National Guard. After serving on the Mexican border in 1916, he went to France during the First World War with the 114th Infantry, 29th Division, U.S. Army. He was wounded in action at Verdun and was honorably discharged from the Army in the rank of sergeant at the end of the war. In 1920 he re-entered the New Jersey National Guard, joining the Essex Troop of Cavalry in Orange, and shortly thereafter he received a commission as 2d lieutenant. Following service as assistant adjutant and later adjutant of the Essex Troop, by then attached to the 102d Cavalry, he entered the U.S. Army Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kans., where he was graduated in 1935. Two years later he was named assistant adjutant general and in November, 1941, acting deputy adjutant general of the New Jersey National Guard, a post he held until March, 1942. By that time Charles Edison, governor of New Jersey, had commissioned him a colonel in the national guard, and he was also holding a commission as a lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army Reserve. In 1944 his army rank was raised to colonel, and in 1947 he was relieved from active duty in the federal service and placed on the retired list. Meanwhile, in 1940 he became assistant director and chief of service headquarters of the Selective Service System in New Jersey. He was appointed director by Edison in April, 1942, and reappointed to that office in 1947 by Alfred E. Driscoll, then governor of the state. Bloomer continued as director of the New Jersey Selective Service System until the close of his life. In 1946 he received the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal for maintaining an above-national-average percentage of inductions into the military services from the eighteen-to-twenty-six age bracket of registrants. Records for the period from 1943 to 1945 showed that the inductions in that group in New Jersey were 6.6 per cent above the national average. Following his retirement from the Army, Bloomer became president in 1947 of Teldisco, Inc., East Orange, television and electrical appliance distributors. He continued in that position until his death, at which time he was also president of the Bloomer Corp., a holding company in East Orange; president of the Head Corp., an East Orange realty firm; and vice-president of the Buttle Chemical Co., Kenilworth, N.J. He was a member of the Veterans of

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

EDGAR N. BLOOOMER

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

DONALD H. ANGIER

Foreign Wars, Military Order of the Purple Heart, American Legion, 29th Division Association, Cavalry Association, the Demarest Society, and the Essex Troop, Down Town, and Carteret clubs of Newark, N.J., and the Sail Fish Club of Palm Beach, Fla. Horseback riding and fishing were his favorite recreations. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Bloomfield, N.J., Dec. 7, 1929, to Verna Mae, daughter of Theodore Gustavus Burgher of West Orange. Edgar N. Bloomer died without issue in Deal, N.J., Oct. 25, 1952.

ANGIER, Donald H, manufacturer, was born in Newton, Mass., Jan. 12, 1900, son of George McNeil and Emma (Gill) Angier and grandson of Albert Edgar and Emma Frances (McNeil) Angier. Donald H Angier completed his preliminary education at the Taft School, Watertown, Conn., and was graduated A.B. in 1922 at Harvard University, during 1922-23 attending the law school of that institution. He then entered the employ of the Angier Chemical Co., Boston, of which his father was president and of which his grandfather had been the founder His father died in 1926, and Donald H Angier became president of the company. Continuing in the office of president until his death, he also served during the same period as president of a subsidiary, the Angier Chemical Co., Ltd., London, England. The Angier Chemical Co. was founded to manufacture Angier's Emulsion, and in ensuing years other products were added. At the time of Angier's death the concern manufactured various pharmaceutical products, including vitamins. In 1932 he founded Angier Products, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., of which he was president, treasurer, and a director for the remainder of his life. The firm's output included industrial cements, paper coatings, and special chemical products. He was active in a number of civic undertakings and at one time was chairman of the Newton (Mass.) chapter of the American Red Cross. Taft School named its Angier House in his honor. During the First World War he was a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. During the Second World War he held a commission as a lieutenant in the U.S. Coast Guard with temporary service in charge of the area from Newport to the Cape Cod Canal. Angier was a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, the Sippican and Beverly Yacht clubs of Marion, Mass., The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., the Lynx and Kittansett Golf clubs of New York city, the Sceney and the Laurentian clubs in Canada, and the Royal Thames (England) and Royal Swedish (Sweden) yacht clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. While at Harvard he played on the football and hockey teams, and in 1929 he was appointed coach of the freshman hockey team, serving in that capacity for several seasons. In later years he competed in curling contests between United States and Canadian teams. He also participated in yacht races in this country, England, and Sweden. Angier was married in Marion, Mass., Apr. 26, 1924, to Helen Halkett, daughter of Robert W. Cumming of that place, a manufacturer, and had two children, Albert Edgar and Helen Halkett. He died in Marion, Mass., Sept. 4, 1949.

LUNTZ, Samuel, merchant, was born in Lithuania, Oct. 16, 1867, the son of Elijah William and Anne (Arenson) Luntz. His father brought the family to this country during the 1880's and settled in Ohio. Samuel Luntz completed his education abroad through private tutors and began his business career in Akron, Ohio, in 1888 as proprietor of a men's and boys' apparel shop. After ten years in this enterprise, he moved to Canton, Ohio, to found the Canton Iron & Metal Co. He continued as proprietor of this firm until his retirement in 1927. Thereafter until the close of his life he continued to serve the company in a consultative capacity. Organized by Luntz in partnership with an associate, the Canton Iron & Metal Co. incorporated in its history the developments in scrap iron and scrap steel handling in this country during the early 20th century. Based on hand work in disassembly and preparation in earlier years, the company's operations became more mechanized as new techniques of work were introduced. The use of acetylene torches for cutting began after 1910, and about this time the hydraulic press came into wide use for the purpose of compressing lighter scrap into compact parcels. With the enormous demands on the steel industry during the First World War, the steel scrap industry became an important adjunct to the production of more and more steel, and the scrap brokerage that could act as agent for the steel companies in finding and delivering large quantities of graded iron and steel scrap became a necessity. Luntz helped his sons form such a brokerage, The Luntz Iron & Steel Co.,

in 1916. It was incorporated the following year, and he continued to serve this enterprise in a consultative capacity also until his death. In addition to his work in the scrap iron and scrap steel business Luntz was president of the Ohio Mortgage Co., Canton, from 1920 to 1935 and helped to start the Mansfield (Ohio) Sheet & Tin Plate Co. (later Empire Steel Co.). He also had extensive real estate holdings in the Canton area. Widely known for his civic and philanthropic interests, he sold war bonds during the First World War, helped to organize McKinley Avenue Temple, Canton, and contributed generously to many welfare organizations including Aultman and Mercy hospitals in Canton, Canton Art Institute, Canton Player's Guild, Canton Community Fund, and the Jewish Community Center. He was a member of the Arrowhead Country Club of Canton. His religious affiliation was with Temple Israel, Canton. In politics he was a Republican. Travel and the theater were his principal recreational interests. He was married in Bremen, Germany, Mar. 15, 1887, to Rebecca, daughter of William Wolf of that

place, a hotel proprietor and land owner, and had five children: Darwin Samuel; Abe Milton; Charles T.; Minnette, wife of William Goldsmith (q.v.); and Sylvia. He died in Canton, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1960.

LANE, Arthur Bliss, diplomat, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 16, 1894, son of James Warren and Eva Metcalf (Bliss) Lane. His mother was a daughter of Eliphalet W. Bliss (q.v.), inventor and business executive. His father was a merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at the Browning School in New York city and the Ecole de l'Ile de France, Liancourt, France, Arthur B. Lane was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1916. Upon leaving college he entered the diplomatic service as secretary to the U.S. ambassador, Thomas N. Page (q.v.), in Rome, Italy. In 1917 he was made third secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Rome. Two years later he was transferred to the U.S. legation in Warsaw, Poland, as second secretary, and in 1920 he went to the embassy in London, England, in the same capacity. Lane was secretary to the U.S. delegation to the Supreme Council in Paris in 1921. His next assignment was as first secretary to the U.S. legation in Berne, Switzerland, in 1922-23. In the latter year he was assigned to duty at the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C., and in 1924 became assistant to Joseph C. Grew, then undersecretary of state. Appointed first secretary of the U.S. embassy in Mexico, D.F., in 1925, Lane was chargé d'affaires there in part of 1926 and in 1930 and 1933. During 1927-30 he was chief of the state department's division of Mexican affairs in Washington, and during 1930-33 he was counselor of the embassy in Mexico, D.F. In the latter year he was appointed U.S. minister to Nicaragua. Three years later he returned to Europe as envoy to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. During 1937-41 he was minister to Yugoslavia and in that capacity backed King Peter in the uprising against the discredited regent, Prince Paul, after ministers of the latter's government had aligned Yugoslavia with the Axis. Lane's insistence that the country might expect lend-lease aid from the United States reportedly contributed to the success of the uprising that brought King Peter briefly to power. After the Germans bombed and occupied Belgrade in 1941, Lane was instrumental in safeguarding American citizens and evacuating the legation staff. Returning to this country, he was appointed minister to Costa Rica later the same year. In 1942 he became ambassador to Colombia and in 1944 was offered the post of ambassador to the Polish government-in-exile in London. The appointment was confirmed by the U.S. Senate, but he did not go to London to fulfill his new post, as the international situation led to a policy of non-recognition of the Polish government-in-exile by the United States. In 1945 he went to Warsaw as ambassador to the provisional government of Poland. He continued there until the Polish elections in January, 1947, but he left shortly thereafter, feeling that a free election had not been carried out. In March, 1947, he resigned his post as ambassador and retired from the diplomatic service. Subsequently he devoted considerable time to writing and lecturing. He was author of "Conquest in Yugoslavia" (1941) and "I Saw Poland Betrayed" (1948) and of lectures on "The Folly of Appeasement" (1948) and "Time Is Running Out" (1949). He also wrote articles for national publications, including "How Russia Rules Poland" (Life, July 14, 1947). Active in the fight against communism, Lane was a member of the National Committee for a Free Europe, the Committee for a United Europe, and the Council on Foreign Relations, and he was co-chairman of the committee to stop world communism of the Polish-American Congress. He also served as chairman of the American Committee to Investigate the Katyn Massacre, Inc., during 1949-52. He served as chairman of the Paderewski Testimonial Fund during 1948-51 and as co-vice-chairman of the Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., New York city. He was also a trustee of the Institute of Fiscal and Political Education from 1949 until his death and was president during 1954-56 of DACOR (Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired). Lane was a member of the American Foreign Service Association (pres. 1930-31), American Geographical Society, Academy of Political Science, Zeta Psi, the Metropolitan, Alibi, and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D.C., the Racquet and Tennis, West Side Tennis, and Yale clubs and India House of New York city, and the St. James Club of London, England. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Although an independent in politics, he served as coordinator of foreign language groups for the Republican National Committee's 1952 campaign. He was a sponsor of the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, and for recreation enjoyed golf and horse racing. He was married in Florence, Italy, June 19, 1918, to Cornelia Thayer, daughter of William Wilberforce Baldwin of Florence and Rome, a physician, and had a daughter, Margaret Bliss, who married Albert E. Ninde. Arthur B. Lane died in New York city, Aug. 12, 1956.

COYKENDALL, Frederick, shipping executive, was born in Kingston, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1872, son of Samuel Decker and Mary Augusta (Cornell) Coykendall. His first paternal American ancestor was Jacob Luersen-Van Kuykendaal, who came to this country from Holland prior to 1650 and settled in Nieuw Amsterdam (later New York city). From Jacob the descent was through Luer Jacobson and Gretchen Aertze (Tack) Van Kuykendaal, Peter and Fernetze (Decker) Kuykendaal, Hendicus and Elizabeth (Cole) Kuikendaal, Henry and Sarah (Decker) Coykendall, Moses and Hannah (Decker) Coykendall, and Elijah and Melinda (Sheppard) Coykendall, the grandparents of Frederick Coykendall. His father was a shipping merchant and financier. After receiving his preparatory education at the Ulster Academy in his native city and at Columbia Grammar School, New York city, the son was graduated B.A. in 1895 and M.A. and C.E. in 1897 at Columbia University. In the latter year he began a continuing association with the Cornell Steamboat Co., New York city. He acted as secretary of the company until 1900, manager from 1900 to 1913, and as president and general manager thereafter until the close of his life. The company, which was engaged in water transportation, had been founded by Thomas Cornell, his maternal grandfather, who in 1836 had originated the practice of towing cargo vessels with a steam vessel. Later his father carried on the enterprise, which became the largest of its kind on the Hudson River. Coykendall also was president of various interests allied with the Cornell Steamboat Co., serving as vice-president for some years of the Rhinebeck & Kingston Ferry Co. (later part of the New York Central Railroad Co.) and of Duttons, Inc., and the Unit Brick Handling Corp. For several years he was a director of the National Board of Steam Navigation. He wrote "A Note on the Monk" (1935), compiled "Arthur Rackham, A List of Books Illustrated by Him" (1922), and contributed to the Bibliographical Journal. Becoming secretary and a director of Columbia University Press in 1926, he took an active part in reorganizing this publishing house. In 1946 he succeeded Nicholas Murray Butler (q.v.) as president of Columbia University Press, a post in which he continued until December, 1953. He also was president of University Patents, Inc. He served the university as chairman of its committee on education and as a member of the committee on finance and at one time held the office of president of the Association of the Alumni of

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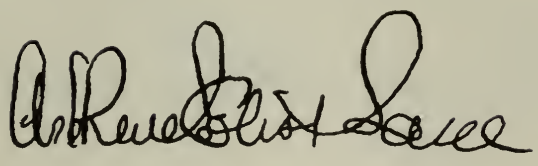

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Edgar A. Evans

Columbia College, having earlier served as a member of its standing committee for twelve years. For a number of years he was vice-president of the Alumni Federation, Columbia University. He was elected an alumni trustee in 1916 and a life trustee in 1922 and was named chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia University in 1933, succeeding William Barclay Parsons (q.v.). He continued to head the board of trustees until the close of his life. He helped to arrange an agreement with the trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital that brought into being the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York city, and he had charge of negotiations resulting in establishment of the School of Tropical Medicine under the university's auspices in Puerto Rico. In 1946 he was named to a committee on Columbia University history, headed by Dwight C. Miner, then associate professor of history at the undergraduate college. It was Coykendall's honor to present the university's charter and keys to Dwight D. Eisenhower when Eisenhower assumed the office of president of Columbia University in 1948. The Class of 1889 Medal was awarded to Coykendall in 1926 for his devotion to the service of Columbia University, and shortly before his death he was notified of his selection as recipient in 1955 of the Alexander Hamilton Medal, awarded annually by the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College. An honorary LL.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton College in 1940. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a trustee of the New York State Historical Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Maritime Association of New York, American Institute of Graphic Arts, Founders and Patriots of America, the Holland and St. Nicholas societies, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Century Association, Coffee House, and University, Columbia University, Union League, Grolier, Down Town, Engineers', and New York Yacht clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was a Republican. At one time a big game hunter, Coykendall also pursued the hobby of book collecting. He was married in New York city, Oct. 14, 1897, to Mary Beach, daughter of John Watts Warrin of that city, a merchant, and had a daughter, Ursula, who married Frank Fish Walker. Frederick Coykendall died in New York city, Nov. 18, 1954.

EVANS, Edgar Hanks, manufacturer, was born in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 18, 1870, son of Jesse Turner and Mary (Olmsted) Hanks. At the age of four he was adopted by George Thomas and Mary (Robertson) Evans of Indianapolis, Ind. George T. Evans was a manufacturer. Edgar H. Evans received his preliminary education at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., and was graduated B.A. in 1892 at Wabash College. In the same year he became advertising manager for the Baker Randolph Lithographing Co. in Indianapolis. He joined his father in the flour milling business in 1893 and in the following year became a partner in the firm of George T. Evans & Son, Indianapolis, operating the Hoosier mills. The firm was consolidated with the Acme Milling Co. under the name of Acme-Evans Company in 1909, and later that year, Evans, on the death of his father, was elected president of the newly formed enterprise. He continued in that office until 1933 and thereafter served as chairman of the board until his retirement in 1945. During his presidency a modern concrete nine-story flour mill, with 500,000 bushels storage capacity, and a five-story concrete feed mill were erected. These new facilities enabled the company to produce daily a total of 3000 barrels of flour, 400 barrels of corn meal, and 500 tons of feed. At the time of his retirement, the company was considered the largest of its kind in Indiana and one of the largest in the Middle West. Additionally, he was at various times president of the Indianapolis Elevator Co. and vice-president and a director of the American Milling & Purifying Co. and the Alsop Process Co. Aside from his interest in the milling industry, he was a director of the Citizens Gas Co., the Union Trust Co., and the Indiana National Bank. Evans was prominently identified with YMCA and YWCA movements. He was a member of the International YMCA Committee during 1916-24 and of the Indiana State YMCA Committee from 1921 to his death. Beginning in 1911 he was for thirty-two years a director of the Indianapolis YMCA, and during 1925-33 he was president. Further, he was for many years a trustee of the Indianapolis YWCA and in 1912 was chairman of its $200,000 building campaign. He had been president in 1897 of the Boys' Club Association, Indianapolis, and during 1900-03 he was president of the Indianapolis Boys' Club, of which he was also a director for many years. He was an organizer and first chairman of the board in 1921 of the Citizens School Committee of Indianapolis, a voluntary nonpartisan organization concerned with the election of suitable school commissioners. From 1918 until his death he was a trustee of Wabash College and in 1924 was chairman of its $1,000,000 fund-raising campaign. At the 102d commencement of the college in 1940, he announced his gift of $60,000 toward the establishment of a chair of Bible and religion. He was also a trustee from 1921 until his death and president of the board of trustees in 1945 of the Long College for Women of Hanover (Ind.) College. During the First World War, Evans did liaison work between the U.S. Food Administration and the flour millers of Indiana. In 1921 he served as chairman of the Near East Relief campaign in Indiana, and in the following year he was co-chairman of the Indiana Russian Relief campaign. He was the author of "Let Us Develop Religion in College" (1940) and "Should All College Students Study the Bible" (1945). Honorary degrees conferred on him included an M.A. in 1902 from Wabash College, an LL.D. in 1937 from Hanover College, and a Litt.D. in 1938 from Indiana Central College. In 1940 he received the Staff of Honor Award of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce and was awarded a citation of honor by the Indiana School of Religion. A leader in organizational affairs related to the milling industry, he served as president in 1895 of the Indiana Millers Association; as treasurer from 1896 to 1903 of the Winter Wheat Millers League; and as governor from 1898 to his death, as vice-president in 1909-11, and as president in 1911-12 of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. He was an organizer of the Millers' National Federation in 1902 and subsequently served it as a director, president, and chairman of the board, holding the last-named post in 1931-32. He was also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Other associations of which he was a member included the American and Indiana historical societies, Indiana Society of Mayflower Descendants, Wabash College Alumni Association, Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and the Columbia, Athletic, Woodstock, Dramatic, and Contemporary clubs of Indianapolis. His religious affiliation was with the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, in which he was ruling elder from 1902 until the close of his life. In 1938 he was a member of the committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and from 1935 to 1948 he was president of the Indiana Council on Religion in Higher Education. The study of family genealogy was his main avocational interest. Evans was married in Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 18, 1899, to Ella Laura, daughter of Volney Thomas Malott of that city, a banker, and had three daughters: Eleanor Macy, who married Erwin Cory Stout; Mary Robertson, who married Samuel Runnels Harrell; and Caro-

line Malott. Edgar H. Evans' death occurred in Petoskey, Mich., July 23, 1954.

MOSBY, Thomas Speed, lawyer, publisher, and author, was born in Linn, Mo., May 1, 1874, son of Samuel and Mary (Pattie) Mosby and grandson of Williamson and Elizabeth (Speed) Mosby. Thomas S. Mosby attended public schools in his native community and supplemented his early education by reading in a wide variety of subjects. At the age of nine he went to work in the office of the Unterrified Democrat, published at Linn. Having learned the printer's trade he went to California at the age of sixteen and found work on the Oakdale Leader. Recalled to Linn by the illness of his father, he resumed work on the Unterrified Democrat, which he and a brother then purchased in partnership and in which he continued his interest until 1890. Two years later he was appointed deputy clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court at Jefferson City and he held that post until 1903. During his early years in Jefferson City he spent

his evenings and his spare time reading for the bar in the library of the Missouri Supreme Court. In 1896 he passed the bar examinations and was admitted to the bar in Missouri. Also, while holding the Supreme Court post, he was a free-lance writer for newspapers and magazines. He began the practice of law in Jefferson City in 1903, continuing until 1929, when he moved to California. He returned to Jefferson City in 1931 and again practiced in that city until his retirement in 1938. At all times he practiced independently. In the same year that he began the practice of law, he entered the publishing field. With a partner, he purchased the Cole County (Mo.) Weekly Democrat, Jefferson City, in 1903 and he served as its editor until 1909, the paper having become a daily in 1904. In 1909 he founded the Missouri Dairyman, which he later sold, and in 1918 he founded the Missouri Message, a state weekly, which he published and edited until 1922. For a time he was a member of the editorial staff of the St. Louis Republic and acted as correspondent for all the St. Louis and Kansas City newspapers. In early years he contributed essays, poems and sketches to Life, Puck, Judge, Harper's Weekly, Collier's Weekly, North American Review, American Review, and other publications. He was the author of a novel, "Ben Blunt" (1903), and two other books: "Causes and Cure of Crime" (1914) and "Little Journeys to Parnassus" (1922). He also contributed articles to the American Journal of Education, American School Board Journal, and the Missouri School Journal. Throughout his life Mosby was active in the civic and political affairs of his city and state. At the turn of the century, while a member of the Jefferson City Board of Education, he helped to organize and served as secretary of the Missouri State School Board Association. In 1908 he lectured on industrial education under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers. For many years he served as a member of the board of regents for the Lincoln Institute, a state school for Negroes, by appointment of the governor. In 1904 Mosby became manager of publicity for Joseph W. Folk (q.v.), then candidate for governor of Missouri, and in the same year he was elected a member of the Democratic State Committee. He held the office of pardon attorney under Folk for four years and at the same time handled all the governor's publicity. In 1912 he managed the publicity for Elliot W. Major (q.v.), then candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Missouri, and following Major's nomination became chairman of the publicity bureau for the Democratic State Committee. In 1916 he took charge of publicity for a third successful candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, Frederick D. Gardner. During 1926-29 he was commissioner of pardons and paroles in Missouri. Mosby was a member of the American, Missouri and Cole County bar associations and the BPOE. A convert to Roman Catholicism following his marriage, he also was a member of the Knights of Columbus. For recreation he enjoyed reading, gardening, singing and playing folk songs and hymns. He was married in Jefferson City, Sept. 4, 1895, to Bertha Frances, daughter of Herman Neef of that city, a hotel owner, and had three children: Frances Elaine, who married Raymond Clark Cross; Donald Speed; and Mary Virginia, who married Edwin Sanford Herried. Thomas S. Mosby died in Joplin, Mo., Nov. 19, 1954.

HOWES, Frank Warner, lumber merchant, was born in Wilmington, Ill., Aug. 7, 1858, son of Allen and Abbie (Hawley) Howes. Frank W. Howes completed his education in the public schools of Chicago, Ill. His first employment was with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. His health soon failed, however, and to recover it he went to the north woods of Michigan, where he worked in lumber camps as a bookkeeper. After a year or two he returned to Chicago, where he opened a small retail lumber yard. He expanded his operations and in 1895 established the Frank W. Howes Lumber Co., Englewood, Ill. After his brother, Allen, joined him in the business, the firm name was changed to the Howes Lumber Co., of which he was president until his retirement in 1925. Among his other business interests were the Chicago City Bank and Trust Co., of which he was vice-president and a director, and the Hyde Park-Kenwood National Bank, of which he was a director. Apart from business, his interests centered principally in his church and home. He was a member of the official board and a trustee of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, and he was a trustee of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., where he established a scholarship fund. He was particularly interested in charities devoted to the care of lepers and contributed generously to their support. He also served for a number

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of years as a member of Englewood Hospital Board. Howes was a member of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and the Union League and South Shore Country clubs of Chicago. In politics he was a Republican. His chief form of recreation was travel, and he made many trips to Europe and the Near East. He was married in Independence, Kans., Dec. 31, 1908, to Evaline, daughter of Lycurgus Christopher Mason of that place, a banker and public official. He died without issue in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1933.

BENTLEY, Neil Isaac, ophthalmologist, was born in Dorchester, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 11, 1881, son of Isaac and Eliza (Munro) Bentley. His father was a physician. Neil I. Bentley attended public schools in Detroit, Mich., and was graduated B.A. in 1904 and M.D. in 1906 at the University of Michigan. In 1906-07 he was engaged in postgraduate study as clinical assistant at Moorfield's Ophthalmic and Central London (England) Throat and Ear hospitals and also did special work in Vienna, Austria, and Berlin, Germany. He began private practice as assistant to Royal S. Copeland (q.v.) in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1906-07. Thereafter until the close of his life he practiced privately in Detroit, specializing in ophthalmology and otolaryngology. He was attending ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist in 1912, director of the outpatient department for many years, and chief of the eye and ear staff from 1938 to 1947 at Grace Hospital, Detroit, and also was consulting ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist to the Highland Park (Mich.) Hospital. During the First World War he was a member of the medical advisory board of Grace Hospital. Bentley was a specialist certified by the American boards of ophthalmology and otolaryngology and was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, American Medical Association, the Michigan State and Wayne County medical societies, the Detroit ophthalmological and otolaryngological societies, Detroit Historical Society, Museum of Arts Founders Society (Detroit), and the University of Michigan, Detroit Athletic, Economic, Pine Lake Country, and Orchard Lake Country clubs of Detroit and area. His religious affiliation was with the Central Woodward Christian (Disciples of Christ) Church, Detroit, where he served as president of the board for several years. In politics he was a Republican. Golf and sailing constituted his favorite recreations. He was married in Detroit, July 25, 1914, to Alice, daughter of John Harvey of that city, a druggist, and had two daughters: Margaret Elizabeth, who married Howard Chandler Pugh, and Alice Suzanne, who married Robert Welch Hadley, Jr. Bentley died in Detroit, July 22, 1955.

LAING, George Stuart, oil executive, was born in Watkins, Schuyler Co., N.Y., Nov. 5, 1878, son of John Henry and Lucy Caroline (Williams) Laing and grandson of John and Emily Lavinia (Greene) Laing. His father was a mine owner and railway executive. George S. Laing was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering at Cornell University in 1901. From that year until 1913 he was employed as an electrical engineer successively by the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.; Beeche, Duval y Cia., in Chile; the Electric Storage Battery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; the Andes Mining & Development Co., in Colombia; and the St. Louis Sales Co., the last-named company being dealers in electric machinery in St. Louis, Mo. In 1913 he began an association with the West India Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, that continued until his retirement in 1939. Starting as assistant general manager of the subsidiary's Argentine branch, he became manager of a branch office in Chile in 1920. He was named president of the West India Oil Co. in 1935. From that year until 1937 Laing maintained offices in Argentina. As president his duties were mainly concerned with commercial rather than engineering aspects of the company's operations. He was transferred to London, England, in 1937 and continued there as president of the company until his retirement two years later. During his years in South America, Laing made efforts to overcome prejudice in those countries against United States business interests. He introduced the Rotary concept to Chile and was a member of Rotary clubs in that country and Argentina, a governor and vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Argentina, a director of the Chilean and Santiago (Chile) chambers of commerce, and an honorary member of the American Society of Santiago de Chile. He also supported a public school for poor children in Chile and did work of equal importance in Argentina. During the First World War he enlisted in the U.S. Army and served overseas with the 308th Field Artillery, 78th Division, and the 346th Field Artillery, 89th Division, prior to his discharge as captain.

During the Second World War he served as an executive in charge of chestmobiles for the American Red Cross in England, France, and Germany, and on behalf of the U.S. Treasury Department he organized war bond drives in Spanish-speaking neighborhoods of New York city. He was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Sigma Phi, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, the Pan American and Chile-American societies, the Cornell and Engineers' clubs of New York city, and the Jockey and St. Andrews clubs of Buenos Aires, Argentina. A resident of Greenwich, Conn., in later life, he also served on the board of directors of the First Federal Savings & Loan Association of that community and belonged to the Greenwich Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. An ardent golfer, Laing won a number of cups in golf competitions. He was married in Vina del Mar, Chile, May 20, 1922, to Zoraida Carmen, daughter of William Andrew Birrell of Valparaiso, Chile, an investment broker, and had

three children: John Stuart, Zoraida Ruggles, who married John King Benziger, and Malcolm Birrell. Laing died in White Plains, N.Y., Mar. 6, 1948.

TINLEY, Mat[hew Adrian], industrial surgeon, was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mar. 5, 1876, son of Mathew Hugh and Rose (Dolan) Tinley. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1847 and settled in Illinois and later in Iowa, where he was foreman of a coal and ice company. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, Mat Tinley was graduated M.D. in 1902 at the University of Nebraska. For four months during the same year he took additional work at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York city. In 1902 he began a private practice in Council Bluffs in association with his sister, Mary L. Tinley, and he continued to practice in Council Bluffs with his sister until her death in July, 1953. His field of specialization was industrial surgery. He was a member of the staff of the Jennie Edmundson Hospital, Council Bluffs, from 1903 to 1956.

He became surgeon for the Union Pacific Railway Co. in 1904, for the Wabash Railroad in 1914, for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1922, and for the Chicago & North Western Railroad Co. in 1935, continuing in those capacities until his retirement. He was also special examiner in Council Bluffs for a number of insurance companies, including the Employers Mutual Insurance Co., Des Moines, Iowa, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N.J., Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis., Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass., New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass., and the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa, Des Moines. He also served as city physician for Council Bluffs during 1907-08. Tinley was active in the affairs of the Democratic party for many years, and in 1932 the Iowa delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago proposed his name for the office of Vice President of the United States. In addition to his medical career, Tinley served in the armed forces of this country, either with federal troops or in the state or national guard, for over fifty years. His military service began in 1894 in the 3d Iowa Infantry division. He spent eighteen months in the Philippine Islands during 1898-99 as a 2d lieutenant and later 1st lieutenant with the 3d Iowa Volunteer Infantry. In 1916 he served on the Mexican border as lieutenant colonel commanding the 51st Regiment, 3d Iowa Infantry. During this country's participation in the First World War he was stationed in France and saw combat as lieutenant colonel and later colonel commanding the 168th Infantry, 42d (Rainbow) Division. After the war he reorganized his regiment in the Iowa National Guard in 1919 and was promoted to brigadier general in 1921. Three years later he was appointed commanding general of the 34th Division, National Guard, comprising troops from Iowa, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota. In 1940 he retired from the National Guard in the rank of major general. Thereafter until 1945 he was a lieutenant general in the Iowa State Guard. For his services during the First World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States and the French Croix de Guerre and was made an officer in the French Legion of Honor. As commander of troops assigned to martial law duty, Tinley suppressed farm holiday riots in Le Mars and Dennison, Iowa, without loss of life, for which he received the Gold Medal of the American Flag Association in 1933. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American and Iowa State medical associations, American Association of Railway Surgeons (pres. 1939), the Wabash (pres. 1932) and Union Pacific railroad surgeons associations, the Council Bluffs County and Council Bluffs medical societies, National Guard Association of America (pres. 1933), Rainbow Veterans Society (pres. 1920), American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Order of the Carabao, Newcomen Society in North America, BPOE, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Phi Rho Sigma, and the Rotary and Council Bluffs clubs of Council Bluffs. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. He was married in Council Bluffs, Oct. 8, 1902, to Lucy Shaw, daughter of Theodore Williams of Omaha, Nebr., a horticulturist, and had three children, Frances, Winifred Mildred, and Robert Emmet. Mat Tinley died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mar. 11, 1956.

WRIGHT, Harold Edson, radiologist, was born in Laurens, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1894, son of Charles Burton and Mary Augusta (Niles) Wright. His father was a farmer. Harold E. Wright attended the University of Buffalo, and was graduated M.D. in 1919 at the University of Maryland. From 1918 to 1920 he served his internship at Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, and subsequently established his medical practice in that city, where he remained until the close of his life, specializing in radiology. He served the South Baltimore General Hospital as clinical pathologist, pathologist, and chief roentgenologist, and at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, was roentgenologist from 1928 to 1931. From 1920 to 1923 he was an associate physiologist at the University of Maryland and an instructor in medicine from 1923 to 1942, and also served as instructor in medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, from 1926 until his death. He was the author of various pamphlets read at medical meetings, including "A Study of the Comparative Values of the Oral and Intravenous Methods of Gallbladder Visualization" (1931), "A New Method for the Visualization of the Unobstructed Esophagus" (with Elmer B. Freeman, 1934), "Discussion of Problems of Appendicitis and Chronic Obstruction of Small Intestine" (1939), and "X-ray as an Aid in the Diag-

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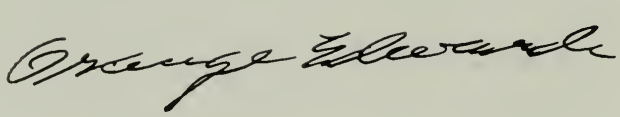

nosis of Appendiceal Pathology." During the First World War he was a member of the U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps. Wright was a diplomate of the American Board of Radiology, a fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the Radiological Society of North America, American College of Radiology, American Gastro-Enterological Association, the American and Southern medical associations, Baltimore City Medical Society, American Physicians Art Association, Society of Osiris Magicians, Inc., and the University and Maryland Yacht clubs. Politically he was a Republican. Among his chief recreations were playing the piano and composing music; he was also an amateur artist and an amateur magician. He was married in Towson, Md., Nov. 4, 1932, to Louise Witmer, daughter of John Henry Sharar, of Hagerstown, Md., and had one daughter, Mary Louise. He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16, 1950.

EDWARDS, Orange, physician, was born in Russellville, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1870, son of John B. and Caroline (Howland) Edwards, grandson of Darius and Jane (Geeslin) Edwards, great-grandson of George and Susan (Downing) Edwards, and great-great-grandson of James William and Sarah (Everett) Edwards. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from Scotland in the early 1700's and settled in New York. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Russellville, Orange Edwards was graduated B.Sc. at Ohio Northern University in 1894 and M.D. at the University of Cincinnati in 1898. In the following year he did postgraduate work at the New York Polyclinic. Meanwhile, before entering college he taught country school near Russellville. After graduating at medical school, he practiced medicine in Paxton, Ill., until 1900. He then moved to Seattle, Wash., where he practiced surgery until 1917. During that period he was also chief examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in Seattle from 1901 to 1915. Enlisting for service during the First World War, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant and later a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed at Ft. Lewis, Wash., for two years. During 1918-19 he was state examiner for the institutions for the insane in Washington and from 1919 until his retirement in 1940 was medical examiner for the Veterans Administration in the Seattle area, specializing in public health during those years. Edwards was a member of the Washington State and Kings County medical associations, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), the American Legion, and the Knights of Pythias. His religious affiliation was with the Magnolia Congregational Church, Seattle. A Republican in politics, he was a member in earlier years of the Young Men's Republican Club, Seattle, and served a term as vice-president of the Seattle Republican Club. Fishing and hunting were his chief recreations. Edwards was married in Russellville, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1899, to Eva Blanche, daughter of Johnson Miller of that place, a farmer and businessman, and had a daughter, Eleanor Evangeline. Orange Edwards' death occurred in Seattle, Wash., Mar. 28, 1956.

COZZENS, Charles Owen, business executive, was born in Southbridge, Mass., Dec. 20, 1890, son of Almoran Harris and Sarah (Mallahy) Cozzens. His father was a manufacturer. Charles O. Cozzens was educated at Southbridge public schools and worked as a reporter on the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram during 1909-12. He entered the optical field in the latter year as a salesman for the Optical Specialty Manufacturing Co., Southbridge. He left that firm in 1915 to form an association with the American Optical Co., Southbridge, which continued until the close of his life. Starting as a salesman, he became division sales manager in 1918, assistant sales manager in 1918, sales manager in 1922, and vice-president in charges of sales in 1932. He was elected president of the company in 1946 and held that office until his death. The business had its origin in 1833 when William Beecher, a jeweler by trade, decided to enlarge his business by manufacturing spectacles. It was incorporated as the American Optical Co. in 1869, at which time it was doing a $50,000 annual business. Cozzens became vice-president in charge of sales in the midst of the depression of the 1930's, and he immediately recognized that the financial salvation of his company lay in bold offensives to increase sales. To stimulate business he supervised the designing of new frames for eyeglasses that incorporated daring and drastic changes in style. The new frames appealed to the public, and sales mounted, placing the American Optical Co. in the vanguard of those companies that were recovering from the depression. Later, when he was president, he inaugurated a so-called American Plan project to advance a program which sought to eliminate commercialism in eye care and to educate the public on the need for professional services in connection with obtaining prescriptions for eyeglasses. As the public increased its demand for professional services and higher standards of eye care, the employees of the optical company were offered greater opportunities for positions of increased skill and responsibility. At the time of Cozzens' death the products of the American Optical Co. included spectacles, cases, diagnostic and corrective instruments, industrial safety equipment, and microscopes, projectors, and other scientific instruments. In 1947 annual sales approximated $25,000,000, and the company had a working staff of some 10,000 employees. Aside from this major interest, Cozzens was a director of the Russell Harrington Cutlery Co. He was a member of the Optical Manufacturers Association, Optical Wholesalers National Association, Better Vision Institute, the Engineers' Club of New York, and the Southbridge and Cohasset Country clubs of Southbridge. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Republican. He enjoyed swimming,

hunting, ice skating, traveling, and playing golf, and he was a popular speaker at optical conventions. He was married in New York city, May 27, 1936, to Mary Agnes, daughter of John Lillis of Springfield, Mass. Cozzens died without issue in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 11, 1947.

BECK, Allen Frank, manufacturer, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Apr. 13, 1883, son of Frank Theodore and Katherine (Keller) Beck. His father was a house painter. Allen F. Beck attended Columbus public schools. He left high school after his first year to take employment in the circulation department of the Ohio State Journal. Subsequently he was employed in a drug store, by a printing firm, by the Ohio National Bank, and in the plant of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., all in Columbus. He became associated with the Clark Grave Vault Co., Columbus, in 1908, and within nine years he held control of the company. Thereafter he served as president and general manager until his death. The company had been founded by Hugh Clark in 1902,

and under Beck's leadership it was developed into what was believed to be the world's largest facility for the production of metal burial vaults. Aside from this major product, it also manufactured stampings for trucks, automobiles, and washing machines, and at the time of Beck's death it was employing some 1000 persons. During the Second World War the Clark company produced 250,000 tons of war materiel, including armor plate, airplane fuel tanks and aircraft landing mats, and some 1,000,000 artillery shells and rocket bombs. In the last year of the war it did $12,000,000 worth of business as contrasted to an annual income of $27,000 at the time Beck became president. He was a member of the American Society for Metals, American Ordnance Association, the National and Ohio Forestry associations, the Masonic order (Shriner), the Columbus Athletic Club, and the Rotary Club of Columbus. His religious affiliation was with the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Columbus. Politically he was a Republican. His chief hobby was forestry, and he directed the planting of 176,000 trees on his 1200-acre estate in Hocking County, Ohio. As lesser hobbies he owned carrier pigeons and exhibited Great Dane dogs. For active recreation he enjoyed out-of-doors sports, particularly fishing and hunting, and he was an expert riffleman. Beck was married in Columbus, Sept. 8, 1904, to Anna Eleanor, daughter of William Siegle, a butcher of that city, and had five children: Phyllis, who married Robert Carl Boehnke; Nathan Siegle; Myrwood Albert; Robert Otto; and Marguerite (died in childhood). He died in Columbus, Ohio, May 13, 1955.

MOORE, C[harles] I[rwin] D[ouglas], insurance executive, was born in Islington, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 16, 1865, son of James and Jacobina Drummond (Campbell) Moore. His father, a native of Northern Ireland, was a farmer. After he had completed his preliminary education at public schools in his native town and in Weston, Ontario, C.I.D. Moore attended Victoria College, Toronto, where he was graduated A.B. in 1888. He was a teacher of boys in a Methodist mission in Tokyo, Japan, from 1888 to 1892, and then for ten years he was principal of the high school in Santa Monica, Calif. Deciding on a career in the insurance field, he became a salesman for the Conservative Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif., in 1902. When this company purchased control of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., with home office in San Francisco, Calif., in 1906 and adopted the name of the latter, Moore became assistant secretary of the reorganized company. He was elected secretary of the company in 1908 and vice-president and associate assistant superintendent of agencies in 1920, maintaining the latter posts until his retirement in 1935. For many years his chief duty with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. was concerned with such writing tasks as the preparation of advertising material and printed matter for the sales force and also for its school for salesmen and for the correspondence course of study offered by the company. From 1907 to his retirement he was editor of the company publication, Pacific Mutual News, to which he contributed articles on travel, history, nature subjects, business philosophy, and other topics, as well as a monthly column entitled "Cid Says." He was also the author of "The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California" (1928), which presented a history of the company from its origin in 1868; "In the Footsteps of the Padres" (1930); and of a number of pamphlets. A collection of his monthly columns was published in book form in 1927 under the title, "Cid Says." Besides his work with Pacific Mutual, Moore was a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Los Angeles. Additionally, he was active in civic, philanthropic, religious, and educational affairs in Los Angeles. He was a trustee of the University of Southern California and one of the organizers of the university religious conference at the University of California at Los Angeles; a director of the Los Angeles YMCA and for three years a member of the national YMCA council; a director and vice-president of the Los Angeles Community Welfare Federation; a director of the Community Chest; and vice-president of the California State Historical Association. His clubs were the Los Angeles and California, of Los Angeles. His religious affiliation was with the West Adams Methodist Church, of which he was a trustee for forty years. He became a United States citizen in 1896 and politically was a Republican. The study of science and of classical languages was his chief recreation. Moore was married in Los Angeles, Dec. 26, 1891, to Emily Maud, daughter of George Cochran of Toronto, a Methodist clergyman, and had three children: Douglas Edwin Cochran, Rutherford Drummond, and Catherine Isabelle, who married Richardson Armitage Hill. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 24, 1944.

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R. C. Sheldon

SHELDON, Ralph Crowley, business executive, was born in Rockford, Ill., Aug. 26, 1862, son of Porter and Mary (Crowley) Sheldon, grandson of Gad and Eunice (Horsford) Sheldon, and great-grandson of Ezra Sheldon, who came to this country from England in 1634 and settled in Vermont and later in Monroe County, N.Y. His father was a lawyer and manufacturer. After receiving his preliminary education at public and private schools in Jamestown, N.Y., Ralph C. Sheldon was graduated B.A. at Princeton University in 1886. He then spent three years at Pembroke Farm, near Norfolk, Va., operating this 12,000-acre stock farm for his father. Upon his return to Jamestown in 1889, he became manager of the American Aristotype Co., which his father had founded the previous year and of which the elder Sheldon was then president. The firm manufactured photographic paper. Ralph C. Sheldon succeeded to the presidency of the company in 1904 and continued in that office until the business was sold to the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., in 1906. By that time the high-grade photographic paper made by the company was known throughout the world. He continued in a part-time capacity with the Eastman Kodak Co. until 1912. Meanwhile, in 1901, he had joined with Cyrus E. Jones and Arthur C. Wade in organizing the Post Publishing Co., Jamestown, for publishing a morning newspaper, the Jamestown Post. The first issue of the paper appeared on Sept. 2, 1901. Sheldon was elected vice-president of the publishing company upon its inception and in 1904 became president, the office he held until the close of his life. Sheldon was also interested in banking and became a director of the First National Bank of Jamestown in 1928. He was elected president of the bank in 1933 and continued as such until his death. He also served at various times as vice-president of the Furniture Manufacturers Building, Inc., Jamestown, as a director of the Hotel Jamestown Co., of which he was a founder, and as a director of the Home Telephone Co. (later Jamestown Telephone Corp.). Active in civic affairs, he became a trustee of the James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, in 1909 and from 1934 until his death was president of the board. He also was a trustee of the Lakeview Cemetery Association. Sheldon was a member of the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce, BPOE, Knights of Pythias, and the Jamestown, Prendergast, Moon Brook Country, Sportsmen's, and Chautauqua Lake Yacht clubs of Jamestown. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Jamestown. Politically he was a Republican. Yachting was his chief recreation. He was married in Jamestown, N.Y., June 16, 1898, to Isabella, daughter of David Newlands Marvin of that city, a banker, and had two children: Julia, who married (1) Harry Albert Schwabe and (2) Leo Henry Ludwig; and Ralph Crowley. Ralph C. Sheldon's death occurred at Chautauqua Lake, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1937.

CHAPPLE, William Dismore, lawyer, was born in Salem, Mass., Aug. 6, 1868, son of John Dismore and Abbie Miriam (Snow) Chapple. His first paternal American ancestor was John Chapple, who came to this country from England in 1699 and settled in Marblehead, Mass. From John and his wife, Hannah Manning, the descent was through John and Margaret Marston, Samuel and Hannah ———, William Wallis and Rachel Gray, and Samuel and Sarah Dismore, the grandparents of William D. Chapple. His father was a tobacco merchant. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native community and was graduated LL.B. in 1890 at Boston University. He also studied law in the office of Nathaniel J. Holden. Admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1890, he practiced his profession independently in Salem until the close of his life, specializing in probate and estate work. Aside from his professional activities, Chapple was vice-president and a director of the Salem Savings Bank and a director of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. and the Naumkeag Trust Co., both of Salem, and of the Holyoke (Mass.) Mutual Fire Insurance Co. He also served his city and state in public life for many years. During 1894-96 he was a member and in 1896 president of the Salem Common Council. In 1897 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving in that legislative body through 1899. During that time he was chairman of the committee on probate and insolvency and a member of the committee on constitutional amendments. In 1898 he also served as commissioner of insolvency for Essex County, Mass. From 1905 to 1908 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate and during the last two years was senate president. He served as city solicitor of Salem during 1915-17. Other public offices he filled were those of president of the Harmony Grove Cemetery Corp., Salem; chairman of

the board of trustees and treasurer of the Salem Public Library; and vice-president and a director of Essex Institute, Salem. He was also vice-president of the Bertram Home for Aged Men, the Home for Aged Women, and the Ropes Memorial in Salem, and a trustee of the House of Seven Gables Association, Salem. He was a member of the Essex County and Salem bar associations, Sons of the American Revolution (pres. Old Salem chapter, 1925-26), the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar), IOOF, and the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead Neck, Mass. His religious affiliation was with the First Unitarian Church, Salem, of which he was moderator for approximately thirty years. Politically a Republican, he was chairman of the Salem Republican City Committee during 1901-02 and was actively associated with the Massachusetts and Salem Republican clubs. American history and traveling were his chief leisure-time interests. He was married in Salem, July 22, 1908, to Della P., daughter of William Marston Bates of that city, a dentist, and had two children: Eliot Dismore, and Alison, who married

Joseph Edward Fellows, Jr. William D. Chapple died in Salem, Mass., May 3, 1956.

BERRY, Frederick Aymond, physician, was born in Marion, Iowa, May 19, 1881, son of Benjamin Richard and Louisa Maria (St. Victor) Berry and grandson of Franklin and Aretta (Wells) Berry. His father was a farmer. After attending public schools of Pittsfield, Ill., Frederick A. Berry was graduated in 1901 at Brown's Business College, Jacksonville, Ill., and was graduated M.D. in 1908 at the University of Illinois. Meanwhile, he taught high school in Pittsfield for four years before entering medical school. From 1908 until the close of his life, he practiced medicine in Chicago, Ill. Starting as a general practitioner, he later specialized in diseases of the chest, including tuberculosis. He became associated in 1921 with the Evangelical Hospital, where he taught nurses' classes, and the staffs of the Englewood Hospital and Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, Chicago, serving as staff president of all three in various years. He also was a member of the

staff at Chicago Physicians and Surgeons Hospital. In addition, he was an instructor at the Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School, Chicago, during 1909-11. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Illinois State and Chicago medical societies, Alpha Omega Alpha, Phi Beta Pi, the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), the Cycraft Club of Chicago, and the Medinah (Ill.) Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. Travel, reading, bowling, and playing bridge were Berry's recreational interests. He was married in Chicago, July 26, 1911, to Amy Helen, daughter of Michael George Gust of Emington, Ill., a superintendent of railway construction, and had a daughter, Virginia Amy, who married Holland Wheeler Hamilton. Frederick A. Berry died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1955.

INGLE, Arthur Harold, manufacturer, was born in Huddersfield, England, Sept. 7, 1876, son of Thomas William Barraclough and Albenia Elizabeth (Blackburn) Ingle. In 1892, after attending Wanstead School in London, Arthur H. Ingle accompanied his widowed mother to the United States, settling in New York city. He became a clerk in the New York city office of the Rochester Railway (later New York State Railways) in 1892 and a year later was transferred to the car wheel plant in Rochester. In 1895 he entered the employ of the German-American Bank, Rochester, and during his association with that institution also worked part time for the Bridgeford Machine Tool Works of Rochester. Armed with experience in the machine tool industry, he founded in 1904 the Ingle Machine Co., Rochester, of which he was president from its inception until 1922. Meanwhile, he acquired other interests in the industry, and from 1913 to 1918 he was president of the Standard Automatic Machine Co. and from 1915 to 1922 treasurer of the Bridgeford Machine Tool Works. In 1918 he acquired the Betts Machine Co., Wilmington, Del., and in 1922 that company, the Ingle Machine Co., and the Bridgeford Machine Tool Works were merged with and became part of the newly formed Consolidated Machine Tool Corp., Rochester. Aside from these companies, the Consolidated Machine Tool Corp. also absorbed the Hillis & Jones Co., Colburn Machine Tool Works, Modern Tool Works, Newton Machine Tool Works, and William Sellers & Co. Ingle was elected vice-president of the Consolidated enterprise on its formation and in 1924 was named president. He continued as president until his death, and under his guidance the company manufactured a wide variety of machine tools. Undertaking many defense contracts during the Second World War, the Consolidated Machine Tool Corp. was the second organization in the United States to receive the Navy E Award for efficiency in production. From 1949 until the close of his life, Ingle was also president of the Curlator Corporation, East Rochester, N.Y., designers and manufacturers of machines for treating wood pulp used in the paper-making industry and of machines for the textile industry. A final interest was the Brighton Corporation, a realty holding company of Rochester, of which he was president from 1916 to his death. Much of Ingle's time was devoted to civic affairs in his adopted city. For many years he was a member of the City Improvement Committee and of the Rochester Civic Planning Commission. In connection with the latter he was a leading proponent of the War Memorial Building, and in 1944 he privately commissioned an architect to draw sketches for a proposed structure. As a result of this initiative, Samuel B. Dicker, mayor, appointed Ingle chairman of a committee to survey possible sites for the memorial, and in 1945 the City Council appointed him to head a corporation, the Rochester Community War Memorial, of which Ingle was then president until 1948. After most of the money for the memorial had been raised by the corporation, the City of Rochester financed the needed balance out of public funds. In 1941 he was named a director of the Rochester Mechanics Institute, which later became the Rochester Institute of Technology, and he was a trustee of the latter at the time of his death. In 1951 he deeded his home to the Rochester institute for use as the residence of its president. During the Second World War, Ingle served as a member of the War Production Board. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar), Rochester Engineering Society, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, Rochester Country, Oak Hill Country, and Genesee Valley Country clubs of Rochester, the Everglades Club of Palm Beach, Fla., and the Sky Top (Pa.) Club. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester. After he obtained his citizenship, he was a Republican in politics. His chief recreations were golf and travel. Ingle was married twice: (1) in New-

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Simon MacKay

port News, Va., Oct. 21, 1903, to Maude Estelle, daughter of Frank Dennie of Saginaw, Mich., a sawmill owner, and had three children: Eunice, who married Charles Rea Kalbfus; Florence, who married Harlan Ford Calkins; and John William; his first wife died in 1947; (2) in Rochester, Aug. 25, 1948, to Helen De Neve, daughter of Edward James Lays of that city, a contractor. He died in Rochester, N.Y., July 1, 1954.

MacKAY, Simon, manufacturer, was born in Lorne, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, Canada, Nov. 6, 1869, son of James and Anne (MacGregor) MacKay. His father was a lumberman. After attending public schools in his native place, Simon MacKay became an apprentice in a small machine shop in Stellarton, Nova Scotia, in 1886. Upon completing his apprenticeship three years later, he moved to Providence, R.I., where he was employed by the Browne & Sharpe Co., manufacturers of machine tools. In 1896 he joined the Morse Twist Drill Co., New Bedford, Mass., as general foreman. He left that company in 1905 and with four others took over the interests of the Gay & Ward Co., Athol, Mass., manufacturers of cutters and gears, and organized the Union Twist Drill Co., Athol. MacKay was superintendent for this firm from 1905 to 1912. In the latter year he became works manager for the L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, which manufactured precision tools. In 1920 he returned to the Union Twist Drill Co. as works manager and vice-president, offices he held until the close of his life. During his long association with the Union Twist Drill Co. he was active in building the company's business in Athol and in expanding the production at its other plants, which included the S. W. Card Co., Mansfield, Mass., and the Butterfield division in Derby Line, Vt., and Rock Island, Quebec, Canada. From 1919 until his death he was a director of the O. S. Walker Co., Worcester, Mass., makers of machine tools, and he was one of the original directors of the First National Bank of Athol, which was founded in 1933. In civic life he served as vice-chairman of the Athol chapter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for more than twenty-five years. MacKay was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Masonic order (32d degree), the Engineers Club of Boston, and the Rotary and Poquaig clubs of Athol. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1905 and in politics was a Republican. His hobby was working in his home machine shop. He was married in Pawtuxet, R.I., Aug. 10, 1897, to Mabel Thornton, daughter of Lorenzo Shurtleff of Providence, R.I., an engraver, and had four children: Margaret Anne, Thornton Wood, Richmond Cameron, and Jean. Simon MacKay's death occurred in Athol, Mass., Feb. 26, 1956.

KEYES, Charles Frederick, lawyer, was born in Quincy, Ill., Nov. 10, 1874, son of Charles Willard and Mary Louise (Collins) Keyes. His father was a wholesale druggist. In 1888 the family moved to Minneapolis, Minn. Charles F. Keyes was graduated B.A. in 1896 and LL.B. in 1899 at the University of Minnesota. Admitted to the bar in Minnesota in the latter year, he practiced his profession in Minneapolis until the close of his life. For some years he was senior member of the firm of Keyes, Pardee & Solether, but during most of his active professional life he practiced independently. Keyes served as a member of several citizens groups appointed to investigate disputes involving the Minneapolis Street Railway Co. and the Minneapolis Gas Light Co. During 1927-31 he was director for Minnesota on the National River and Harbors Congress. In 1925 he began recommending sewage regulation, and he became chairman of the organization known as the Minneapolis Sanitary Commission, which later became the Twin City Sanitary Commission. In 1927 he was chosen to represent the Minneapolis City Council on the Metropolitan Drainage Commission, and he was its chairman from 1927 to 1933. Later he served as attorney for the Minnesota State Board of Health in connection with the organization of the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Sanitary District. From 1919 to 1931 he was a member of the Minneapolis Board of Estimate and Taxation, and during the last ten of those years he was president of the board. Further, he was president of the Minnesota Tax Conference during 1925-27 and subsequently was called upon by several Minneapolis mayors to serve on their tax committees. In 1932 Floyd B. Olson (q.v.), then governor, named him to a Minnesota tax revision group that, as a nonpartisan unit, had been created to recommend changes in the tax and revenue laws of the state, and from 1935 to 1949 he served as president of the Minneapolis Tax Payers Association. He was president of the Minnesota League of Municipalities in

1926-27. An organizer and on several occasions an officer of the Minneapolis Parents and Teachers Council, he drafted its first constitution. He was also a president of the Minneapolis branch of the Foreign Policy Association. He helped to organize the general alumni association of the University of Minnesota, served on its board and as its president, and was a member of the committees that promoted the building of Memorial Stadium and Northrop Auditorium at the university. In 1953 he was the recipient of the university's outstanding achievement award. Keyes was a member of the American, Minnesota State, and Minneapolis bar associations, Beta Theta Pi, and the Six O'Clock Club of Minneapolis. In connection with his favorite recreation he was a member of the Alpine Club of Canada and winner of its Alpine medal for climbing four major mountain peaks. Keyes was married twice: (1) in Minneapolis, to Ruth Eddy; his first wife died in 1933; (2) in Minneapolis, Aug. 31, 1937, to Ella Koefod, daughter of Joseph Meloney of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, a lumberman, and had three children:

Charlotte, who married Howard E. Clark; Margery, who married Wallace S. Remington; and Henry. Keyes died in Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 16, 1955.

ABBOTT, Allan, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1876, son of Albert Allen and Susan Wildes (Hayes) Abbott. His first paternal American ancestor was George Abbott, who came to this country from England in 1640 and settled in Andover, Mass. From George and his wife, Hannah Chandler, the descent was through John and Sarah (Barker) Abbot, John and Elizabeth (Harndin) Abbot, John and Phebe (Fisk) Abbot, Abiel and Dorcas (Abbot) Abbot, Benjamin and Phoebe (Abbot) Abbot, and John Stevens and Elizabeth Titcomb (Allen) Abbott, the grandparents of Allan Abbott. His father was a lawyer. The son was graduated A.B. in 1896 and M.A. in 1911 at Harvard University. He began his career in 1896 as a teacher at St. James School for Boys, Hagerstown, Md., and during 1900-02 was head of the English department at the Washington (D.C.) School for Boys. From 1902 to 1913 he taught at

Horace Mann School, New York city, in 1907 becoming head of the English department. In 1913 he joined the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, as assistant professor of English. He became professor in 1928 and from 1933 until his retirement in 1942 was head of the department of the teaching of English. At Teachers College he was principally occupied with training high school English teachers, English supervisors, and research students. In 1917 the Committee of Thirty, in reporting its proposals for the reorganization of high school English teaching, used his views on teaching as a basis for its recommendations. Abbott emphasized the necessity of teaching drama and contemporary literature as well as the coordination of literature, the arts, and philosophy. During 1942-43 he was a visiting professor at Wabash College. For the next eleven years he was editor of college English texts for the American Book Co. in New York city. He was the author of "The Imaginative Element in Poetry" (1926), and his other books included "The Reading of Poetry," "Rhythm in Poetry," and "The Intellectual Content of Poetry." He also wrote several parodies on nursery rhymes, including "A Fish-Centered School" and "Modern Mother Goose," and was the author of an essay entitled "How Well Can English Teachers Write?" and editor of the "Tractate of Education" by John Milton. He was joint author with M. R. Trabue of "Abbott-Trabue Exercises in Judging Poetry" (1921) and "Columbia University Research Bureau Placement Tests in English" (1926). In 1933 he received an honorary Litt.D. degree from Dickinson College. He was president of the National Council of Teachers of English in 1917 and a member of the Modern Language Association. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. He was interested in geology and wrote poetry for special occasions. He was married twice: (1) in Watertown, Mass., Dec. 27, 1900, to Mary Allen, daughter of Edward Augustus Rand of that community, a minister, and had a daughter, Mary; his first wife died in 1945; (2) in New York city, Oct. 10, 1947, to Amy (Shaw) Hoch, daughter of Harry B. Shaw of Jacksonville, Fla., a businessman, and widow of Bertalan Hoch. Abbott died in New York city, Mar. 21, 1956.

MORRISSEY, John Anthony, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1893, son of John Anthony and Mary Agnes (Fitzgerald) Morrissey. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1870 and settled in Chicago, where he was a salesman. After attending parochial schools in his native city, John A. Morrissey studied at St. Ignatius College (later part of Loyola University) and subsequently took business administration courses in night school at Loyola University. He began his career in 1910 as an office worker with the Manufacturers Belt Hook Co., Chicago, manufacturers of belt hooks and tubular and split rivets. After receiving successive promotions, he became secretary of the company in 1917. He resigned that post in 1919 and during the next two years was office manager and then general manager of Stop and Shop, a mercantile concern. Meanwhile in March, 1920, he joined Herman Tonn in founding the Chicago Rivet & Specialty Co. and in 1921 he severed his connection with Stop and Shop to devote his entire time to the new firm. Tonn was in charge of production, and Morrissey handled the sales and office work with the help of two employees. In 1928 the business was incorporated as the Chicago Rivet & Machine Co., with Morrissey as president, and he continued in that post and as general manager and a director until the close of his life. The company's production was at first limited to the manufacture of brake-lining rivets but gradually other products were added, including tubular and split rivets, brake-lining equipment for the replacement field. rivets and riveters for all types of fastening purposes, and feed rivet-setting machines. The original capitalization of $30,000 had been increased to a net worth of $3,900,000 by the time of Morrissey's death, at which time there were 550 persons employed in the office in Bellwood, Ill., and at the main factory. The latter was built in 1940 to replace older facilities and provided 120,000 square feet of floor space. A branch factory had also been established in Tyrone, Pa., with 36,000 square feet in floor space, at which 125 additional workers were employed. During the First World War Morrissey was a private, 1st class, 72d Coast Artillery Corps. U.S. Army, and served in France with the AEF. He was a member of the National and Illinois manufacturers associations, National Standard Parts Association, Machinery and Allied Products Association, the American Legion, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Oak Park (Ill.) Club, the Butterfield Country Club of Hinsdale, Ill., and the Lake Shore and Midwest Athletic clubs of Chicago. A Roman Catholic in his religious faith, he served as a member of

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Wilo J. Costigan

the board of Catholic Charities of Chicago for a number of years and belonged to the Knights of Columbus. Politically he was an independent Democrat. Morrissey was married twice: (1) in Oak Park, Sept. 20, 1918, to Rose Mary, daughter of Patrick McGrath of Chicago, a city employee, and had a daughter, Rosemary (Sister Rose Ellen); his first wife died in 1930; (2) in Oak Park, June 1, 1932, to Anne, daughter of James Francis Wade of that place, an auditor, and had six children: Suzanne, John Anthony, Barbara Anne, Marilynn Anne, Carol Anne, and Walter Wade. John A. Morrissey died in River Forest, Ill., Apr. 18, 1952.

COSTIGAN, Will[iam] Francis, lawyer, was born in Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 16, 1886, son of William Francis and Mary Gertrude (Ward) Costigan and grandson of Patrick and Margaret (Harper) Costigan. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland in 1840, settling first in New York city and later in Huntley, Ill. His father was a real estate dealer and insurance broker. After receiving his preliminary education at parochial and public schools in Bloomington, Will F. Costigan was graduated LL.B. at Illinois Wesleyan University in 1911. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in that year, he practiced law in Bloomington until the close of his life. He practiced independently until 1916, when he organized the law partnership of Costigan and Wollrab. In 1926 the firm became Costigan, Wollrab & Yoder, of which he was senior partner until his death, and in 1951 his son joined the firm. In the course of his active career as attorney-at-law Costigan built up a clientele which included several casualty insurance companies. Among his more notable cases was People of the State of Illinois v. David Blumenfeld (330 Ill. 474), 1925. He represented Blumenfeld and won a decision in favor of his client after securing a change of venue from McLean County to Champaign County. The case established several legal precedents in the field of criminal law in Illinois. In 1948 and again in 1950 he represented certain persons objecting to the petition of the declaration of intention to form a new statewide political party in Illinois to be known as the Progressive party and to the petition of that party to place the names of its candidates for state offices on the ballot. In both years Costigan succeeded in defeating the petitions filed on behalf of the Progressive party and thus prevented that party's slate of candidates from appearing on statewide ballots. At his death he was attorney for and a director of the American State Bank, Bloomington. From 1920 to 1928 he was a member of the law faculty at Illinois Wesleyan University, and at various times he spoke before assemblies of lawyers at the University of Illinois in furtherance of the program for the continuing legal education of practicing lawyers. He was the author of a treatise on the selection and function of a jury. From 1933 to 1941 he served as assistant attorney-general of the State of Illinois, and for many years he was active on the grievance committee of the Illinois State Bar Association, of which he was a member. He also served as president of the McLean County Bar Association at one time. In Bloomington he was a director of the YMCA and the Community Chest. Costigan was also an honorary member of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity and a member of the American Bar Association, Loyal Order of Moose, Bloomington Association of Commerce, and the Bloomington, Bloomington Country, and Lakeside Country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church, and he was a member of the Knights of Columbus (4th degree). Politically a Democrat, he served as a delegate to the party's national convention in Chicago in 1944. In his youth he played football in high school and college. Later he played semi-professional baseball and served at one time as president of the Old Timers Baseball Association. He was a very adept handball player, a golfer and member of the Hole-in-One Club, and an ardent fisherman and hunter. He was married in Bloomington, Oct. 29, 1913, to Madalon Ellen, daughter of Edward Joseph Carroll of that place, an accountant, and had five children: Mary Carroll, who married Russell Crosthwait; Margaret Joan (died in childhood); Suzanne Ellen, who married John Reidy; William Francis; and Sarah Jayne, who married Richard Kruger. Will F. Costigan died in Bloomington, Ill., Mar. 7, 1956.

FLINCHBAUGH, Edwin Flagler, milling executive, was born in Lockport, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1881, son of Silas and Mary Scott (Flagler) Flinchbaugh. His father was a millwright. Edwin F. Flinchbaugh was educated in public schools of his native town. He began his career in 1902 as an office boy with the Thompson Milling Co., Lockport, and became road salesman before leaving the firm in 1907. In that year he joined Howard M. Witbeck in founding

the Globe Milling Co. (later Federal Mills, Inc.) near Syracuse, N.Y., becoming salesman and secretary. One of its several owners, Flinchbaugh served as vice-president of the company from 1945 until his retirement in 1951. With the acquisition of a flour mill in Lockport, Federal Mills, Inc., moved to that community. During his association with the enterprise, he saw its valuation increase from $80,000 to an estimated half million. At the time of his retirement the firm was acquired by the International Milling Co., becoming its Federal Mills Division. Flinchbaugh was a charter member of the United Commercial Travelers of America and served that organization as secretary and treasurer for twenty-five years, receiving a plaque in recognition of outstanding service during a period of fifty years membership. He also belonged to the Automobile Club of Lockport. His religious affiliation was with the Plymouth Congregational Church, Lockport, which he served as chairman of the board of trustees and for twenty-five years as superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he was a Republican. Gardening

and fishing were Flinchbaugh's chief sources of recreation. He was married in Lockport, Sept. 2, 1903, to Stella May, daughter of Addison Howell of that community, an engineer, and had two sons, Flagler Forrest and Everett Howell. Edwin F. Flinchbaugh died in Lockport, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1959.

PARKER, Willard Justin, business executive, was born in Mineral Ridge, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1887, son of John Adam and Margaret (Prosser) Parker and grandson of James Adam and Elizabeth (Davis) Parker, who came to this country from Wales about 1845 and settled first in Wethersfield, Conn., and later in Mineral Ridge. His father was a machinist. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Cleveland, Ohio, Willard J. Parker attended Western Reserve University. He began his business career in 1907 as a hardware salesman with the D. H. Kallish Co., Cleveland. He continued in this work until 1910, when he organized the W. J. Parker Co., Cleveland, a manufacturers' agency. After five years in this activity he became associated with the Cleveland Discount Co. in 1915. He was with this company until 1920. Thereafter he was associated with J. H. McCall in the real estate business in the Cleveland area until 1927. He then moved to New York city and became assistant to the president of the U.S. Shares Corp. After a year in that capacity he began the activity that was to occupy him until the close of his life, that of organizing and operating trade associations in various branches of business enterprise. In 1934 he incorporated the firm of W. J. Parker, Inc., New York city. He served as president and treasurer of this company until his death. He experimented briefly with industrial relations advertising in 1937, but his chief interest continued to be in fostering and developing trade associations. W. J. Parker, Inc., served as a clearing house for the member companies of the associations, took care of secretarial services, bookkeeping, and other administrative matters, and helped to keep members of trade associations established under its guidance informed about business trends and changes within specific industries, and about taxation and legislative developments of interest to those industries. Among the fourteen associations organized under Parker's guidance were the Safe Manufacturers Association, Clock Manufacturers Association, Forging Manufacturers Association, Nottingham Lace Curtain Manufacturers Association, American Diecasting Institute, and the Industrial Lift Association. The company was credited with the administration of the industrial codes established under the National Recovery Act for these industries. He was the author of a number of articles that were written for various trade associations he represented and were published in the trade journals. Parker participated widely in the affairs of the New York Trade Association Executives, serving as secretary-treasurer in 1934-35, vice-president during 1935-36, president in 1936-37, and member of the executive committee for many years. He was also a member of the Ohio Society of New York, the Masonic order, the Union League Club of New York city, the Winged Foot Country Club of Mamaroneck, N.Y., the Bonnie Briar Country Club of Larchmont, N.Y., and the Pine Orchard Yacht Club in Connecticut. His religious affiliation was with the Mount Vernon (N.Y.) Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Republican, and he served as vice-president of the National Republican Club of New York city during the 1930's. Flower gardening was his chief recreation. He was married twice: (1) in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1912, to Ethel, daughter of Spencer R. Driffield of that city, a business executive; he was divorced from his first wife in 1922; (2) in Mamaroneck, N.Y., Apr. 7, 1933, to Edith Eleanor, daughter of William Klingler of Bronxville, N.Y., a food industry executive. Parker died without issue in Bronxville, Jan. 30, 1960.

URDANG, George, pharmaceutical historian and educator, was born in Tilsit, Germany (later Sovetsk, USSR), June 13, 1882, son of Isidor Jacob and Emma Maria (Alban) Urdang. His father was a business executive. After completing his preliminary education at the gymnasium in his native city, George Urdang began his training in pharmacy in apothecary shops there and in neighboring communities and later served as an assistant pharmacist before entering Leipzig University. Upon completion of the prescribed course of study in pharmacy, supplemented by elective courses in history and literature, he once more turned to practical pharmacy in order to complete his qualification for this profession. He worked as a prescription pharmacist in Frankfurt-am-Main and later in Tilsit. In 1933, after further studies in the history of pharmacy and related subjects at the Berlin and Halle-Wittenberg universities, he was awarded a doctorate in natural science, the first to be granted in Germany on the basis of work in the history of pharmacy. After coming to the United States, he also completed studies in 1938-39 to qualify as a pharmacist in this country, taking the necessary courses at Brooklyn (N.Y.) College and qualifying as a pharmacist in New York state in the latter year. Meanwhile, he began his career as a pharmacist in his native city and in 1910 purchased a small pharmacy in the town of Rosenberg, West Prussia, which he operated until 1919. Although he attained moderate success in his professional capacity, Urdang's chief interest was in the study of pharmacy as a part of the general cultural history of Germany and of the world. Early in his career he was interested in the status of pharmacists in Germany and was one of many who wrote on the problem of pharmacy reform in Germany to the end of changing traditional limitations on the number of pharmacies and the system of restricted licensing of pharmacies, which resulted in there being many more pharmacists than there were pharmacies. Articles on this and other subjects began to appear by Urdang in the periodical, Pharmazeutische Zeitung, before and during the First World War. Although his location in one of the remoter provinces of the country prevented him from attending many of the major meetings organized by members of his profession, he acquired a substantial reputation on the basis of his writings, and in 1919 the Pharmazeutische Zeitung invited him to accept the post of editor. As editor of one of the best-known pharmaceutical journals on the continent, Urdang gave up his pharmacy in 1919. His new position permitted him to devote himself more fully to study of the history of pharmacy. His first article on this subject appeared in 1922 under the title, "Die pharmazeutische Geschichtsschreibung in Deutschland." In this article, which was read as a paper before the German Pharmaceutical Society in 1923, he raised the question of undertaking a serious and more scientific study of the history of pharmacy than had yet been undertaken and the question of presenting such a history within the framework of the general history of civilization. As a consequence of the series of articles and speeches on this general theme in succeeding years, the Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie was organized in 1926 by Urdang and four associates, with Urdang as business manager and director. He continued in association with this organization until 1934 and as editor of the Pharmazeutische Zeitung until 1937. He was forced to resign these positions as a result of the racist policies of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party then in power in Germany. Meanwhile, the membership of the organization had grown to more than 1000 largely as a result of his efforts, and its collection of papers and books became the history of pharmacy section

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Robert E. Hellingsworth

within the Institute for the History of Medicine and Natural Sciences, Berlin University, upon being donated to that institution in 1931. Urdang visited the United States in 1937 to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in New York city and to inquire into the possibility of resettling his family in this country in order to spare them the rigors of further persecution. He was able to bring his family to this country in the following year. During the ensuing two decades he was active in the formation and administration of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, which was organized in 1941 by him and some of his colleagues along the lines of the Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie. He served until 1957 as director of the institute. From 1941 to 1957 he was also a member of the bibliography committee of the American Association of the History of Medicine, and from 1942 to 1957 he was historian of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. A member of the council of the History of Science Society during 1943-46, he also served as an associate editor of that society's journal, Isis, from 1951 to 1957. After 1947 he was also a consulting editor of the Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences and of Chymia, Annual Studies in the History of Chemistry. In 1948 he was appointed honorary consultant to the U.S. Army Medical Library. In consequence of these activities, the University of Wisconsin, which had been headquarters of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, created a chair in this subject and in 1947 offered Urdang a full professorship as its first occupant. He occupied this chair until his mandatory retirement in 1952. Throughout his professional life Urdang had been developing a concept of pharmacy both international and historical in scope, and through his association with the Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie, the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, and the University of Wisconsin, he fostered the point of view that pharmacy, like other sciences, could not be properly understood in terms of the history of any single country or any particular time. The acceptance of this point of view by scholars on both sides of the Atlantic was symbolized in the organization of the International Academy of the History of Pharmacy and the World Union of Societies for the History of Pharmacy, the former on the occasion of his seventieth birthday in 1952. Urdang developed his ideas through an extensive series of books and articles written both in Germany and the United States. His works in German included "Der Apotheker im Spiegel der Literatur" (1920) and "Grundriss der Geschichte der Deutschen Pharmazie" (with Adlung, 1935). Among his books in English were "History of Pharmacy" (with Edward Kremers, 1940), "The Apothecary-Chemist Karl Wilhelm Scheele" (1942), "The Pharmacopoeia Londinensis of 1618," a reprint edited by Urdang in 1944, "Pharmacy's Part in Society" (1946), and "Goethe and Pharmacy" (1949). Two-thirds of his more than 200 articles and addresses were published in English in such publications as the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education, Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, American Journal of Pharmacy, Chemical and Engineering News, and the Bulletin of the History of Medicine. Among the many honors and awards bestowed upon Urdang in the course of his life were honorary corresponding membership at the international convention of the Society of the History of Pharmacy, Basel, Switzerland, which was specially awarded in 1934 because the Nazis had forced him out of the society just prior to that meeting, and the Schelenz Plaque, awarded by the Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Pharmazie in 1949. In the latter year he also received the Urban Medal and in 1950 the Gunther Schmid Medal. Both of these were German awards. In the United States the American College of Apothecaries awarded him its J. Leon Lascoff Award, and an honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him in 1946 by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. In 1950 he became an honorary member of both the Brazilian National Academy of Pharmacy and the Peruvian Society of the History of Pharmacy. He was made an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1952. In the same year the George Urdang Medal, an international award for distinguished historical writing in the field of pharmacy, was established in perpetuity through popular subscription by hundreds of his American friends. Urdang became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1944, and in politics he was an independent. He enjoyed reading and conversation and took an interest in fine arts. He was married in Jurgaitchen, Kreis Ragnit, East Prussia, Mar. 30, 1909, to Gertrude, daughter of Jacob Preuss of that place, a merchant, and had three children: Eva Maria, who married Robert Alfredson; Werner Joachim (died in infancy); and Ursula Johanna, who married Martin Lewis. He died in Madison, Wis., June 27, 1960.

HOLLINGSWORTH, Robert Emmett, lawyer, was born in Fayetteville, Ga., Sept. 18, 1874, son of William Greene and Mary Ann (Elder) Hollingsworth, grandson of Charles and Martha Anne (Sterling) Hollingsworth, and great-grandson of William Greene and Victoria (Redwine) Hollingsworth. His great-grandfather came from England about the time of the American Revolution and settled in Covington, Ga. His father was a plantation and land owner. Robert E. Hollingsworth completed his preparatory education at the high school at Fayetteville and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Georgia in 1897. Admitted to the Georgia bar, he began the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Blalock & Culberson, of Atlanta. Within a year he was sent by the United States government to Cuba to try claims in the post office under the U.S. military government, and at that time he attended classes in law at the University of Havana for two terms. He returned to the United States in 1902 and joined the law firm of Dudley & Michener, Washington, D.C., which shortly thereafter became Dudley, Michener & Hollingsworth. During the next three years Hollingsworth tried for this firm cases growing out of Spanish treaty claims in Cuba. The firm of Dudley, Michener & Hollingsworth was dissolved on the death of the senior member in 1905 and thereafter Hollingsworth practiced law independently in Havana. He retired from law practice in 1949, although he had been in partial retirement for six years prior to that time. For many years he was attorney for the Peninsula & Occidental Steamship Co., Florida East Coast Railroad & Ferry Co., Southern Pacific Co., Cuban Air Products Co., Isle of Pines Steamship Co., Cuban Carbonic Co., American Express Co., and others. He was a member of several bar associations and of the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, the Masonic order, Sigma Nu, the American (a founder), Jockey, Havana Yacht, and Havana Country clubs of Havana, the Los Angeles (Calif.) Athletic Club, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. For many years he was a leader in the social life of Havana, and he found particular pleasure in such recreations as swimming and golf. Hollingsworth was married in Miami, Fla., May 17, 1941, to Grace Lucile, daughter of Joseph C. Beam, a land owner of Bloomington, Ill. He died without issue in Hollywood, Calif., Apr. 15, 1952.

ANDERSON, Dwight [Spencer], publicist, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 13, 1882, son of Alfred Travers and Harriet E. (McGibeny) Anderson. His father held public office in Cleveland and Spokane, Wash., and was a trade association executive. After attending public schools of his native city and Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio, Dwight Anderson studied at Ohio State University during 1900-02 and was graduated LL.B. at Western Reserve University in 1906. While he practiced law briefly in Cleveland and later in Spokane, Wash., for some years prior to the First World War, his real interest was in writing. From his early teens he wrote verse, humorous bits, short stories, articles, and skits for little theater and vaudeville, many of which were published. He approached one magazine that had shown interest in his work with a proposition that he make his way around the world by providing a series of exclusive stories on his travels. Instead, he became editor of the magazine, Spare Moments, which was published in Rochester, N.Y.

The magazine was short-lived, however, and he decided to turn from literature as a practical pursuit. He and a friend then followed a land boom to Washington state to become apple farmers. He was soon back in the publishing field as editor of the Yakima (Wash.) Herald. In that post he led a fiery editorial campaign against typhoid fever, then rampant in the area which was overcrowded with fruit-land prospectors. His editorials aroused stormy opposition, especially from a hostile business group that claimed the disease was only typhus, and he was working on another news staff in Spokane by the time that a number of deaths and public opinion aroused by his editorial efforts led to measures eventually resulting in the formation of one of the first county public health units in this country. Following United States entry into the First World War, he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army. He was sent overseas, advanced to the rank of 2d lieutenant, and was attached to the Department of the Judge Advocate General in Paris, France, for some months after the Armistice. Upon his discharge from the Army in 1919, Anderson settled permanently in New York city, where he gradually worked out a unique career that ranged from theatrical press agentry and advertising promotion to organization publicity and public relations. One of his special gifts in this field was the creation of legitimate news, either by planned events or by fresh slants on routine matters. His work in regard to publicity for the annual Christmas Seal sale in Brooklyn, N.Y., and in the state of Minnesota during 1922-24 brought him to the attention of the National Tuberculosis Association, which retained him as publicity consultant from 1925 to 1935. He was also consultant to the Maternity Center Association from 1930 to 1935. At various times he was employed on specific assignments by many other scientific, professional, and welfare organizations, including the American College of Surgeons, American College of Physicians, National Conference of Social Work, and the Henry Street Nursing Service, New York city, and he served from 1939 to 1942 as director of public relations for the American Association of Orthodontists. Meanwhile, in 1935 he joined the staff of the Medical Society of the State of New York to organize and administer what was believed to be the first public relations bureau connected with a medical society. Its overall purpose was to interpret the doctor to the public and the public to the doctor. Anderson remained with the Medical Society of the State of New York until his retirement in 1951, over the years adding to his duties as public relations director those of business manager of the New York State Journal of Medicine and of the Medical Directory of New York State, as well as those of executive director of the medical society. He was the author of several books and booklets, including "Making Things Happen in the Christmas Seal Sale" (1935, rev. ed. 1944), "What It Means To Be a Doctor" (1939), and "When Doctors Are Rationed" (1942). His book, "The Other Side of the Bottle" (1950), described his own experience with and recovery from alcoholism. He also contributed many articles to various journals, including the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, and he was a popular speaker, lecturing frequently at the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies. One of the founders of the National Committee on Alcoholism (later National Council on Alcoholism), Anderson composed the statement of principles of the committee. This statement, which became widely accepted, comprised three main principles: (1) that alcoholism was a disease and that the alcoholic was a sick person, (2) that the alcoholic could be helped and was worth helping, and (3) that this was a public health problem and was therefore a public responsibility. He served as a member of the board of directors of this organization until his death. In 1957 the Dwight Anderson Memorial Library of the National Council on Alcoholism, which included his own extensive collection on this subject, was dedicated in his memory at the New York Academy of Medicine Building in New York city. Other organizations of which he was a member included the Theatrical Press Representatives of America, Public Relations Society, Federal Grand Jurors Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the World Wars, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, Kappa Sigma fraternity, Rotary Club of the Moriches, N.Y., National Press Club of Washington, D.C., and the Advertising, Chemists, Newspaper, New York Athletic, and University clubs of New York city. He also enjoyed associations in the Fossils, an organization of former amateur journalists, and in a nonsense group known as the Futilitarians, which he headed with the title of chief impotentate. His adult religious affiliation was with the Swedenborgian Church of the Neighbor, Brooklyn, N.Y., and he was a member of the

Swedenborg Foundation, for which he directed a nation-wide observance of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Emanuel Swedenborg. Politically he was a Republican. Reading, writing, sailing, and playing chess and tennis were Anderson's recreational interests. He was married twice: (1) in Center Moriches, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1908, to Ruth Pelton, and had a daughter, Audrey (died in childhood); his first wife died in 1923; (2) in New York city, Jan. 1, 1924, to Marie Lee, daughter of Lemuel Lee Warner of Bowling Green, Ohio, a clergyman. Dwight Anderson died in Miami, Fla., Dec. 13, 1953.

PALMER, Charles Skeele, chemist, was born in Danville, Ill., Aug. 4, 1858, son of William Randall and Clara Elizabeth Morgan (Skeele) Palmer. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Palmer, who came to this country from England in 1639 and settled in Rowley, Mass. From him and his wife, Ann, the descent was through Samuel and Mary Pearson, Thomas and Sarah Hopewell, Samuel and Sarah Andrews, Jedediah and Esther Reed, Walter and Martha Pendleton, and William Pendleton and Fanny Crary, the grandparents of Charles S. Palmer. His father was a clergyman. After completing his preliminary education at the high school in Chicopee, Mass., the son was graduated A.B. in 1879 and M.A. in 1882 at Amherst College and Ph.D. in 1886 at Johns Hopkins University. He pursued further specialized study at the University of Leipzig, Germany, in 1892-93. Meanwhile, he taught biology and science for six years at public schools in West Warren, Florence, and North Andover, Mass. From 1887 to 1902 he was professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado, and in 1903 he was president of the Colorado School of Mines. He spent the following year as chief chemist with the Washoe Smelter at Anaconda, Mont., and then moved to New York city, where he was associate editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal during 1904-06 and consulting editor to D. Appleton & Co., publishers, in 1906-07. Then followed a period of work with various large industrial firms during which he was associate chemist and salesman with J. P. Eustis Co., Boston, during 1907-09, chief chemist of G. H. Morrill Ink Co., Norwood, Mass., in 1909-10, and consulting chemical engineer with the Arlington Mills and American Woolen Co. from 1910 to 1914. He was engaged in independent research at Newtonville, Mass., in 1914-15, after which he became fellow of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research at the University of Pittsburgh. During 1919-20 he was consulting chemist to the United Fuel Gas Co., Charleston, W.Va. It was while living in Colorado that Palmer made his most important contribution to science; this was the discovery of a process for the reduction of petroleum to gasoline. Taking note that under certain geologic conditions of high temperature and pressure a form of gasoline was produced in nature from the less volatile compounds of petroleum in the earth, Palmer worked out a process for the so-called cracking of heavier, non-volatile hydrocarbons in the crude petroleum from which the lighter (gasoline) fractions had already been distilled. By subjecting such residues to heat and pressure Palmer's process broke down some of the heavier components into hydrocarbons of lower molecular weight, a mixture of which comprised gasoline. In this way a refinery could substantially increase the yield of gasoline fractions from any given amount of crude petroleum. Unfortunately, the state of the market for gasoline in the first decade of this century, when Palmer developed his process, did not encourage refiners to desire an increased yield of gasoline, and Palmer could neither interest such organizations in his process nor obtain a patent on it. During the First World War, however, when the demand for gasoline was suddenly increased, the matter was reviewed both by the patent office and the industry, with the result that a patent was issued to Palmer in 1916, and this patent was purchased by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in the same year. In addition to research on petroleum and gasoline, he engaged in a series of experiments on storage batteries and conducted research on wool grease, fuel energy, and spiral-helix gasoline absorbers. In his early years he was deeply concerned with the problems of teaching chemistry and while in Colorado founded the science teaching section of the National Education Association, of which he was the second chairman in 1896-97. He was president of the Colorado State Teachers Association in 1901-02. Palmer contributed the chemical definitions to the edition of "Webster's International Dictionary" published in 1890. He was the author of "Chemical Oxidation Tables" (1897) and the translator from the German of the first edition of Walter Nernst's "Experimental and Theoretical Applications of Thermodynamics to Chemistry" (1905). He also wrote occasional articles on chemistry which were published in

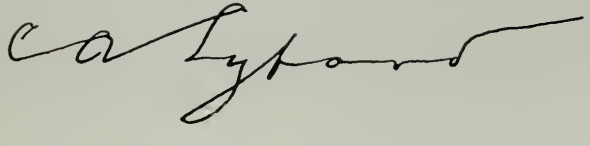
the Crucible, organ of the American Chemical Society. Palmer was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Electrochemical Society, National Education Association, Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Masonic order, and the Chemists Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. Interested in many aspects of science, he carried on astronomical observations and worked on a chart of the periodic sequence of the elements. He was also a student of psychology, the Bible, and William Shakespeare and Francis Bacon. In connection with the last-named interest, he published an article, "A Possible Approach to the Shakespeare Question" (Johns Hopkins Alum. Mag., June 1937), in which he supported the theory that Bacon was the author of the plays commonly ascribed to William Shakespeare. He was married in Florence, Mass., Sept. 30, 1886, to Harriet Blanche, daughter of John Flavel Warner of

Northampton, Mass., a farmer and state legislator, and had three children: Helen Warner, who married John Bennett Bissell; Leigh Warner; and Winifred Warner, who married Kennan Anslow Bennett. Palmer died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 30, 1939.

LYFORD, Charles Albert, forest engineer, was born at Waverly, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1882, son of Frederic Eugene and Cora (Lowman) Lyford, grandson of Albert, and great-grandson of John Lyford. His father was a banker. Charles A. Lyford was graduated with the degree of Forest Engineer at Cornell University in 1904, and, in the same year, received the degree of Master of Forestry at Yale University. From 1904 to 1906, he was forest assistant with the U.S. Forest Service, and the next year he was treasurer and manager of the Eastern Lumber Co. of West Virginia. In 1907 he went to Montreal, Canada, and took charge of a forest survey of 1500 square miles of timberlands for the Riordan Paper Co., Ltd., and the Perley Lumber Co., Ltd. The following year he opened an office in Montreal for the private practice of forest engineering under the name of C. A. Lyford & Co. This company was dissolved two years later when he moved to Vancouver, British Columbia, and in partnership with Judson F. Clark, formed the firm of Clark & Lyford, Ltd., to engage in the timber business. He retired from this firm in 1917 to become manager of the western division of James D. Lacey & Co., with offices in Seattle, Wash. In that capacity he had charge of all territory west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains. He became vice-president and western manager for this company in 1929, and continued in those offices until the close of his life. The firm was founded by James D. Lacey during his successful efforts to interest northern capital in southern timber. In 1902 the firm acquired between 60,000 and 70,000 acres of timberland in Clallam County, Wash., and thereafter it was a large operator in buying and selling timber in the Puget Sound country. It had branches in New York city; Vancouver, B.C.; Portland, Oreg.; and New Orleans, La.; with main offices in Chicago. In 1929 the Lacey firm became affiliated with Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., for the purpose of providing an efficient combination of aerial and ground surveys for the use of timber owners and logging operators in all forest regions, and within a period of ten years the Lacey and Fairchild organizations had mapped 33,000,000 acres of forestland, particularly in eastern Canada. For some years, Lyford was a director of the Jervis Inlet Logging Co., Ltd., and the Henry Bay Logging Co., Ltd., and a trustee of the Jefferson Timber & Development Co. He was a trustee of the Washington Forest Fire Association and a member of the Society of American Foresters, Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, Washington Athletic Club, and the Inglewood Golf & Country Club. In politics he was a Republican. While a student at Cornell he rowed stroke on the varsity four-oared crew at Poughkeepsie. In later life golf was his chief recreation. Lyford was married in Seattle, June 11, 1913, to Margaret Olive, daughter of Eli Rininger of Tiro, Ohio, and had four children: Edmund Rininger; twins, Albert and Louise, who married William van Amerongen; and Richard. His death occurred in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Oct. 22, 1953.

WITTE, Edwin Emil, economist, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., Jan. 4, 1887, son of Emil and Anna (Yaeck) Witte and grandson of Julius Witte. His paternal great-grandmother, grandfather, and father came to this country from Germany in 1851 and settled in Wisconsin. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Watertown, Wis., Edwin E. Witte was graduated B.A. in 1909, M.A. in 1911, and Ph.D. in 1927 at the University of Wisconsin. During 1909-12, while still a graduate student, he was an assistant in history at that university. In the latter year he became a statistician with the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, and during 1912-14 he was secretary to John M. Nelson (q.v.), a congressman. He was a special investigator with the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations in 1914-15 and an assistant to Richard T. Ely (q.v.) at the University of Wisconsin in 1916. Witte next served as secretary of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission during 1917-22. Meanwhile, in 1920 he became a lecturer at the University of Wisconsin, continuing in that appointment until named professor of economics in 1933 and retiring as professor emeritus in 1957. He was also chairman of the department of economics at the university from 1936 to 1941 and again during 1946-53 and was distinguished visiting professor at Michigan State University in 1957-58. Aside from his teaching responsibilities, Witte held a number of posts on the state and national level. He served as chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Service from 1922 to 1933, as acting director of the unemployment compensation division of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission in the following year, as a member of the Wisconsin State Planning Board during 1935-38, and as a member of the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board during 1937-39. He was one of several persons requested by George W. Norris (q.v.) in the late 1920's to assist in the preparation of the bill that eventually became the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act. Witte was executive director during 1934-35 of the President's Committee on Economic Security that sponsored the Social Security Act of 1935. His authorship of this act, which established the first federal old age pensions in the United States, was undoubtedly his most important achievement. His work in this regard included writing the entire report of the committee and explaining and defending the proposed legislation before the ways and means committee of the U.S. House of Representatives and the finance committee of the U.S. Senate in 1935. He served as a staff member of the President's Committee on Administrative Management during 1936-37 and as a member of the U.S. Social Security Advisory Council in the following year. From 1941 to 1952 he was a member of the Federal Advisory Council for Employment Security and during 1943-49 was a member of the President's Commission on Labor Relations in Atomic Energy Installations. From the latter year until 1953 he was a member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel. During the Second World War he served as a special agent of the National Defense Mediation Board and of the National War Labor Board during 1941-43, as director and chairman of the Detroit Regional War Labor Board during 1943-44, and as public member of the National War Labor Board during 1944-45. He was one of three fact finders who settled a strike involving 250,000 workers in the meat-packing industry in 1946, and he served on the public review board set up to adjudicate intra-union disputes within the United Automobile Workers in 1957. At the time of his death he was a member of the United Automobile Workers Review Board and of the Board of Retirement Advisers, Inc., New York city, a public member of the National Electrical Benefit Fund Committee, and a member of a local committee on problems of the aging in Wisconsin. Witte was the author of "The Government in Labor Disputes" (1932), "The Future of Labor Legislation" (1946), "Five Lectures on Social Security" (1951), "Historical Survey of Labor Arbitration" (1952), "The Evolution of Managerial Ideas in Industrial Relations" (1954), and "The Impact of Labor on the New Deal" (1957). He was also co-author of "The Marathon Corporation and Seven Labor Unions"

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

E. A. Schmidt

(1950) and author of chapters in other books and symposiums, as well as about 800 articles and reviews, several of which were reprinted in foreign languages. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred on him by Marquette University in 1957 and Loyola University in 1958. He was the first president of the Industrial Relations Research Association in 1947-48, president of the American Economic Association in 1956, and a charter member of the National Academy of Arbitrators. Other organizations to which he belonged included the American Public Welfare Association, National Catholic Welfare Association, National Consumers League, and Phi Beta Kappa. His religious affiliation was with the Moravian and Methodist churches. Politically he was an independent. Gardening, traveling, and reading were his chief recreations, and after his death his vast personal library was given to the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He was married in Madison, Wis., Sept. 2, 1916, to Florence Elizabeth, daughter of Henry William Rimsnider of that city, a painter, and had three children: John Myron; Margaret, who married Felder Siegler Weeks; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Lee Thompson. Edwin E. Witte died in Madison, Wis., May 20, 1960.

McVAY, Charles Butler, naval officer, was born in Edgeworth, Pa., Sept. 19, 1868, son of Charles Butler and Annie Huntington (Jones) McVay. His father organized and was president of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Trust Co. Charles B. McVay attended schools in Sewickley, Pa., and Pueblo, Colo., and was graduated in 1890 at the United States Naval Academy. He was commissioned ensign, U.S. Navy, in 1892, and subsequently was promoted through the grades to rear admiral (1923). After his graduation at Annapolis he served during the next five years in the U.S. cruisers "Pensacola," "Charleston," "Chicago," and "Bennington." From 1895 to 1897 he was on duty as inspector of ordnance of the Pittsburgh district. He was assigned to sea duty in 1897 aboard the "Amphitrite," a gunnery training ship, and served in that vessel during the Spanish-American War. During 1901-03 he was again inspector of ordnance in Pittsburgh, and during 1903-06 he was first fleet range officer in the "Hartford." In 1906 he was returned to shore duty and for two years served in the discipline department at the Naval Academy. He made the "Around-the-World Cruise" with the fleet from 1908 to 1911, first as navigator of the flagship, "Alabama," and then as commander of the fleet dispatch vessel, "Yankton." McVay returned to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1911 as senior assistant to the commandant of midshipmen and remained at the academy for two years. He was chief of staff of the Asiatic Fleet in 1914-15 and then was named assistant chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S. Navy Department. He was on duty at the Naval War College in 1917. Following the entry of the United States into the First World War, McVay commanded in succession the armored cruiser "Saratoga" on the West Coast, the predreadnought "New Jersey" in the Atlantic Fleet, and the dreadnought "Oklahoma" in the war zone. After the signing of the Armistice he commanded the naval escort accompanying Woodrow Wilson on his return from the Versailles Peace Conference. He then served a period of duty at the Washington (D.C.) Navy Yard as captain of the yard and assistant superintendent of the naval gun factory, later being named commandant of the yard and superintendent of the factory. In June, 1920, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S. Navy Department. During 1923-25 he commanded the Yangtze patrol force, U.S. Asiatic Fleet. From 1925 to 1929 he was a member of the Navy General Board and budget officer, U.S. Navy Department. In September of the latter year he was made commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet. At the time of his retirement with the rank of rear admiral in 1932 he was again serving as a member of the General Board. In 1942 he was commissioned admiral by act of Congress. For his services during the First World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Army & Navy Club of Washington, the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. Golf and fishing were his chief recreations. McVay was married in Sewickley, Pa., May 26, 1897, to Edith Harriet, daughter of John Boles Reno of that place, an insurance broker, and had a son, Charles Butler. His death occurred in Bethesda, Md., Oct. 28, 1949.

SCHMID, Edwin Alexander, banker, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 24, 1890, son of Alexander and Mary Eva (Schneck) Schmid. His father, an immigrant to this country from Switzerland, was a wholesale grocer. Edwin A. Schmid was educated in St. Louis public schools. On graduating from high school in 1904 he was employed as an office boy with the Central National Bank, St. Louis, and in 1912 he was made exchange teller. When the bank was merged with the Liberty Bank in the early 1920's, Schmid was elected assistant vice-president. Soon after, with Benjamin F. Edwards, he formed the National City Bank of St. Louis, of which he became vice-president, and he continued in that office when it was merged with the Franklin American Bank in 1930. On the acquisition of the Franklin American Bank by the First National Bank of St. Louis in 1932, Schmid resigned from the vice-presidency. At that time, a severe illness prevented him from engaging in business for the next two years. In 1934 he was one of the organizers of the Mutual Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis. Named vice-president at its inception, he was elected president of the institution in 1946 and occupied that office until the close of his life. During his presidency total resources of the Mutual Bank & Trust Co. were increased from $30,039,695 in 1946 to $68,431,060 in 1955, and deposits in the same period grew from $28,050,731 to $63,039,206. In addition to the substantial interest which he held in the Mutual Bank, Schmid had investments in banks in Dexter and East Prairie, Mo., and Mount Carmel, Ill., and in the Chippewa and LeMay banks in St. Louis. He also for some years was financially interested in the Colonial Dairy, Wood River, Ill., and the Gatesworth Hotel Co., St. Louis, and served as a director of the latter. Schmid was a member of the syndicate that in 1939 bought controlling interest in the Missouri Insurance Co., St. Louis, an industrial insurance company, of which he was then named secretary-treasurer. He was elected vice-president and treasurer in 1947 and from February to September, 1955, served as president of the organization. The company was originally incorporated in 1907 as the Missouri Life & Accident Insurance Co., and it was changed from a stipulated premium to a legal reserve life insurance company in 1921. Its name was changed to the Missouri Insurance Co. in 1924, and in 1956 it became the Life Insurance Company of Missouri. Schmid's hobby was farming and dairying, and at the time of his death he had some 2000 acres under cultivation on his 857-acre farm in Stoddard County, Mo., and three farms near Charleston, Mo. He was a member of Friends of the Land and the Algonquin Golf Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, Webster Groves, Mo. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in St. Louis, June 7, 1913, to Sylvia, daughter of Lewis Tebbetts Stevens of that city, a physician, and had six children: Marian Stevens, who married David Edward Ward; Edwine Allen, who married Charles David Mill; Helen Winifred, who married William

Henry Hardy; Alexander Lewis; Arthur Eugene Stevens; and Clifford Allen. Edwin A. Schmid died aboard the liner "Queen Elizabeth," en route to England, Sept. 30, 1955.

MILTON, John Brown, naval officer, was born in Lexington, Ky., Oct. 20, 1848, son of Bushrod Tayloe and Annie (Claypool) Milton. His father was a teacher and accountant. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools of his native city, John B. Milton was graduated at the U.S. Naval Academy in 1870. He then served as passed midshipman and in 1871 was commissioned ensign, U.S. Navy. Subsequently he was promoted through the grades to the rank of rear admiral in 1910, the rank he held at the time of his retirement later in the same year. During the first ten years of his service in the Navy he was stationed successively in the USS "Worcester," USS "Richmond," USS "Franklin," USS "Juniata," USS "Powhattan," USS "Wyoming," USS "Tuscarora," and USS "Ranger," and at various times served in the North Atlantic, European, and

Pacific stations. In 1882 he was ordered to duty with the U.S. Coast Survey and two years later was placed in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Calif. In 1887 he was ordered to the USS "Ossipee" with the North Atlantic Squadron and in 1889 was on duty aboard the training ship "Jamestown." His next assignment was as an instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy in 1890. He served aboard the training ship "Constellation" in 1892 and later in the same year returned to the Naval Academy. From 1893 to 1896 he served sucessively in the USS "Castine" and the USS "Wabash" and in the training ships "Monongahela" and "Essex." He was inspector of equipment at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, from December, 1896, to March, 1897, and then proceeded to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif. During the Spanish-American War he was first executive officer of the USS "Prairie" early in 1898 and shortly thereafter took over command of the USS "Wyandotte," which was attached to the North Atlantic Squadron near Boston, Mass. In June of that year he became executive officer of the USS "Vulcan" and in the following month was transferred to the USS "Scorpion," which was stationed off Guantanamo and Manzanillo bays, Cuba. In September he was ordered to the USS "Newark." That ship remained in Cuban waters until November, 1898, and in the next month he was briefly executive officer of the USS "Yosemite" prior to duty as executive in the USS "Badger," which carried American, British, and German commissioners to Samoa. During 1899-1900 he was on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. In the latter year he was at the Union Iron Works outfitting the USS "Wisconsin," and when that ship was commissioned early in 1901, he became its executive officer. Later in that year he again assumed charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, and in October was ordered to the 12th Lighthouse District, San Francisco, as assistant to the inspector. Shortly thereafter he took charge of the district. In 1904 he was ordered to the Asiatic Station and took command of the USS "Monterey" and subsequently was commander at the Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands. After commanding that station and the naval station at Olongapo, P.I. during 1906, he was ordered to the Army War College, Washington, D.C., to attend a summer conference of officers. He returned to the Asiatic Station in the following year and briefly commanded the cruiser "West Virginia." He was next assigned to Mare Island Navy Yard as captain of that installation. During 1908-10 he commanded receiving ship "Independence," Mare Island, and in the last-named year was ordered to the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, and the command of the USS "Pensacola." He continued in that assignment until transferred to the retired list in October, 1910. Subsequently, he served as president of the Naval Examining Board, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, for two weeks in 1914, and during 1917 had court martial duty at the Naval Station, New Orleans, La. He continued that duty until the end of 1919, when he was again ordered to Mare Island as a member of the Naval Examining Board, continuing in that assignment until January, 1920, when he completed his duty with the U.S. Navy. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club of San Francisco. He was married in San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1880, to Harriet Buchanan, daughter of James Steele of Cambridge, Md., and had two children: Maxwell Claypool and Mattie Steele, who married George Franklin Neal. John B. Milton's death occurred at Mare Island, Calif., Jan. 8, 1931.

SIEBEL, Ewald Herbert, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1875, son of John Ewald and Anna Regina (Schaeffer) Siebel. His father, a chemist and educator, was a native of Prussia (later part of Germany) who came to this country in 1865 and settled first in Iowa and later in Chicago, Ill., where he founded the Zymotechnic Institute which was developed into the Siebel Institute of Technology. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, Ewald H. Siebel attended the Zymotechnic Institute and the Siebel Institute of Technology, as well as the Armour Institute of Technology, all in Chicago. From 1897 to 1908 he was associated with his father in the operation of the Siebel Institute of Technology in the capacity of a sales engineer, and he was a director of the Zymotechnic Institute during 1900-08. In the last-named year, with his wife, Emeline R. Siebel, he organized the Central Chemical Co., Chicago, for the purpose of formulating and compounding of food and pharmceutical specialties, most of which were in the nature of process modifiers or adjuncts that were in turn used by other food and beverage manufacturers in the production of their consumer items. Originally a proprietorship, in 1909 the business was

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incorporated under the laws of Illinois and the name was changed to Central Products Co. Ewald H. Siebel became its first president, and his wife its secretary, and he continued in this position until the close of his life. During the prohibition era the firm specialized in the manufacturing of coloring and flavoring and other products for the brewing industry. At the time of its incorporation the firm's assets were valued at $5000, and by 1928 this figure had grown to $200,000. At the time of his death the firm was producing over a dozen items, principally supplying the baking and brewing industries. Siebel was a member of the National Brewing and Master Brewers associations, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Evangelical Reformed Church. Politically he was a Republican. He found relaxation in the manual arts. He was married in Chicago, Mar. 9, 1904, to Emeline, daughter of Henry Redlich of that city, a physician, and had two sons: George Edmund and Ewald Herbert. Siebel's death occurred in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1932.

ROSE, Paul Howard, merchant, was born in Jackson, N.C., Oct. 17, 1881, son of Thomas Bragg and Andrew Etta (Warrick) Rose, grandson of Nathan and Eliza (Leek) Rose, and great-grandson of Cornelius Rose, his earliest paternal ancestor of record in this country. His father was a metal worker. After completing his preliminary education at public schools in his native town, Paul H. Rose attended business college in Norfolk, Va. As a youth he had operated a general store and, after attending business college, he worked as a bookkeeper for a wholesale grocer in Norfolk for about a year. Subsequently he owned grocery stores and general stores in Seaboard and Winston-Salem, N.C., prior to establishing his first five-and-ten-cent store in Littleton, N.C., about 1908. While traveling for the Auerbach Candy Co., New York city, as salesman in the southern states, he organized the Association of Southern Five and Ten Cent Stores, one of the first cooperative buying syndicates, for which he acted as purchasing agent on commission. Shortly before the First World War this organization comprised 300 stores in his territory. In 1913 Rose attempted to organize a chain of his own five-and-ten-cent stores, but the enterprise failed. Two years later, in Henderson, N.C., he opened the first of what was to become a large chain of 5-10-25c stores. His policies of economy in operation, care in buying, and offering outstanding values to the public furthered the rapid expansion of the business. In 1927 the undertaking, up to that time a partnership, was formed into a corporation with authorized capital of $250,000 and outstanding stock of $215,000. There were thirty-six stores at the time of the forming of the corporation, which was known as Rose's 5-10-25c Stores, Inc., and of which Rose was president until his death. In 1952 the authorized capital of the corporation was raised to $6,000,000. At the close of his life the company owned and operated 136 stores in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky; total sales in 1953 were $23,270,932. In addition to his main business, he organized the Paul H. Rose Corp., in 1941, to operate the PHR Cradle Shops, of which there were seventeen at the time of his death, and Center Shops, two department stores in Norfolk, Va. Rose also had extensive real estate holdings in the Norfolk area. He was a member of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, Rotary International, the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club, the Henderson (N.C.) Country Club, and the Princess Anne Country Club, Virginia Beach, Va. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Church in Henderson. In politics he was an independent Democrat. Golf, boating, and fishing were his chief recreations. He was married in Littleton, N.C., Sept. 13, 1911, to Emma Nelson, daughter of John Jesse Myrick of that town, a merchant, and had four daughters: Virginia Egerton (died in childhood); Jessie Myrick, who married Lucius Herman Harvin, Jr.; Alice Warrick, who married William Josephus Vaughan; and Emma Thomas, who married John Trammel Church. Paul H. Rose died in West Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 19, 1955.

ATHA, Henry George, physician, was born in Fall River, Mass., June 4, 1902, son of George Richard and Mary Abi (Knight) Atha. His father, a Baptist clergyman, came to this country from England at an early age. After receiving his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Henry G. Atha was graduated Ph.B. in 1928 at Brown University, attended McGill University for one year, and received an M.D. degree in 1934 at Tufts College. For a time he was also employed by the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R.I., writing copy for advertisements. He interned at Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, during 1934-36. In the latter year he began the practice of general medicine and

surgery at Thomaston, Conn., subsequently joining the surgical staff at Waterbury (Conn.) Hospital. For reasons of his health he moved to Arizona in 1947 and practiced in Tucson thereafter until the close of his life. In that city he joined the courtesy staffs of St. Mary's Hospital and Sanatorium and the Tucson Medical Center. While resident in Thomaston, he served on the municipal board of finance. Organizations in which he held membership included the American, Connecticut State, and Arizona medical associations, the Litchfield County (Conn.) and Pima County (Ariz.) medical societies, the Masonic order, and the Brown Club of Tucson. He was also a charter member of the Rotary Club of Thomaston. His religious affiliation was with First Congregational churches in both Thomaston and Tucson, and at the former he served on the board of trustees and as a deacon. Politically he was a Republican. Photography was his chief hobby in later years. He was married in Groton, Conn., Nov. 16, 1936, to Grace Lynn, daughter of Donald Alexander MacTavish of Newcastle, New Brunswick, Canada, a farmer, and had

two children, Henry George and Penelope Mary. Henry G. Atha died in Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 26, 1953.

FORD, Emory Low, manufacturer, was born in Greenville, Ind., July 21, 1846, son of John Baptiste and Mary (Bower) Ford and grandson of Jonathan and Margaret (Baptiste) Ford. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Greenville, Ind., Emory L. Ford was graduated at Merchants College, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1864. For a number of years thereafter he was associated with his father, John Baptiste Ford (q.v.), and his brother, Edward Ford (q.v.), in the operation of a line of steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. While attending business college in Pittsburgh, he had become interested in the manufacture of glass. In turn he interested his father, who disposed of his interest in the steamboat line and erected a small factory at New Albany, Ind., in 1870, forming a partnership with his sons, Emory and Edward, under the style of John B. Ford & Sons, and attempting to manufacture plate glass using the silica sands found on the banks of the Ohio River. After years of experimentation and near failure, a correct combination of ingredients was achieved, and the first polished plate glass made in the United States was successfully manufactured. In 1880 the Fords moved to Pittsburgh, formed the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. in that city, and in the following year erected a factory at Creighton, Pa. Three years later a second plant was erected at Tarentum, Pa., and in 1888 a third building, then the largest plate glass factory in the world, was built in Armstrong County, Pa., at what became known as Ford City. Emory L. Ford held the offices of secretary and treasurer of the concern until 1894. He was offered the presidency of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. on the retirement of his brother, who had been president and general manager of the company for fifteen years, but he declined the offer and himself retired from active business. He was a member of the Iron City Fishing Club of Pittsburgh, Pa. His religious affiliation was with the Church of the Disciples, Pittsburgh. Politically he was a Democrat. For relaxation he enjoyed fishing. He was married in New Albany, Ind., in 1866, to Ella Imogene, daughter of Andrew Neat of that place, a physician, and had four children: Hettie, who married (1) James Alexander Ballantyne and (2) Elmer David Speck; Nell, who married Harry Norton Torrey; Emory Leyden; and Stella, who married Joseph Bernard Schlotman. Emory L. Ford died in Genoa, Italy, in March, 1900.

LEONARD, Frederick Charles, astronomer, was born in Mount Vernon, Ind., Mar. 12, 1896, son of Mark Trafton and Mary Robinson (Sullivan) Leonard. His first paternal American ancestor was Solomon Leonard, who came to this country from England about 1630 and settled first at Duxbury and later at Bridgewater, Mass. From Solomon and his wife, Mary ———, the descent was through Jacob and Phebe Chandler, Joseph and Martha Orcutt, Joseph and Mary Packard, David and Mary Hall, David Augustus and Mary Peirce, and Charles Frederick and Mary Elizabeth Pierce Trafton, the grandparents of Frederick C. Leonard. His father was a banker and securities broker. After attending public schools of Chicago, Ill., the son was graduated B.S. in 1918 and M.S. in 1919 at the University of Chicago and Ph.D. in 1921 at the University of California, Berkeley. He was awarded the Henry Strong scholarship in his senior year at the University of Chicago and in the autumn quarter of 1918 was special instructor in mathematics at that university. He continued his studies as the recipient of a graduate fellowship in astronomy. He was a teaching fellow in astronomy at the University of California in 1919-20 and in 1921 was appointed to a Lick Observatory fellowship. In January, 1922, he was appointed instructor in mathematics at the University of California at Los Angeles, taking charge of work in astronomy there shortly after its founding, and in July of the same year his academic title was changed to instructor in astronomy. In 1927 he was promoted to assistant professor, and he was named associate professor in 1931 and professor of astronomy in 1944. Meanwhile, a department of astronomy was created at the University of California at Los Angeles in July, 1931, Leonard helping in its organization. He was named head of the department, an appointment he filled thereafter until 1939 and again during 1940-43, 1945-46, and 1957-59. This department became the second largest department of astronomy on the Pacific Coast and one of the largest in the United States. Leonard also was at one time a member of the faculty of the extension division of the University of California, for which he lectured. He was a faculty member in summer sessions of the University of California at Los Angeles in 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1935, 1936 and other years; the University of California, Berkeley, 1930; the University of British Columbia, 1937-1939 and 1941; and the University of New Mexico, 1947, 1950, and 1954. From 1924 to 1933 he held the additional post of head of the department and professor of astronomy at Holmby College, a private institution for women in Los Angeles. In 1943-44 he was visiting astronomer at the Lick Observatory, and in 1946 he was a research associate at the Institute of Meteoritics of the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. Leonard's interest in astronomy began in early childhood. While a student at the University of Chicago, he was a member of the Yerkes Observatory eclipse expedition to Denver, Colo., in June, 1918. His first discovery of a new double star was made at the Yerkes Observatory in 1916, and the discovery, micrometrical measurement, and study of the spectra of visual double stars became his special field of research. He reported in a bulletin of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific in 1930 that Lick Observatory astronomers had found that the famous seven stars of Ursa Major, commonly known as the Big Dipper, were drifting apart. In August and September, 1932, he took the micrometrical measurements of twenty-four recently discovered double stars and was credited at that time with the discovery of a total of fifty-five double stars. He was a member of the Meteoritical Society expedition in 1939 that recovered in Modoc County, Calif., the 1¼-ton Goose Lake siderite, largest nickel-iron meteorite to be discovered in its state and fourth largest known in the United States. He stated in 1941 that more meteorites fell in Texas than anywhere else on earth and that the fall in this country was heavier than in any other. In 1942 he began to collect and examine microscopic meteorites through the use of a magnetic needle and by this means discovered some meteorites in Arizona that weighed less than 1/300ths of an ounce. His representative collection of meteorites was placed on permanent exhibit in the museum of the astronomy department of the University of California at Los Angeles. Another expedition in which he participated was that of the University of New Mexico in 1948 that recovered the 1-ton Furnas County, Nebr., aerolite, largest known stony meteorite of the world and largest aerolite ever observed to fall. In 1949 he reported that evidence had been uncovered that Wolf Creek Crater in Western Australia was almost certainly of meteoritic origin. Leonard was author of "An Investigation of the Spectra of Visible Double Stars" (Lick Observatory Bull. No. 343, 1923), "A Catalog of Provisional Co-ordinate Numbers for the Meteoritic Falls of the World" (1946), and "A Classificational Catalog of the Meteoritic Falls of the World" (1956), as well as numerous technical articles in his field on such

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subjects as spectra of visual double stars, terminology in meteoritics and astronomy, statistical studies and co-ordinate numbers of the meteoritic falls of the world, simplified classification of meteorites, and minerals in meteorites. During 1953-56 he was editor of "Meteoritics." He was active in the organization and development of the Griffith Observatory and Planetarium, a Los Angeles municipal institution, and served as a member of the advisory committee for a number of years after its appointment in 1935. In August, 1933, he organized The Society for Research on Meteorites, which he served as president during 1933-37, editor from 1933 to 1959, and councilor during 1937-41. As editor he was responsible for Notes and for a series of articles entitled Contributions from the Society for Research on Meteorites, which were published serially in one of the astronomical journals and reprinted annually in fascicle form. This society became international in scope and membership and was allied with the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1935 and incorporated in the following year. Its general purposes were to extend the search for meteorites and to exchange information about them. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Royal Astronomical Society of England and a member of the International Astronomical Union, British Astronomical Association, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, American Astronomical Society, Astronomical Society of the Pacific, American Meteorological Society, American Association of University Professors, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. Leonard's other interests included spelling and calendar reform, and in connection with the latter interest he was a member of the World Calendar Association. He was married in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, July 4, 1942, to Rhoda, daughter of John Walton of that city, a salesman, and had two sons, Roderick Walton and Frederick David. Frederick C. Leonard died in Los Angeles, Calif., June 23, 1960.

PARKER, J[oseph] Brooks Bloodgood, insurance executive and sportsman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25, 1889, son of Alvin Afflick and Annie Catherine (Bloodgood) Parker. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Robert Parker, who was in Barnstable, Mass., as early as 1657. From him and his wife, Patience Cobb, the descent was through Benjamin and Rebecca Lombard, Jacob and Rebecca Tobey, Jabez and Sarah Hollett, Ebenezer and Mercy Holley, and Alvin Hallett and Jane Dalzell Mercer, the grandparents of J. Brooks B. Parker. His father was Philadelphia agent of the American Tobacco Co. The son obtained his preliminary education at the Haverford (Pa.) School and at St. Luke's School, Wayne, Pa., and was graduated B.S. in 1911 at the University of Pennsylvania. He then became associated with Chubb & Son, a New York city insurance brokerage firm, and continued with that organization until entering government service in 1914. During 1914-16 he was assistant director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the U.S. Treasury Department, and in the same period served as assistant secretary-general of the Pan-American Financial Conference held in Washington in 1915 and assistant secretary of the U.S. delegation to the International High Commission on the Uniformity of Air Laws Conference held in Buenos Aires in 1916. Also in 1916, acting for the U.S. Department of State, he was assistant secretary of the American-Mexican Joint Commission on Arbitration. Following United States entry into the First World War, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the U.S. Army and assigned as a pilot to the U.S. Air Service, Signal Corps, stationed in Washington, D.C. Following the war he returned to the insurance business, becoming one of the nation's first underwriters of aviation risks. In 1924 he formed Parker & Co., an aviation and general insurance firm, with offices in Philadelphia and New York city, of which he was senior partner until the close of his life. He also organized, in 1950, Parker & Co., Inc., of Virginia, with offices at the Washington (D.C.) airport, of which he was president until his death. In his associations with these two companies, he was broker for many of America's largest aeronautical interests. Additionally, he assisted in the financing of many air lines. He helped to form National Air Transport in 1925 and assisted in effecting a merger of the Transcontinental Air Transport and Western Air Express in 1930 that resulted in the formation of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. He also participated in the negotiations by which the Eastern Air Lines division of the North American Aviation Corp. acquired 388,888 shares of common stock from the parent company, culminating in the separation of the two companies and the incorporation, under Delaware laws, in 1938 of Eastern Air Lines. At various times he was a director of Fokker Aircraft, Federal Aircraft, National Aviation, Central Airport, Inc., and the Jacobs Aircraft Engines Co. Parker served as a technical adviser to the U.S. delegation to the 4th Diplomatic Conference on Air Law in 1938 and as a delegate to the Paris Conference on Air Laws in 1946. Active in civic affairs, he was a trustee and vice-president of the Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, and a member of the board of governors and vice-president of the Seamen's Church Institute, also of Philadelphia. A leader in organizational matters connected with the growing aviation industry, he was a member of the aviation committee of the National Fire Protection Association, a member of the boards of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, an official of the Aviation Committee of Philadelphia, and a founder of the Aero Club at the University of Pennsylvania. Further, he participated actively in the councils of various historical and patriotic societies, serving as a member of the council of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a member of the board and vice-president of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States. He was a member of the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, Merion (Pa.) Cricket Club, Radnor (Pa.) Hunt Club, and the University, Downtown, and Uptown clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation was with Old St. David's (Episcopal) Church, Radnor, Pa. Politically he was a Republican. He was interested in a diversity of sports. While an undergraduate at the University of Pennsylvania he won recognition in fencing and captained the team in his senior year. Later he was a member of the U.S. Olympic fencing teams that went to Antwerp in 1920 and to Paris in 1924, participating in the events in all three weapons, foil, épée, and sabre. In 1947 he was a member of a group which attempted to bring the 1952 Olympic Games to Philadelphia. Although the mission failed, he was made one of the three U.S. members of the International Olympic Committee in 1950. Another of his special interests was equitation, and he was a leader in Olympic equestrian sports. When the U.S. Army gave up its Olympic horse show team, he organized a civilian group to form and take over the training of a team to represent the United States in future Olympic horse jumping events. Locally, he was president of the Chester County Horse Show Association from 1944-47, and, after serving as co-chairman of the combined Bryn Mawr-Chester County Horse Show in 1948 and 1949, he continued as a director

until his death. Parker was unmarried. His death occurred in Bryn Mawr, Pa., Nov. 30, 1951.

CREASY, Raymond Claude, otolaryngologist and ophthalmologist, was born at Rock Glen, Pa., Dec. 19, 1885, son of Lloyd Samuel and Mary Catherine (Turnbach) Creasy, grandson of Nathan B. and Catherine (Wolfe) Creasy, and great-grandson of Samuel and Margaret (Brown) Creasy. His father was a physician. Raymond C. Creasy attended Bloomsburg (Pa.) State Teachers College and was graduated M.D. in 1910 at Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine). His internship was served at Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1910-11 and he was resident at the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases in 1911-12. In the last-named year he established a general practice in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., remaining there until 1925, when he went to New York city to pursue the study of ophthalmology and otolaryngology at New York Post-Graduate Medical School. In 1926-27 he was senior resident at the

Willard Parker Hospital, New York city. Thereafter until the close of his life he practiced his specialty in New York city. He was associated with University Hospital, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, as clinical assistant in rhinology and laryngology from 1926 to 1930, as assistant attending laryngologist from 1930 to 1939, as associate attending otolaryngologist from 1939 to 1946, as full attending otolaryngologist from 1946 to 1949, and as a member of the courtesy staff in otolaryngology from the last-named year until the time of his death. He also was associated with Post-Graduate Medical School, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, as assistant professor of clinical otolaryngology from 1936 to 1939, as associate professor of that subject from 1939 to 1949, as chief of the outpatient department in laryngology from 1940 to 1949, and as a member of the courtesy staff in otolaryngology from 1949 until the time of his death. In addition, he was a member of the medical staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital from 1934 to 1938; assistant attending otologist at New York Post-Graduate Hospital from 1935 to 1939; full attending otologist at Midtown Hospital from 1933 to 1942 and attending surgeon in the department of otorhinolaryngology there from 1933 to the close of his life; full attending otologist at Broad Street (later Beekman Downtown) Hospital, where he also was director of the department of otorhinolaryngology from 1934 to 1945 and treasurer of the hospital in 1939; assistant attending otolaryngologist from 1936 to 1939, associate attending otolaryngologist from 1939 to 1946, and full attending otolaryngologist from 1946 to 1949, at Reconstruction Hospital (closed in 1949); associate attending otolaryngologist and chief of the outpatient department (laryngology) at New York Post-Graduate Hospital from 1940 to 1951; full attending otologist from 1933 to 1945. He joined the eye, ear, nose and throat staff at Wickersham Hospital as surgeon in 1947, and the courtesy staff in otolaryngology at Manhattan General Hospital in 1946, maintaining those associations until the time of his death. During the First World War Creasy was a member of the induction board in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. From 1936 to 1942 he was a flight surgeon in the U.S. Naval Reserve and thereafter he held the rank of lieutenant commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve. His published papers included "Laryngeal Stenosis" (Arch. of Pediatrics, June 1927), "Interesting Phases of Sinusitis" (Public Health Nursing, Oct. 1937), "The Role that Surgery of the Paranasal Sinuses Plays in the Asthmatic Child" (The Laryngoscope, June 1938), and "Sinus Infection and the Relationship It Bears to Asthma in the Asthmatic Child" (read before the New York Industrial Nurses' Club, Nov. 1939). A fellow of the American Association of Otolaryngology, and a diplomate of the American Board of Otolaryngology, he was a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and the New York County Medical Society, and also belonged to the Bayside (N.Y.) Yacht Club. He was an active honorary police surgeon in New York city at the time of his death. In religion he was a Methodist. Photography was his principal hobby, and golf and boating were his favorite recreations. Creasy was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1913, to Leanore Augusta, daughter of David Gershon Waldon of that place, a justice of the peace, and had two daughters: Helen Louise, who married John Sherman Thompson, Jr., and Marion Elizabeth, who married Robert Henry Herder. Creasy died in New York city, Jan. 23, 1955.

PIERCE, Thomas Murray, lawyer, was born in Union City, Tenn., July 18, 1877, son of Rice Alexander and Mary (Hunter) Pierce. His father was a lawyer and U.S. congressman. After receiving his preliminary education at Georgetown Preparatory School, Garrett Park, Md., Thomas M. Pierce was graduated A.B. in 1898 at Georgetown University and LL.B. in 1899 at Cumberland University. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in the latter year and established a general law practice in his native city. In 1905 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he practiced law until the close of his life, specializing in corporation, banking, and utility law. After spending his first two years in that city as general counsel to the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co., he became associated in 1907 with the law firm of Boyle & Priest. From 1918 to 1924 he was a member of the law firm of Jourdan, Raisseur & Pierce, after which he established a practice under his own name. He partially retired in 1939, acting largely as a consultant thereafter until 1954. Among the companies he represented during his long career were the Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; the Terminal Railroad Association, of which he was vice-president for many years; the St. Louis Clearing House Association; the St. Louis & Suburban Railroads & Street Railways Co.; the Walsh Fire Clay Products Co.;

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Thomas M. Price

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Alpheus F. Jennings

and the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. during its reorganization. In addition he was president of the Okmulgee Northern Railway Co. for twenty years and vice-president of the St. Louis Bridge Co. and the Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis for thirty years. Pierce also served on the boards of many railroads and corporations. He held membership in the American, Missouri State, St. Louis, and Tennessee Bar associations, and also belonged to the Noonday, Racquet, Bridlespur Hunt, and St. Louis Country clubs of St. Louis, the Manhattan Club of New York city, and the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Hunt clubs of Washington, D.C. In religion he was a Roman Catholic and in politics a Democrat. He found recreation in horseback riding. He was married at Lebanon, Tenn., June 3, 1899, to Mary Ewing, daughter of Edward Ewing Beard of that place, a banker and educator, and had four children: Thomas Murray, Julius Edward, Dickson Walsh, and Roberta Walsh, who married Milton Clarence Mendle. Pierce died in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 31, 1954.

JENNINGS, Alpheus Felch, physician, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 22, 1884, son of Charles Godwin and Helen Louise (Felch) Jennings and grandson of Thomas Augustus and Mary Matilda (Godwin) Jennings. His father (q.v.) was a physician. His mother was a daughter of Alpheus Felch (q.v.), one-time governor of Michigan and U.S. senator. Alpheus F. Jennings received his preparatory education at the University School, Detroit, and was graduated B.A. at the University of Michigan in 1907. He studied for a year at the medical school of the same university and then transferred to Harvard University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1910. After a two-year internship at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, he returned to Detroit and entered practice with his father. When this country entered the First World War he joined the U.S. Army Medical Corps. He served successively as medical officer at Selfridge Field, Mich., and as assistant chief of medical service at Camp Custer, Mich., and in September, 1918, he went to France, where he was attached at first to Evacuation Hospital No. 21, then to the base hospital at Camp Valdehon, and finally to the 82d Division. He was honorably discharged in 1919 with rank of major. Thereafter until the close of his life he practiced his profession in Detroit, specializing in internal medicine and cardiology. He was a member of the staff of the Charles Godwin Jennings Hospital and following his father's death in 1936 became chairman of its medical board, a position he filled until his own death. At the close of his life he was also a consultant on the staffs of the Detroit Receiving Hospital, the U.S. Marine Hospital, and the Detroit Tuberculosis Sanitarium, having served these institutions from 1925, 1928, and 1930 respectively. Further, he devoted time to teaching and from 1928 to 1945 was assistant professor of clinical medicine at Wayne University and from 1930 to 1941 extramural lecturer on postgraduate medicine at the University of Michigan Medical School. Jennings was the author of the chapter, "Length of Life of Cardiac Cases," included in International Clinics, Volume IV (1938), and of the section on typhoid fever in Tree's "Practice of Medicine" (1940), and he was a frequent contributor of articles to medical and scientific journals. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, a fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Clinical and Climatological Association, American Therapeutic Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, Gamma Delta Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the University, Yondotega, and Grosse Pointe clubs of Detroit. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was an independent. He was an expert fisherman and yachtsman. Jennings was married at Grosse Ile, Mich., Apr. 19, 1913, to Catherine Longworth, daughter of Frederick Pope Anderson of Grosse Ile and Cincinnati, Ohio, a physician, and had three sons: Charles Godwin, Frederick Anderson, and Richard Hall. Alpheus F. Jennings died in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 16, 1945.

REITZE, Chester Nelson, business executive, was born in Seattle, Wash., Mar. 16, 1883, son of Charles Frederick and Mary Georgia (Scott) Reitze. His father was a cabinetmaker and builder. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Seattle, Chester N. Reitze was graduated C.E. at Cornell University in 1905. He began his career in that year as an inspector in the office of the Seattle city engineer. From 1907 to 1917 he was a partner in Reitze, Storey & Duffy, Inc., Seattle, an engineering firm engaged in surveying roads and streets in that city and in other parts of Washington. From 1917 to 1920 he served as district engineer for the Portland Cement Association in Seattle, and during

the following five years he was assistant general manager in charge of the association's offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Portland, Oreg., and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. In 1925 Reitze became vice-president, general manager, and a director of Superior Portland Cement, Inc., Seattle. He was elected president of the company, which manufactured cement, in 1947, and continued in that office until his retirement in 1955, thereafter serving as a consultant to the enterprise until his death. He was also a director of the Northern Life Insurance Co. and the Baker River Power & Light Co. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Seattle Salvation Army, having served in that capacity for more than twenty-five years. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Rotary, Rainier, Seattle Golf, Washington Athletic and Cornell clubs of Seattle. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf was his chief recreation. Reitze was married in Snohomish, Wash., Jan. 20, 1909, to Florence, daughter of Johnson Butler Brown of that city, a merchant, and had three chil-

dren: John Watson; Mary Georgia, who married Henry Spencer Stokes; and Ann, who married Donald B. Ashworth. Chester N. Reitze's death occurred in Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25, 1956.

SHERMAN, Henry Clapp, chemist, was born in Ash Grove, Va., Oct. 16, 1875, son of Franklin and Caroline Clapp (Alvord) Sherman. His first paternal American ancestor was Philip Sherman, who came to this country from England in 1633 and settled first in Roxbury, Mass., and later in Rhode Island. From Philip and his wife, Sarah Odding, the descent was through Peleg and Elizabeth Lewton, Thomas and Lydia Wilcox, Benjamin and Sarah Cook, James and Ruth Brewster, and James and Fidelia Fairchild, the grandparents of Henry C. Sherman. His father was a farmer. The son received his preparatory education in country schools and at home, and he was graduated B.S. in 1893 at Maryland Agricultural College (later the University of Maryland) and M.S. in 1896 and Ph.D. in 1897 at Columbia University. During 1893-95 he was an assistant in chemistry at Maryland

Agricultural College. In the latter year he went to Columbia University as a fellow in analytical chemistry, continuing as assistant during 1897-98, lecturer during 1899-1901, instructor from 1901 to 1905, adjunct professor of analytical chemistry during 1905-07, and professor of organic analysis during 1907-11. He was professor of food chemistry from 1911 to 1924 and was Mitchill professor of chemistry thereafter until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1946. He was also the executive officer of the chemistry department from 1919 to 1939. In addition to his teaching activities Sherman was associated with various national chemical and governmental research programs. He was assistant in nutrition investigations for the U.S. Department of Agriculture during 1898-1900. He was a research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington from 1912 to 1929 and again after 1933. A member of the National Research Council's committee on food and nutrition from 1920 to 1928 and chairman of its subcommittee on human nutrition during 1924-28, Sherman was appointed chairman of the committee on dietary allowances in 1947. The last-named committee was a unit of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. He also served as chairman of the committee on nutritional problems of the American Public Health Association from 1919 to 1933. Sherman's special field of research was the chemistry of food and nutrition. In collaboration with other chemists he conducted research on mineral elements and vitamins as factors in food values and nutrition. This work included the development of quantitative methods that played a large part in the work of many laboratories investigating the concentration, purification, or isolation of different vitamins. These quantitative methods were used the world over in quantitative studies of the distribution of vitamins in nature, in the determination of the vitamin values of food, in the control of the technology of the food industries so that the vitamin value might be conserved in the preservation and processing of foods, and in the coordinated investigations of the influence of various conditions of production, preservation, and preparation of foods undertaken by many state universities and agricultural experiment stations under the general direction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. His research was largely in the field of enzyme chemistry during 1910-34, and the development of greater precision in measuring the activity of amylases was among his contributions in that field. He also produced experimental evidence of the protein nature of the digestive enzymes during this period. He was concerned with the study of the mineral elements in foods and their functions in nutrition, and he investigated the chemical nature of the digestive enzymes. In some of his early experiments in the period from 1907 to 1920 Sherman established the average human requirements for calcium, phosphorus, iron, and protein, and suggested dietary standards for these nutrients. In association with Alvin M. Pappenheimer he discovered a method for the production and control of experimental rickets that became the basis for much of the investigation of vitamin D, and with E. N. Todhunter he developed a new method of measuring vitamin-A values that made possible the study of the development of vitamin content in growing and ripening food crops and its conservation in the preparation of foods. In 1943 he attracted nation-wide attention by stating that spinach did not have the health-building properties that had been claimed for it because the large amount of oxalic acid in the vegetable rendered the calcium content unavailable and because the oxalic acid was not itself a desirable substance for human consumption. Sherman also suggested that the life cycle of the human could be substantially increased if better nutritional methods were utilized. He was the author of "Methods of Organic Analysis" (1905), "Chemistry of Food and Nutrition" (1911), "Food Products" (1914), "The Vitamins" (with S. L. Smith, 1922), "An Introduction to Foods and Nutrition" (with C. S. Lanford, 1943), "The Science of Nutrition" (1943), "Foods: Their Value and Management" (1946), and "Calcium and Phosphorus in Food and Nutrition" (1947), in addition to more than 300 papers dealing with research projects. Sherman was a member of the first American Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917, and he served as chief of the Bureau of Human Nutrition of the U.S. Department of Agriculture during the Second World War. He was awarded the medal of the American Institute of Chemists in 1933 and the William H. Nichols Medal of the American Chemical Society in 1934. In 1940 he received the $1000 Borden Prize for his outstanding research in nutrition, especially that which had reference to milk. He was also a recipient of the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1946 and of the Charles Frederick

Chandler Medal of Columbia University in 1948. Honorary D.Sc. degrees were conferred on him by the Maryland Agricultural College in 1913 and by Columbia University in 1929. Sherman was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the International Union of Chemistry, National Academy of Sciences, American Chemical Society, American Society of Biological Chemists (pres. 1926), Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Physiological Society, American Public Health Association, American Institute of Nutrition (pres. 1931-33; 1939-40), the Harvey Society of New York city, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was an independent. In his youth he enjoyed playing football, and his special interest was the study of religion in relation to the findings of the sciences. He was married, Sept. 9, 1903, to Cora Aldrich, daughter of William Henry Bowen of Providence, R.I., a physician, and had four children: Phoebe; Henry Alvord; William Bowen; and Caroline Clapp, who married Oscar Erasmus Lanford. He died in Rensselaer, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1955.

MURPHY, Moyes Joseph, manufacturer, was born in San Francisco, Aug. 14, 1894, son of Thomas and Mary (Maguire) Murphy. His father was an engineer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in San Francisco and the Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Calif., Moyes J. Murphy attended a polytechnical institute in San Francisco. His first employment was as a mechanic for a Ford automobile agency in San Francisco, after which he became an engineer with the Western Gear Co., San Francisco, manufacturers of machine products. In 1917, at the time of this country's entrance into the First World War, he was qualified by his draft board as a technical expert and given a 3K rating. Continuing his work with the Western Gear Co., he was engaged in the design and manufacture of special machine tools and other equipment for use in constructing vessels for the U.S. Navy. Later in the war, he joined the U.S. Army Air Service as a private and was stationed in this country until he received his honorable discharge in 1919. For a time after the war he was self-employed, and during this period he designed and built what was then the world's largest motor truck, a machine of some 35-tons capacity. Besides its huge capacity, the truck was the first automotive vehicle in this country to be equipped with hydraulic brakes, a hydraulic steering gear, and front wheel drive. Murphy built a fleet of these trucks that were for many years in use in the port area of San Francisco. In 1923 he became an engineer with the C. L. Best Tractor Co., San Leandro, Calif. The company commissioned him to construct a special Diesel tractor engine, which was the first to be built in this country. The engine, however, was not practical because no satisfactory means for starting a small Diesel engine had been found. Murphy through his work with that engine had gained a reputation as an engine designer, and the company assigned him to designing gasoline engines. The results of his achievements in this area were engines with enormously increased power, lowered fuel consumption, and greater durability. When the Best company was merged with the Holt Manufacturing Co. in 1924 to form the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Murphy was placed in charge of all new designing. While on a leave of absence, he built a compression ignition oil engine for the Waukesha Motor Co. in 1926. Later in that year he was recalled to the Caterpillar company to serve as general chief engineer. He left that firm in 1928 to form the Murphy Diesel Co., Ltd., Milwaukee, Wis., for the purpose of concentrating on the development of a high-speed Diesel engine. The first such engine, fitted with a starting system that overcame the early problems, was produced in 1928 for installation in a tractor, but intensive trials disclosed that the engine had serious defects. Further experiments were delayed because the financial depression beginning in 1929 left Murphy without funds to continue his work on an extended scale. In 1931 he succeeded in obtaining additional capital, and the Murphy Diesel Co., Ltd., was incorporated under the laws of Nevada. Murphy served as president of that company until 1942, at which time he sold his interest in the enterprise. At the time of this country's entrance into the Second World War, he was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. His first assignment was as officer-in-charge of the General Motors Corp. locomotive works in La Grange, Ill. He then became officer-in-charge of special weapons, attached to the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S. Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and in that capacity he was responsible for many improvements in naval ordnance equipment. He retired from

active service in 1946 but continued as a consulting engineer to the Bureau of Ordnance until 1950. In the latter year he helped organize the Engineering & Development Division of the Given Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., manufacturers of machinery, and he served as director of the division until the close of his life. At the time of his death the Diesel engine which he had designed was still in use. Diesel engines of his design were used by the Brazilian government shortly before the Second World War on pumping equipment used to drain some 6000 square miles of swampland. Aside from his developments in the Diesel field, he was well known for the design of special machinery, gears, control devices, and naval missiles. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Naval Engineers, and the Reserve Officers Association. Politically he was a Republican. Model railroading was his hobby. Murphy was married twice: (1) in San Francisco, in 1919, to Ruth Hefferman, and had a daughter, Barbara Rose, who married Robert Klein; he was

divorced from his first wife in 1935; (2) in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 15, 1936, to Ceil, daughter of Valentine Pollack of Stevens Point, Wis. Moyes J. Murphy died in Monrovia, Calif., May 5, 1955.

LEET, Russell Joseph, business executive, was born in Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1897, son of James Baldwin and Ada Elizabeth (Adams) Leet, grandson of Charles Henry and Mildred (Head) Leet, and great-grandson of Jeptha and Alphania (Sherley) Leet. His great-grandfather was of English descent and was known to have migrated by wagon train to Kentucky from Culpeper County, Va. His father was a broom manufacturer. Russell J. Leet received his early education at parochial schools and attended Creager's Business School in Louisville. From 1912 to 1919 he was employed by the Kentucky & Illinois Railroad in Louisville, beginning as mail clerk and eventually becoming acting secretary. In the latter year he joined the Union Cedar Co., Toledo, Ohio, for which he was Louisville branch manager until he resigned in 1922. He then organized the Cedar Supply &

Lumber Co., Louisville, of which he was president until the close of his life. Additionally, in 1930 he organized the Nashville (Tenn.) Cedar Co., of which he was president until it was sold in 1943. He was a member of the Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Manufacturers Association (pres. 1956), the BPOE, and the Knights of Columbus. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was a Democrat. His interests included farming, riding and racing horses, and travel. Leet was married in Louisville, Feb. 19, 1937, to Amanda Mae, daughter of Joshua Fulton Bell of Edmonton, Ky., a landowner. He died without issue in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 18, 1956.

MAYO, John Caldwell Calhoun, capitalist, was born in Paintsville, Ky., Sept. 16, 1864, son of Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth (Leslie) Mayo and grandson of George Washington and Sarah Buchanon (Auxier) Mayo. His father was a farmer. John C. C. Mayo received his preliminary education at public schools in Johnson County, Ky., and was graduated B.A. in 1886 at Kentucky Wesleyan College, Millersburg, Ky. He taught school for a time in Johnson County prior to entering college and after graduating again taught school in that county. He taught mathematics at Kentucky Wesleyan College while attending that institution. Mayo's knowledge of geology led him to the realization that the Big Sandy Valley region of Kentucky was rich in minerals, particularly coal. Ownership of land in that region was uncertain because of confusion of titles, grants, and deeds originally issued by Virginia and taken over by Kentucky. Many of the grants had been issued for service during the Revolutionary War, but the grantees had not taken advantage of the offers extended to them. As a result squatters had moved onto the land for simple agricultural and timbering pursuits. Aware that these people were not equipped to develop the mineral deposits and aware also of the potential productive wealth of the land, Mayo began to acquire all of the mineral rights on the land that he could, by using small amounts set aside from his teaching salary. In 1892 he became associated with others as the firm of Turner, Castle & Mayo, Paintsville, in order to purchase mineral options on a more active scale, the working capital of the firm being $450. Within a year the firm was dissolved, but Mayo continued to purchase options on large tracts of land. Knowing that the titles of the natives who had settled on the land would be upheld if contested, he gave the settlers a share of the profits if an option was utilized. Within a few years he had acquired mineral rights to thousands of acres of land in eastern Kentucky. Meanwhile, in 1893 he sold a large tract of coal land to Merritt Bros., Duluth, Minn. Paid $100,000 and given a note for a similar amount, he did not discount the note and because of the financial panic of that year the note became forfeit; Mayo was then left with heavy indebtedness, as the money received had been used to pay off options and increase his option holdings. Confident, however, of his undertakings, and with the cooperation of the settlers, in 1897 Mayo made his first large transaction, which resulted in the founding of the Northern Coal & Coke Co., a Kentucky firm, in association with others. Formation of this firm led to large-scale coal operations in Letcher, Floyd, and Pike counties. In 1902 the firm, of which Mayo was president, was sold to the Consolidation Coal Co., another Kentucky firm, of which Mayo was thereafter one of the chief stockholders. He also was one of the principal stockholders in the Elkhorn Fuel Co., which was organized in 1913 to take over the holdings of several other companies, one of which had founded the coal town of Jenkins, Ky. Another of his interests was the Bank of Paintsville, in which he was a chief stockholder and also a director. In 1906 the Kentucky legislature passed a law recognizing the titles of the settlers on the coal lands, and in a series of test cases the law was upheld by the court of appeals and subsequently by the Supreme Court of the United States. By the time the latter court rendered its decision in 1908, Mayo had become one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky and was able to continue with business pursuits. Active in civic and philanthropic affairs, he advanced improvements of city services in Paintsville and in 1905 furnished the money to build a dormitory at the Sandy Valley Seminary, Paintsville. This institution, in which he thereafter was actively interested, in 1918 became the Jno. C. C. Mayo College, under the jurisdiction of the Methodist church, and in 1936 became the Mayo State Vocational School. Mayo's religious affiliation was with the Southern Methodist church, and he donated the Methodist church building in Paintsville. Politically a Democrat, he was a delegate to the party's national convention in Baltimore in 1912. His special interest was in assisting young people in eastern Kentucky to obtain an education. He was married in Paints-

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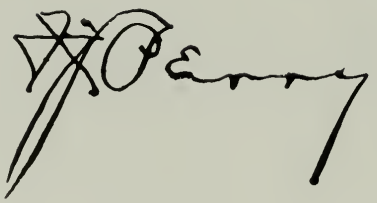

ville, Feb. 21, 1897, to Alice, daughter of Greenville Meek of that place, a businessman, and had two children: John Caldwell Calhoun and Mary Margaret, who married John Frank Johnson. John C. C. Mayo died in New York city, May 11, 1914.

PERRY, Fred Jerome, manufacturer, was born in Walpole, N.H., Apr. 8, 1872, son of Horace Augustus and Sarah Josephine (Bridgman) Perry. His father, a merchant, was high sheriff of Cheshire County, N.H., for more than forty years. Fred J. Perry received his preliminary education at public schools in Walpole and later attended a business college in Springfield, Mass. Meanwhile, he operated a grocery store in South Boston, Mass., for four years and in 1889 became a salesman for the Abbott Grocery Co., Keene, N.H. In 1902 he began work for the Coy Paper Company, Claremont, N.H. This company, which was founded by Simon T. Coy in 1879, manufactured fine tissue Manila paper in sheets and rolls. Perry became president of the company in 1903 following Coy's death, at which time the company was incorporated. He continued to occupy that office until the close of his life. With his son, Fred J. Perry, Jr., he purchased sole interest in the firm in 1948. Under his guidance the Coy Paper Company rapidly expanded its operations. In 1919 it took over the Jarvis Paper Mills, West Claremont, in order to diversify its manufacturing operations, previously devoted to pattern tissues. Production was increased, and many new lines of tissues were added to the company's products, including twisting, interleaving, industrial, and pleating tissues. In addition to his manufacturing interest, Perry was for many years a director of the Peoples National Bank of Claremont and at his death was vice-president of the bank. He was a member of the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner) and the Claremont Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Universalist church. In politics he was a Republican. Golf was his chief recreation. He was married in Bellows Falls, Vt., Oct. 10, 1900, to Anna Belle, daughter of Charles Harvey Williams of that place, a lawyer, and granddaughter of Simon T. Coy (mentioned above), and had three children: Della, who married John Elliott Nicholson, Jr.; Fred Jerome; and Sarah Bridgman, who married Lendell Albert Layman. Perry died in Claremont, N.H., July 5, 1955.

CUTLER, George Chalmers, banker and lawyer, was born in Brookline, Mass., May 8, 1891, son of George Chalmers and Mary Franklin (Wilson) Cutler. His first paternal American ancestor was John Cutler, who came to this country from England in 1638 and settled in Hingham, Mass. From John and his wife, Mary, the descent was through Samuel and ——— ———, Ebenezer and Mary Marsh, Ebenezer and Mary Stockwell, Jonathan and Elizabeth Holman, Tarrant and Lydia Whitney, John and Elizabeth Jacobs, and John Lysander and Elmira V. Chamberlain, the grandparents of George C. Cutler. His father was a lumberman and merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools and at Volkman's School in Boston, the son was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1913 and LL.B. at that institution in 1916. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in the latter year, he began a general practice of law with the firm of Gaston, Snow & Snowenstall. He became a partner in the firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley, Boston, in 1923. He withdrew from that firm in 1925 and became a partner in the investment banking firm of Edward B. Smith & Co., New York city. After withdrawing from that firm in 1929, Cutler gave a course of twenty lectures on the law of corporate securities at Harvard University Law School. In the following year he became a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York city, continuing in that capacity until 1935, when he was named president and chairman of the board of the Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., positions he maintained until 1945. He then became treasurer of Incorporated Investors, Boston, serving in that office until the close of his life. At various times he was a director of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., Savings Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore Transit Co., A. S. Abell Co., Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Consolidated Foods Corp., Maryland Biscuit Co., J. S. Young Co., Cumberland Coal Co., the Belt Line Railway Co., and the Calvert Building & Construction Co. For about seven years he was a member of the board of the Baltimore Sun. Active in civic affairs, he served as a trustee, treasurer, and, for about ten years, president of the board of St. Timothy's School, Catonville, Md., as trustee and treasurer of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, from 1935 to 1945, and as a trustee of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, during the same period. In Boston he served as a trustee of the

Children's Hospital and of Lying-In Hospital. During the First World War he enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve as quartermaster, third class, and in July, 1917, was assigned to the patrol boat "Ellen" on duty off Boston Harbor. He was commissioned ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve, in September, 1917, and was sent to Annapolis for instruction. Commissioned ensign, U.S. Navy, in February, 1918, he was assigned to the USS "Colhoun," a torpedo boat destroyer on transatlantic convoy duty. In December, 1918, he resigned in the rank of lieutenant (jg). Cutler was a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, the Green Spring Valley Club of Garrison, Md., the Harvard, Knickerbocker, and Brook clubs of New York city, and the Somerset, Tavern, and Wharf Rats clubs of Boston. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Sailing, fishing, traveling, and playing golf were his chief recreations. He was married in Cambridge, Mass., July 5, 1916, to Susan Margaret, daughter of Henry Stackpole of Boston, a broker, and had four children:

George Chalmers; Diana Victoria, who married John Jay Rowe, Jr.; Mary Wilson, who married Elin O'Shaughnessy; and Susan Margaret, who married Alan Thompson Wenzell. George C. Cutler died in Dedham, Mass., Apr. 21, 1956.

ATWOOD, Harrison, advertising executive, was born in Auburn, Maine, Sept. 30, 1886, son of Tascus and Helen (Jameson) Atwood, grandson of Harrison and Sally (Vosmus) Atwood, and great-grandson of Solomon and Abigail (Tufts) Atwood. His father was a lawyer. Harrison Atwood received his preliminary education at public schools in Auburn and was graduated B.A. in 1909 at Bowdoin College. He began his career in 1909 in the advertising department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York city. In 1911 he became an associate in the advertising department of the Standard Oil Co., New York city, and in the following year, with Harrison King McCann, he participated in the founding of the H. K. McCann Co., a New York city advertising agency. Atwood was

vice-president of the agency, which in 1931 became McCann-Erickson, Inc., from 1912 to 1948. He then became chairman of the executive committee, a position he held until his retirement in 1956. He established an office of the firm in San Francisco, Calif., in 1913, and he also established other branches in the United States and supervised and directed branches in Paris, France, London, England, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Buenos Aires, Argentina. A member of the board of directors of the National Outdoor Advertising Bureau after 1928, Atwood also served as a member of the officers and operating committee and as chairman of that committee from 1933 to 1947 and as chairman of the executive committee from 1947 to 1952. From 1942 until the close of his life he served as a member of the board of overseers and of the finance and advisory committees of Bowdoin College. Atwood was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Theta Delta Chi, the Union League and University clubs of New York city, the Scarsdale (N.Y.) Golf Club, and the American Yacht Club of Rye, N.Y., and was a life member of the Town Club of Scarsdale, N.Y. In religion a Presbyterian, he was a communicant of Hitchcock Memorial Church, Scarsdale. Politically he was a Republican. While a senior at Bowdoin College he was captain of the track team, and in later life golf and billiards were his favorite recreations. He was married in Auburn, Maine, June 16, 1915, to Lena Isabel, daughter of William A. Paul of that city, a businessman, and had three daughters: Catherine Paul, who married Dudley A. George; Patricia, who married Francis Longhi; and Harriet, who married Harold D. Frazee, Jr. Harrison Atwood died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1956.

BROADWATER, Charles Arthur, business executive and banker, was born in Saint Charles, Mo., Sept. 25, 1840, son of Charles Henry and Anne (Smith) Broadwater. His first paternal American ancestor was Charles Broadwater, who came to this country from England prior to 1748 and settled in Fairfax County, Va. From Charles, the descent was through Charles and Ann Amelia (Markham) Peairson, Charles Lewis and ——— ———, and Charles Guy and —— Gunnell, the grandparents of Charles A. Broadwater. His father was a planter and manufacturer. After attending public schools in St. Louis, Mo., the son began his career in 1856 as a clerk in a clothing store of that city, where he received a thorough business training. In 1860 he joined the gold rush to Colorado. When gold was discovered in Bannack, Beaverhead Co., Mont., in 1862, he became a resident there and engaged in a variety of occupations, including trade with the Indians. From Bannack he went to the Cottonwood mining camp (later Deer Lodge, Mont.), and with a partner, John Y. Pemberton, laid out a townsite and built cabins. In 1863 he entered the employ of King & Gillette, Virginia City, Mont., starting as a freighter and handling pack teams. He next became associated with Nick Wall, who represented John J. Roe & Co., St. Louis, founders of the Diamond R Freighting Co. During 1866-69 he served as wagon master and general superintendent of the latter company, transporting goods over the plains by wagon train and bull team. Continuing with the firm until it was purchased by E. G. McClay & Co., he later became a partner in the McClay concern and was engaged in supplying U.S. military posts with provisions and equipment under contract. Completion of the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway lines into Montana about 1879 ended the need for the freighting enterprises, and Broadwater then turned his attention to contracting. He secured a number of federal contracts, one of the first of which was for furnishing material for the construction of Ft. Assiniboine. Subsequently, he obtained contracts for the erection of the buildings at Ft. Maginnis and Ft. Benton, which were followed by contracts for the erection of other army posts. Also, he was sutler in association with Robert L. McCulloch at Ft. Assiniboine and with C. J. MacNamara at Ft. Maginnis. After settling in Helena, Mont., he founded in 1882 the Montana National Bank, of which he was president from its inception until the close of his life. He also served as president of banks in Great Falls, Livingston, and Neihart, Mont. In addition to his banking interests, he became active at this period of his life in railroading, mining, and other enterprises connected with the development of Montana. He was instrumental in the building of the Montana Central Railroad, which ran from Butte to Great Falls via Helena, and served as its president until his death. Later he directed the construction of the railroad's Neihart and Rimini-Marysville branches and other extensions designed to connect the copper mines of Butte and the lead-silver mines of the Helena district with water power at Great Falls, where processing could be undertaken, and with steamboat trans-

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Charles A. Broadwater

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portation at Ft. Benton. He was also one of the promoters and vice-president of the Great Northern Railway Co., acting as local representative and manager for James J. Hill (q.v.), and it was due to his persuasion that Hill extended the Great Northern into Helena and Butte. He was a partner with Hill in the San Coulee Coal Co., the bulk of whose product was consumed by the Great Northern and Montana Central railroads. Further, he owned extensive mining interests, several million dollars in silver ore, alone, being removed from the Broadwater mine at Neihart. He built the hotel bearing his name and the Broadwater Natatorium in Helena, the latter being at one time the largest indoor swimming pool in the Northwest and one of the largest in the world. He was a part owner of the Great Falls Water Power & Town Site Co. Finally, he was the owner of four large cattle ranches. Commemorating his contributions to the pioneer commercial and industrial development of his state, Broadwater Bay on the Missouri River at Great Falls and Broadwater County, Mont., were named in his honor. Broadwater was a member of the Masonic order, the Manhattan Club of New York city, and the Montana, Silver Bow, and Rainbow clubs of Helena. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Democrat. Hunting and fishing were his chief recreations. Broadwater was married in Helena, Jan. 15, 1873, to Julia Katherine, daughter of William Chumasero of that place, a justice of the Montana State Supreme Court, and had two children: Charles Chumasero (below), and Antoinette Wilder, who married Henri Grommelin. He died in Helena, Mont., May 24, 1892.

BROADWATER, Charles Chumasero, mining engineer and industrialist, was born in Helena, Mont., Nov. 17, 1875, son of Charles Arthur (above) and Julia Katherine (Chumasero) Broadwater. Charles C. Broadwater received a B.A. degree in 1899 at the University of Berlin (Germany) and an M.E. degree in 1904 at the Royal School of Mines, University of London (England). During 1905-06 he was occupied in mining work in Butte and Marysville, Mont., and in Lead, S.Dak. He went to San Francisco, Calif., in the latter year to become head of the Mono Mine near Yreka. In 1907 he became associated with the Merrill Co., an engineering firm, and was employed there as a mining engineer until 1910, when he was made a vice-president of the organization. In 1924 he formed the Merco-Nordstrom Valve Co., San Francisco, a subsidiary of the Merrill Co., and served as its president until 1932 when it was merged with and became the Nordstrom division of the Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Co. (later the Rockwell Manufacturing Co.). He resigned from the Merrill Co. in 1933 and acquired the Halstead Products Co., San Francisco, a specialty oil firm, of which he was president until the close of his life. The Halstead Products Co. manufactured specialty lubricating oils, including compounded industrial oil for machine tools, water-resistant lubricants, motor-conditioning oils, high detergency tune-up oils, oil additives for low temperature lubrication, special penetrating oils, hydraulic shock absorber oils, specification oils for recoil mechanism on artillery, and compounds for industrial use in cleaning machinery. From 1929 to his death, Broadwater also was president of the Broadwater Co., Oakland, Calif., a family investment company. He was a member of the Agricultural Society of America, the Zoological Society of New York city, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. His chief recreational interests were playing tennis, the taking of motion pictures, and the raising of tropical fish. Broadwater was married in Cleveland, Ohio, July 2, 1901, to Edna Marie, daughter of Walter Cain Ong of that city, a jurist, and had three daughters: Helen (died in infancy), Elizabeth, who married Willard Henry Wilde, and Antoinette Wilder, who married Philip Tuggle Clay, Jr. Broadwater's death occurred in Oakland, Calif., Dec. 27, 1954.

AGNEW, James Howard, physician, was born in Allegheny (later part of Pittsburgh), Pa., July 31, 1884, son of John Howard and Jeannette Bell (Jones) Agnew. His father was a building contractor. James H. Agnew attended high school in Findlay, Ohio, and was graduated B.A. in 1907, M.A. in 1908, and M.D. in 1910 at the University of Michigan. During 1910-14 he served successively as intern and assistant resident in internal medicine at the University of Michigan Hospital and instructor in clinical microscopy and physical diagnosis at the University of Michigan Medical School. He went to Mobile, Ala., in the latter year to become professor of medicine at the Medical College of Alabama and physician to the City Hospital, and he continued in those posts until he entered the U.S. Army for mili-

tary service during the First World War. In 1919 he settled in Houston, Tex., where he practiced his specialty of internal medicine as a partner in the Houston Clinic until ill health forced him to retire in 1940. At the close of his life he was an honorary member of the staffs of St. Joseph's, Methodist, and Memorial hospitals, Houston. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army as a major in the Medical Corps. He was first stationed at the Army Base Hospital at Camp Travis, Tex., and later at Evacuation Hospital No. 17 in Vladivostok, Russia. Agnew was a life fellow of the American College of Physicians, a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, and a member of the American and Texas medical associations, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Alpha Tau Omega and Phi Beta Pi, the Texas Club of Internists, and the Madeira Mountain Club. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. Photography was his principal hobby. Agnew was married in Ludington, Mich., Aug. 11, 1914, to Lillian Sophia, daughter of Henry William Arft of that place, a railroad station

agent, and had a daughter, Jeannette Christine, who married Leonard Aldis Bickel. James H. Agnew died in Houston, Tex., Mar. 19, 1954.

HUMPHREY, William Otho, surgeon, was born in Danville, Ky., Oct. 3, 1874, son of Charles Monroe and Susan Mary (Ferguson) Humphrey. His father was a Methodist clergyman. William O. Humphrey was graduated B.A. in 1895 at Asbury College and received M.D. degrees in 1898 at the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., and in 1899 at the University of Kentucky. Subsequently he took special courses in Chicago, Ill., and New York city. From 1898 until his retirement in 1946 he practiced his profession in Louisville. Specializing in general surgery, he was the first surgeon in Louisville to perform a Caesarian section. He was a member of the staff at City Hospital, Louisville, and was surgeon-in-chief at that institution during the First World War. For a number of years he lectured on abdominal surgery at the Hospital College of Medicine and the University of Kentucky. During the

First World War he was commissioned a captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps, but was not called to active service. He was a member of the American and Kentucky State medical associations, Jefferson County (Ky.) Medical Society, Phi Chi medical fraternity, the Masonic order (Shriner), and the Pendennis Club of Louisville. In religion a Methodist, he donated his professional services to several church medical centers and health projects. Politically he was a Republican. Golf and fishing were his favorite recreations. He was married in Louisville, Ky., Mar. 5, 1905, to Leila, daughter of Trevor Whayne of Fulton, Ky., a physician, and had an adopted son, William Bush. His death occurred in Kansas City, Kans., Feb. 23, 1956.

DENHAM, Robert Newton, lawyer, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., Oct. 23, 1885, son of Robert Newton and Sarah (Compton) Denham. His paternal grandfather came to this country from Scotland and settled in Cleveland, Ohio. His father was general manager of the Landis Shoe Machinery Co., Saint Louis. Robert N. Denham attended public schools in his native city and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Missouri in 1907 and LL.M. at the University of Michigan in 1908. During his subsequent career he was admitted to the bars of Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Washington, Florida, and the District of Columbia, and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon completing his studies in 1908 he began law practice in Saint Louis but shortly thereafter, for reasons of health, moved to southwest Texas. There he spent the next year and one-half working as a cowhand and also did some intermittent legal work, serving by appointment as county attorney for Gaines and several adjacent counties. In 1909 he moved to Yakima, Wash., and established a law practice there. In 1914 he moved to Seattle, Wash., where he continued in general law practice until 1917, when he enlisted in the U.S. Army for service in the First World War. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the aviation section of the Signal Corps and spent a year and a half in the western part of the state of Washington getting out spruce timber for airplane construction. Upon his discharge from the Army at the close of 1919, he was assigned to Washington, D.C., as a civilian on special duty for the secretary of war. He was legal adviser to the director of air service and member of the Air Service Claims Board, and subsequently he undertook the reorganization and coordination of the field offices of the claims board. When this work was completed late in 1920 he was employed by the Irving National Bank (later Irving Trust Co.), New York city, for special reorganization services. In 1924 he moved to Washington, D.C., and undertook special work of a similar nature for the Merchants Trust Co., of that city. In 1927 he was sent to Florida on behalf of the Irving bank and several other New York city institutions to undertake liquidation of indebtedness due New York clients from the City Trust Co., Miami. Two years later, after having participated in the reorganization of the Coral Gables Corp., Miami, he acted for one year as comptroller and manager of the reorganized company, with headquarters in Miami. He returned to New York city in 1930 and became special office counsel for Eldridge & Co., an investment house specializing in municipal bonds, where his duties were primarily the rebuilding of financial structures in a number of municipalities that had been forced to default on their bonds. In 1933 he was called to Washington, D.C., to serve as special counsel to the comptroller of the currency for the reorganization of closed national banks. This assignment was completed by the end of the year, after which he engaged in private practice in Washington, specializing in governmental departmental matters, reorganization problems, and international trade. Early in 1938 he became a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, and he remained a trial examiner until he was appointed the board's first general counsel under the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947. He resigned from that office in 1950 and thereafter until the close of his life again practiced law privately in Washington, specializing in labor management cases. He practiced alone until July, 1954, and subsequently as senior partner in the firm of Denham & Humphrey, of which the junior partner was Helen Humphrey. Denham was a member and in 1944 president of the Federal Trial Examiners Conference, which he organized. He also was a member of the American Bar Association, District of Columbia Bar Association, Phi Delta Phi, and the National Press, Early Bird Breakfast, and Kenwood Golf and Country clubs of Washington. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing was his favorite recreation. He was married three times: (1) in Yakima, Wash., Mar. 11, 1910, to Mable Hunt; this marriage was

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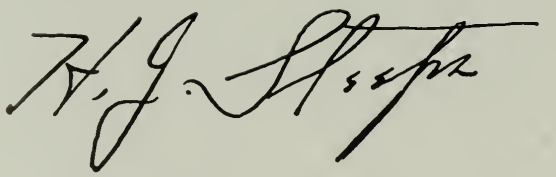

terminated by divorce in 1919; (2) in the District of Columbia, June 16, 1920, to Lyda, daughter of Charles Sells of Coshocton, Ohio; his second wife died in 1933; (3) in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 29, 1934, to Christine Cameron, daughter of Mathew Buchanan Ross of that city, a shipbuilder. By the first marriage he had a daughter, Marjorie, who married Edwin C. Moerschel; by the second marriage he had a daughter, Bobbie Mae, who married Joseph D. Johnson; and by the third marriage he had two children: Helen Cameron and Robert Newton. Robert N. Denham died in Saint Louis, Mo., June 18, 1954.

STEEPS, Henry John, banker, was born in Eureka, Wis., Apr. 4, 1883, son of William John and Margaret (Dilling) Steeps and grandson of John Frederick and Paulina Louise (Jugendreich) Steeps, natives of Germany who came to this country in 1851 and settled at Clayton, Winnebago Co., Wis. His father was a farmer. Henry J. Steeps attended rural school at Eureka and high school at Berlin, Wis., and was graduated B.S. in 1907 at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. He devoted his early career to the field of education. He was principal of the high school at Humbird, Wis., in 1907-08, instructor of science and athletics at the high school in Eau Claire, Wis., during 1908-10, and superintendent of city schools at Rice Lake, Wis., from the latter year until 1921. He then began a continuing association with the Bank of Baraboo (Wis.), which in 1938 became the Baraboo National Bank. Starting as teller, he was advanced to assistant cashier, and later to cashier, and in 1937 was named president of the bank, the position he held until the close of his life. During his presidency the bank's deposits grew from $3,099,657 in 1937 to $9,788,839 in 1955. Steeps also was vice-president and a director of the Bank of Prairie du Sac (Wis.) from 1924 until his death and president and director of the Gem City Finance Co. from 1930 until his death. During the Second World War he was active in war bond drives. He was a member of the Wisconsin and Sauk County bankers associations, Northwest Wisconsin Teachers Association, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, Knights of Pythias, Sauk County Historical Society, Baraboo Chamber of Commerce, Baraboo Kiwanis Club, and the Baraboo Golf Club. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. Golf, fishing, hunting, and gardening were his chief recreations. Steeps was married in Spring Green, Wis., Oct. 21, 1911, to Alice Esther, daughter of Evan William Evans of that place, a farmer and livestock dealer, and had a son, William Isaac. Henry J. Steeps died in Baraboo, Wis., Nov. 29, 1955.

BRADLEY, Richards Merry, business executive, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 10, 1861, son of Richards and Sarah Anne Williams (Merry) Bradley. Richards M. Bradley received his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and was graduated B.A. in 1882 at Harvard University. Following two years of study at Harvard Law School, he formed a real estate partnership in Boston with John Humphreys Storer under the firm style of Bradley & Storer. In association with Russell Tyson, he formed the firm of Bradley & Tyson in 1897, and in the early 1900's he founded the real estate firm of R. M. Bradley & Co. (later R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.), of which he was president until the close of his life. In addition to a general brokerage business, the firm was active in the care and management of real estate and channeled investment in real estate through the formation and direction of common law trusts, the shares of which enabled divided ownerships to be taken in large pieces of real estate. These trusts held properties chiefly in Boston, Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and Seattle, as well as in Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis. Beginning in 1901 Bradley acted as managing trustee for the Thompson Foundation Fund, a trust left by Thomas Thompson, a former citizen of Boston, who died in 1869 leaving a life interest in his estate to his widow, who survived him by many years. His will provided that on her death the income of the estate should be devoted to charitable uses, preferably in the towns of Brattleboro, Vt., and Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y. Beyond provisions for direct aid specified in the will, the chief objective of this trust was the furtherance of charitable purposes. It was used mainly for health services and especially for services adapted to the conditions of these and similar towns and their surrounding farm districts. In two cases exceptional work was done. In the nursing field, the foundation began a successful demonstration of the fact that the practical nurse still had a place in the nursing system. Secondly, beginning in 1925 there was a pioneer trial in Brattleboro of the financing of the expensive emergencies of modern medicine through insurance groups, extending the form of relief to the payment

of medical as well as hospital charges and also to nursing costs. Another of Bradley's activities was in the field of regulating immigration by efforts connected with the Immigration Restriction League of Boston. He was an outspoken critic of the system of real estate taxation in Boston, which practically obliged the real estate owner to underwrite all excess local expenditures and in the face of greatly increased government functions caused wholesale damage to real estate credit, affecting the entire business and economic structure. Both in writing and speaking, he was active in demanding radical changes in tax methods. Bradley was a member of the Fly Club of Harvard, the Union and Harvard clubs of Boston, The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and the Brattleboro (Vt.) Country Club. In religion he was a Unitarian. He was married in Washington, D.C., Mar. 24, 1892, to Amy Owen, daughter of Asa Owen Aldis, judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and granddaughter of Asa Aldis (q.v.), chief justice of that court, and had seven children: Amy Owen, who married Philip Hales Suter; Helen

Aldis, who married Charles Morgan Rotch; Walter Williams; Sarah Merry, who married Clarence James Gamble; Mary Townsend, who married Edward Stanley Emery, Jr.; Edith Richards; and Ruth. Bradley died in Milton, Mass., Feb. 10, 1943.

MOORE, Ethelbert Allen, manufacturer, was born in Kensington, Conn., Nov. 30, 1864, son of Nelson Augustus and Ann Maria (Pickett) Moore. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Moore, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, accompanied by his son, John. John later moved to Windsor, Conn., married a daughter of John Wareham, and was the first deacon in the Windsor Congregational Church. From them the descent was through John and Hanna Goffe, John and Abigail Strong, John and Abigail Stoughton, Roswell and Desire Dunham, Roswell and Lavina Phillips, and Roswell and Lucy Allen, the grandparents of Ethelbert A. Moore. His father was a landscape painter. The son was graduated at the Hartford (Conn.) Public High School in 1885. For the next two years he worked for the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Co., Meriden, Conn., after which he taught school for two years, the second year as principal of the Center School of Watertown, Conn. In 1889 he entered the employ of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., manufacturers of door bolts, hinges, and butts. This enterprise had been in existence for nearly fifty years but was still small, although it had a high reputation in the trade for the excellence of its products and for the integrity of its business methods. During Moore's association with the corporation, which continued for nearly four decades, he contributed largely to the expansion which made it one of the leading manufacturers in its field, with a world-wide distribution of its products. He possessed rare mechanical genius and was endowed with unusual vision and talents as a business administrator. While in the employ of the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Co. he had some experience in cost accounting, and on being engaged by The Stanley Works he was made cost clerk. In this capacity he devised and installed a cost-accounting system that for the first time in the company's history made possible an exact determination of the unit costs of all products of the plant. He also found time to observe and make valuable suggestions for reducing the cost and improving the processes employed in manufacturing the various products. Another of his contributions during this period was an inexpensive system of making inventories, which enabled him to make accurate statements of profits and losses at the end of each month. As a result of these and other innovations that he suggested he was entrusted by the officers and directors of the company with larger responsibilities in the development of the business, including the acquisition or construction of new manufacturing facilities. In 1892, when he had been in the service of The Stanley Works for only three years and was already in charge of purchases of steel from which the Stanley products were made, he solicited and was given authority to undertake the development of a cold-rolled steel department. He bought and put into operation in New Britain a large steel-rolling mill, which supplied not only all the strip steel required by The Stanley Works but enough additional strip steel to sell large quantities to other manufacturers. For years it was one of the most profitable branches of the business. From its inception he was in charge of the production and sale of steel. In 1898 he obtained authority to establish and maintain a department for the design and production of special machines required in the manufacture of the company's products. This department under his management became one of the most valuable factors in the expansion of the business. In 1899 he was given additional responsibility for the operation of a separate plant, the Bridgewater (Mass.) Iron Works, purchased by The Stanley Works in that year. The property had not been used for years. Under Moore's direction it was rebuilt and became The Stanley Works' principal steel-rolling mill. During these years, owing to prolonged absences from duty, due to ill health, of the president of The Stanley Works, William H. Hart, the chief responsibility for the operation of the enterprise gradually fell on Moore's shoulders. He was elected a director of the company in 1903, second vice-president in 1905, first vice-president in 1915, president in 1918, and chairman of the board and chief executive officer in 1923. He served in the last-named capacity until Feb. 21, 1929, when he resigned as board chairman, continuing as a member of the board until the close of his life. Moore also made numerous contributions to the growth of The Stanley Works through his mechanical ingenuity, which he directed toward developing new products and improved manufacturing processes. These included the production of the paper boxes for packaging of its merchandise for shipment; more economical methods of producing pins for use in hinges, butts, and other mechanical goods; an improved process for reclaiming iron sulphate produced in rolling steel; and a unique scrap-bundling machine employed in handling the fine shearings resulting from trimming the edges of cold-rolled steel strip. In the development of the corporate structure of The Stanley Works and the expansion of its manufacturing facilities Moore made what were considered his greatest contributions to the success of the enterprise. He was instrumental in the organization of the Stanley Chemical Co., New Britain, in 1911; the acquisition of the American Tube & Stamping Co., Bridgeport, in 1913; the purchase of The Farmington River Power Co. as a source of power for its various plants in the area in 1916; and the purchase of the extensive business and plants of the Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, in 1920. During his long association with The Stanley Works he was largely responsible for the establishment and successful operation of numerous branch plants in the United States and of three plants in Canada and one in Germany. When he first entered the employ of The Stanley Works in 1889 it had a net worth of $421,000, and when he resigned as board chairman in 1929 its corporate value exceeded $25,000,000. Moore also was a director of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford; the Connecticut Light & Power Co., the New Britain National Bank, and the Savings Bank of New Britain; and the Hope Insurance Co. and What Cheer Mutual Insurance Co., Providence, R.I. During the First World War he was a member of the Labor Policies Board of Connecticut. He served in the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1905 and was honored by several governors by appointment to serve on commissions. For years he was a director of the Newington (Conn.) Home for Crippled Children, and he was responsible for the movement which separated it from the Connecticut Children's Aid Society and was chairman of the legislative committee which drew the bills and obtained legislative action permitting the separate development of the hospital and home at Newington. He was a member of the New Britain School Board for years and a director of the YMCA. He was author of "Tenth Generation," an autobiography (1950), "Four Decades," a record of his service with The Stanley Works (1950), and "Life's Interlude," a collection of seventeen sonnets (1952). During his active career he was a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, American Guernsey Cattle Club, and several golf and hunting clubs. In religion he was a Congregationalist. In politics he was a Republican. As an avocation he was a breeder of

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Ethelbert Allen Moore

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James G. Newlands

Guernsey cattle. He was fond of gardening and of such outdoor sports as fishing, shooting, riding, tennis, and golf, and he traveled extensively. In the later years of his life he devoted considerable time to painting, and his works were exhibited in New York city from time to time. Moore was married in New Britain, Conn., June 18, 1891, to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of William H. Hart (mentioned above), and had five children: Barbara, who married Maurice Henry Pease; Allen; Martha, who married (1) Charles H. Rathbone, Jr., and (2) Allan McDowell; Roswell; and Maxwell. Ethelbert A. Moore died at Ormond Beach, Fla., Feb. 13, 1956.

NEWLANDS, James Andrew [Wood], sanitary engineer, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 23, 1877, son of James Wood and Frances Helen (Marr) Newlands. The family came to this country in 1882 and settled in McKeesport, Pa. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in McKeesport and in Port Byron, Ill., James A. Newlands was graduated B.S. in 1903 at Beloit College and subsequently received a B.A. degree at that school. He also took a summer course in medical bacteriology at the University of Chicago and during 1904-05 did postgraduate work in sanitary engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Meanwhile, during 1891-96 he worked in the mill of the National Tube Co., McKeesport, where his father was manager of the pattern shops. During 1903-04 he was an instructor of chemistry at Beloit College and worked under E. G. Smith, a professor at that college, on filter plant changes and investigations in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, as well as on the hydraulic problems of the Chicago Drainage Canal. For a short period during 1905-06 he did water purification work for the Henry Souther Engineering Co., Hartford, Conn. In the latter year he became chemist and bacteriologist in charge of the first public health laboratory of the Connecticut State Board of Health in Middletown, Conn., a position he held until 1913. In that capacity he was engaged in laboratory diagnosis of diseases, including diphtheria, rabies, typhoid, and tuberculosis, and was charged with the examination of plans for water purification and sewage disposal systems submitted to the laboratory for approval. He resigned from the laboratory in 1913 and with Frank P. Gilligan purchased the Henry Souther Engineering Co., of which he was president from 1916 until the close of his life. This company specialized in chemical and bacteriological analysis of water, milk, oils, and other liquids and in strength testing of construction materials such as metals and concrete. Newlands also served as consulting engineer on water works problems to the Delco Appliance Division of the General Motors Corp., Rochester, N.Y., Ingersoll Rand Co., Painted Post, N.Y., Northampton (Mass.) Water Department, Roanoke (Va.) Water Co., and the American Brass Co., Bristol Brass Co., Scovill Manufacturing Co., Sessions Co., and other corporations and water departments in Connecticut. He was consultant to the City of Hartford with regard to the merits of slow and rapid sand filtration prior to the construction of its filtration plant, which was placed in operation in 1922. He was frequently called upon to serve as expert witness in court cases, appearing in connection with damage claims resulting from a typhoid epidemic in 1911 at Torrington, Conn.; for the City of Providence, R.I., in connection with damage claims resulting from the construction of its new water-supply system; and in connection with patent infringement cases covering chlorine equipment for water treatment in Brooklyn and Buffalo, N.Y., Newark, N.J., Providence, R.I., and Terre Haute, Ind. He also testified in court cases concerning pollution problems in Boston, Mass., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Bristol, Glastonbury, Torrington, Wallingford, and West Hartford, Conn. In 1925 he was granted U.S. Pat. No. 1,557,188 for the development of a method of producing lithopone paint from acid industrial wastes of brass and steel mills. In the course of his work as a sanitary engineer Newlands was the author of many reports on public health problems. Among these were a series of annual reports on water purification and sewage disposal for the Connecticut State Department of Health (1907-12), a report of a sanitary investigation of the oyster grounds in New Haven Harbor (1910), a study on calcium hypochlorite treatment of the water of the Connecticut River as a possible emergency water supply for Hartford (1910), and reports on the typhoid epidemic in Torrington (1911) and on a milk-borne typhoid epidemic in East Hartford (1916). His most noteworthy published papers included "The Use of Hypochlorites in Water and Sewage Purification" (Proc. Conn. Soc. Civil Engineers, 1911), "The Protection of Public Water Supplies" (Proc. 6th Sanitary Conf. Health Officers Conn., 1912), "The Disposal of Manufacturing Wastes" (Proc. 7th Sanitary Conf. Health Officers Conn., 1914), "Stream Pollution and Industrial Wastes" (Proc. Conn. Soc. Civil Engineers, 1926), and "Symposium of Flood Control of the Connecticut River Valley" (ibid., 1938). From 1915 until the close of his life Newlands served as state chemist of Connecticut. He was also a member of the Connecticut Public Health Council from 1917 until his death and was secretary of that council after 1927. Regarded as an authority on stream pollution and flood control, he served on many boards and commissions in those fields. He was a member of the Connecticut State Industrial Waste Board during 1918-21, a member of the committee on industrial wastes of the American Water Works Association in 1922, and a member during 1931-32 of the Tri-State Pollution Commission, which was charged with the study of pollution of harbor and coastal waters in the metropolitan district of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. He served during 1935-37 on the Interstate Compact Commission, which was organized for purposes of flood control and comprised New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and he represented Connecticut as a member of the Governor's Special Flood Control Commission at the Flood Control Conference held in Washington, D.C., in 1936. He was also a member of the Connecticut State Flood Control and Water Policy Commission from 1936 until his death. During 1945-49 he served on the Connecticut State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, and during 1950-52 he held an honorary appointment as engineering associate at the University of Connecticut School of Engineering. Newlands was a life member of the American Water Works Association, an honorary member of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the American Public Health Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, American Concrete Institute, American Federation of Sewage Works Associations, New England Water Works Association, New England Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association, British Society of the Chemical Industry, the Waterbury (Conn.) Club, and the Engineers, Hartford, Rotary, and University clubs of Hartford. In politics he was a Republican, having become a naturalized citizen of this country. Newlands was married in Northampton, Mass., Oct. 21, 1908, to Alice, daughter of James Hussey Cary of Providence, R.I., an electrician and inventor, and had two sons: James Bryant and John Mars. James A. Newlands died in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 2, 1955.

JONES, Evan Hudson, business executive, was born in Yantic, Conn., Mar. 28, 1881, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Hamer) Jones, natives of Wales who came to this country in 1866 and settled at Yantic. His father was engaged in the woolen manufacturing business in Norwich, Conn. Evan H. Jones received his education in the Norwich public schools and attended a business college in that city. At the age of seventeen he went to Waterbury, Conn., where he began a continuing association with the Apothecaries Hall Co. Starting as a clerk, he worked in various capacities and was eventually elected a director and president of the company, positions he held at the time of his retirement in 1954. He started the company's fertilizer business in a plant at East Windsor, Conn., and was in charge of the plant for some years. Apothecaries Hall was founded in 1849 as a drug store and was incorporated in 1852 as the Apothecaries Hall Co., with Gideon Platt as its first president. From a drug store it evolved into a wholesale drug and chemical business, also handling

wholesale paints, turpentine, linseed oil, and similar products. It manufactured fertilizer and insecticides at East Windsor and had a foundry in Waterbury for the production of anodes for electroplating. Jones was a member of the National Fertilizer Association. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. Golf was his chief recreation. He was married in Waterbury, Conn., Apr. 11, 1908, to Sophie, daughter of John Henry Reid of that city, a business executive, and had two children: Edward Reid and Elizabeth Hamer. His death occurred in Woodbury, Conn., Nov. 19, 1955.

PICKARD, Greenleaf Whittier, electrical engineer and inventor, was born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 14, 1877, son of Samuel Thomas and Elizabeth Hussey (Whittier) Pickard. His father was for forty-two years one of the editors and proprietors of the Portland Transcript and was the literary executor and biographer of John Greenleaf Whittier (q.v.), the poet, and his mother was a daughter of Matthew Franklin Whittier, the poet's brother. Greenleaf W. Pickard received his preparatory education at Westbrook Seminary (later Westbrook Junior College), Portland, and attended Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His first experiments in radio communication, to which he devoted his life, began in 1898 at the Blue Hill Observatory, Milton, Mass., for the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D.C., his study being directed particularly to the characteristics of very high antennae. He was subsequently associated with the Huff Electrostatic Separator Co., Boston, Mass., and the American Wireless Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Federal Wireless Telephone & Telegraph Co., Philadelphia, Pa. As chief engineer of the last-named company he designed and installed complete wireless telegraph plants in Baltimore, Md., Washington, D.C., and Galilee, N.J. In July, 1902, he joined the engineering staff of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Boston and took entire charge of its wireless telephony investigations. At that time he developed an original method of radio phone communication that attracted wide attention among electrical engineers engaged in similar experiments. Subsequently he devised for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. methods and apparatus for the protection of telephone circuits and for simultaneous telegraphic and telephonic communication over telegraph wires. From 1906 to 1931 he was consulting engineer for the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., Boston, and in 1930-31 he was consulting engineer for the RCA Victor Company of Massachusetts. From 1932 to 1942 he practiced independently as a consulting engineer, with offices in Boston. During 1942-45 he was director of research for the American Jewels Corp., Attleboro, Mass. In the latter year he formed and became president of the firm of Pickard & Burns, Inc., Needham, Mass. He retired as president of this consulting engineering firm in 1952 and thereafter was chairman of the board until the close of his life. For some years he was also a research associate of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., and the Blue Hill Observatory, Milton, Mass. Pickard received more than 100 patents on radio apparatus and methods devised by him. Of these the most notable were his crystal detector and his radio compass. The former, patented in 1906, supplanted all other forms of detectors and was used almost exclusively until the perfection of the tube or audion detector that supplanted the crystal. The radio compass, or direction finder, was patented in 1908 but did not come into extensive use until the First World War. Its value to navigation became second only to radio communication itself. Pickard also devised methods of measuring the sensitivity of wireless detectors, measuring the received energy of wireless stations, and receiving radio signals by use of an ungrounded closed loop of wire. During the First World War he assisted in designing and producing radio apparatus and in solving the vital problem of static interference with transatlantic radio communications, installing the first successful static eliminator at the U.S. Naval Radio Station at Otter Cliffs, Maine. In recognition of his contributions to the field of radio communications Pickard was awarded the Medal of Honor of the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1926 and the Armstrong Medal of the Radio Club of America in 1941. He was a charter member and a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers (president-1913), a fellow of the Radio Club of America, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Meteorological Society and the Societe des Amis de la Telegraphie Sans Fils (France). In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was a Republican. Pickard was mar-

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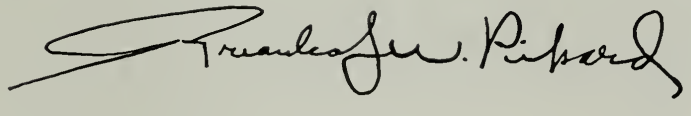

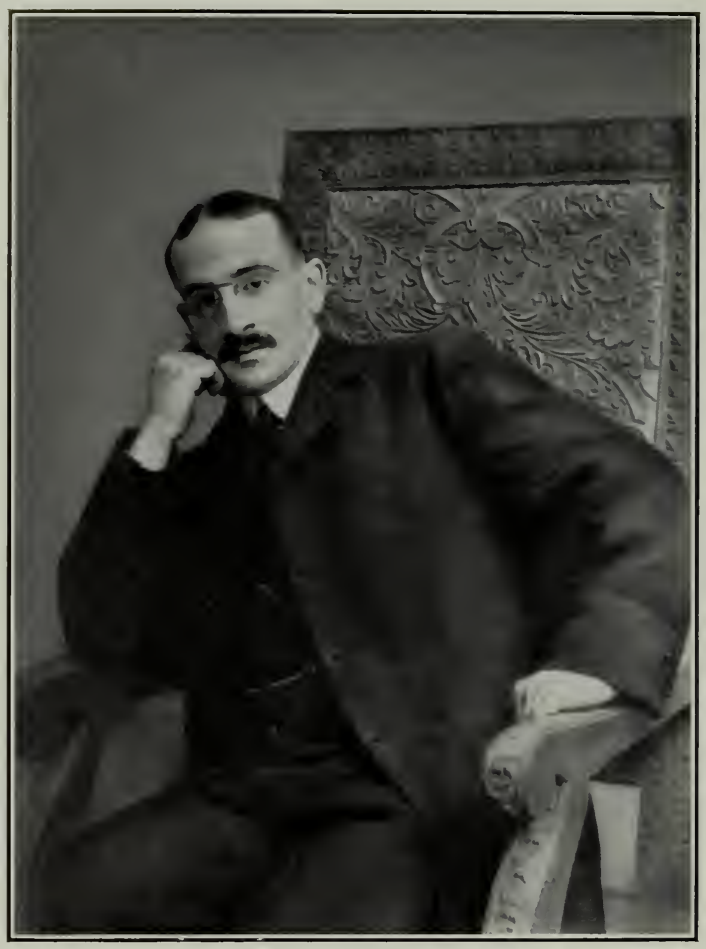

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ried twice: (1) in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 6, 1902, to Miriam Watson, daughter of William W. Oliver of that city; his first wife died in 1912; (2) in Fort Worth, Tex., Apr. 27, 1914, to Helen, daughter of James Liston of that city, a real estate broker. By his second marriage he had six children: Helen Liston, who married Edward DeGeorge; Geraldine, who married John Harvey Flynn; Mary Katherine, who married Charles Thibeau; Greenleaf Whittier; Elizabeth Whittier, who married Kenneth Gorden Dolan; and John. Greenleaf W. Pickard died in Newton, Mass., Jan. 8, 1956.

LANG, William Peter, surgeon, was born in South Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1879, son of Peter C. and Bertha Marie (Bauer) Lang. His father was a clothing manufacturer. After attending public schools of his native city, William P. Lang was graduated M.D. in 1901 at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He interned for two years at the Metropolitan Tuberculosis Hospital in New York city, afterward serving a residency in surgery at the New York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. Subsequently he went abroad for postgraduate work at Heidelberg (Germany) University and in Bern, Switzerland, and London, England. He returned to this country in 1906 and in the following year opened an office in New Haven, Conn., for the private practice of general medicine and surgery. Remaining active in New Haven and neighboring communities until his retirement in 1933, he was a member during those years of the surgical staffs at Grace and West End hospitals. In addition, he had an extensive consulting practice in Middletown and Waterbury, Conn. For a number of years he served as president of the Connecticut State Homeopathic Medical Examining Board. He traveled extensively in this country and abroad, his interest during his visits centering mainly on cancer research. During the First World War he became a captain in the medical section, Officers Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army, but was not called to active service. A fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association, he also held membership in the Pan-American Homeopathic Medical Congress, American Institute of Homeopathy, Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Association, Connecticut State Medical Society, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Reformed Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Woodworking and the grafting of trees and shrubs were Lang's hobbies, and for recreation he hunted. He was married in Springfield, Mass., Mar. 28, 1910, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Horace Bascom of New Haven, a dentist. William P. Lang died without issue in Wildwood, N.J., July 24, 1955.

COGSWELL, Willard Goodrich, lawyer and banker, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 21, 1881, son of William Brainard and Emma Inez (White) Cogswell. His first paternal American ancestor was John Cogswell, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. From John and his wife, Elizabeth Thompson, the descent was through William and Susanna Hawkes, John and Hannah (Dane) Goodhue, William and Mary Cogswell, Jonathan and Mary Appleton, Joseph and Abigail Cleveland, and Ebenezer and Mary Goodrich, the grandparents of Willard G. Cogswell. His father was a manufacturer. After he had completed his preliminary education at public schools in his native town, the son attended Harvard University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1904 and where he studied law during 1903-04. He continued his law study, reading in the offices of Nichols & Brewster, Haverhill, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1907. Admitted to the California bar in the following year, he practiced in that state for a year before returning to Haverhill. He engaged in an independent practice of general civil law, specializing in estate, title, and bank law until 1919, when he joined the firm of Tilton, Sawyer & Cogswell. He continued in this association until 1920, after which he practiced independently until 1941. In the latter year he formed a partnership with W. Stanley Soroka as the firm of Cogswell & Soroka (later Cogswell, Davis & Soroka). Cogswell was senior partner of this firm until the close of his life. The firm was general counsel for such clients as the Merrimack National Bank, Pentucket Five Cents Savings Bank, Haverhill Cooperative Bank, Groveland Cooperative Bank, Hoyt & Worthen Tanning Corp., and Dole & Childs, Inc., all located in Haverhill. It was also local counsel for the Worcester County Institute for Savings and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of America. In addition to his law work, Cogswell was a trustee of the Pentucket Five Cents Savings Bank, a director and vice-president of the Merrimack National Bank, director and treasurer of Dole & Childs Funeral Home, and a

director of the Haverhill Cooperative Bank and the Hoyt & Worthen Tanning Corp. Aside from his professional and business activities he served as a member of the Haverhill Planning Board from 1925 to 1937 and in 1948 and was a trustee of the Haverhill Public Library from 1922 until the close of his life. A life-long student of the history and culture of his native state, Cogswell was president and a trustee of the John Greenleaf Whittier Homestead Association, a life member of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., and a member of the Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Haverhill historical societies. In 1954 he was elected to honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He was also a member of the Essex County and Haverhill bar associations, the Haverhill Civic Music Association, the Club of Odd Volumes, Boston, Mass., of which he was also the librarian, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and the Atheneum and St. Botolph clubs of Boston, and the Pentucket, Whittier, Monday Evening, and Haverhill Country clubs of Haverhill. In politics he was a Republican. Cogswell was a bibliophile and music lover, and he

enjoyed mountain climbing. He was married in Haverhill, June 11, 1912, to Julia, daughter of Cornelius Hayes of that place, a leather manufacturer, and had two children: Julia, who married Lindsay Renouf; and Anthony. Willard G. Cogswell died in Haverhill, Mass., May 20, 1955.

PETERSON, Henry, educator, was born in Huntsville, Utah, May 9, 1868, son of Hans Jorgen and Elsie (Eliason) Peterson. His father came to this country from Denmark in 1862 and settled first in Farmington, Utah, and later in Huntsville, where he was a farmer and basketmaker. Henry Peterson received his preparatory education at Weber Academy in Ogden, Utah, and at Brigham Young Academy in Provo, Utah, attended the University of California for a semester, and was graduated B.S. in 1905 at the University of Chicago and A.M. in 1906 at Harvard University. Meanwhile, he began his career in 1892 as principal of the Uinta Stake Academy, a church school which he had organized in Vernal, Utah. In the following year he was principal of the Uptown School, Montpelier, Idaho. In 1895 he was called upon by his church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to fill a mission in the mining and farming settlements of central California. He served in that capacity for two years, being one of the first seven missionaries to open the California mission of his church. He then taught for a year as principal of Summit Stake Academy, a church school in Coalville, Utah, and during 1899-1900 he taught at Weber Academy. From the latter year until 1909 he was mathematics teacher at the Latter Day Saints Business High School, Salt Lake City, Utah, and during 1909-11 was dean of the Teachers College at Brigham Young University. He served as superintendent of schools in Box Elder County, Utah, in 1911-12 and from the latter year until 1914 was principal of the Ogden High School. For the following three years he was principal of Jordan High School, Sandy, Utah. He was next superintendent of schools in Logan City, Utah, during 1918-21. In the latter year he became professor and head of the department of education and psychology at Utah State Agricultural College (later Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Sciences). In 1929 he became professor and head of the department of psychology at that university, continuing in the latter capacity until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1938. While serving as dean of the Teachers College of Brigham Young University he took a stand in favor of the theory of evolution and a scientific interpretation of the teachings of the Bible, differing with the older and more orthodox interpretations taught by his church. He maintained this stand despite considerable pressure and resigned his position at the university, becoming nationally known for this action. As superintendent of schools in Box Elder County he was instrumental in bringing about a consolidated school district and the first extensive system of student transportation in the state. He also organized a system of student transportation at Jordan High School and was one of the first principals to foster the development of student self-government while at that school. The first public high school in Logan City was built while he was superintendent of schools, and the initiative for the first legislation to provide state funds to assist the poorer school districts came from Logan City during his tenure as superintendent there. He was also instrumental in setting up the first teachers' salary schedules in the state, which paid the teacher according to his training rather than according to the grade he taught. In later years Peterson lectured frequently on law enforcement and juvenile delinquency, and in 1927 he was a member of the 9th International Congress on Psychology, held in New Haven, Conn. In addition to his teaching career he constructed a number of residential dwellings in Logan City, at one time raised mink, and in 1926 founded the second chinchilla ranch in the United States, which he operated for a number of years. In 1937 he served as a member of the Utah House of Representatives. He also served as a trustee of the Utah State Agricultural College from 1941 to 1947. From about 1910 until the close of his life he was active in the Boy Scouts of America movement in Utah, serving as a member of the Cache Valley Council of the Boy Scouts of America. In recognition of his service to scouting he was given the Silver Beaver Award in 1933. Peterson was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Education Association, Utah Education Association (pres. 1924), International Society for Extrasensory Perception, and Phi Kappa Phi. His religious affiliation was with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which he served for some thirteen years as a member of the general board of Sunday school workers. Politically he was an independent. He was interested in prehistoric man and the theory of evolution, and for recreation he enjoyed reading and gardening. He was married in Provo, Utah, May 29, 1895, to Mary Jane, daughter of James Boyden of that community, a farmer, and had four children: Maurine Meredith, who married A. Virgil Tollestrup; Henry Merrill; James Lloyd; and Ruth Elaine, who married Ervine Fischer Smith. Henry Peterson's death occurred in Logan, Utah, June 18, 1957.

WEST, Roy Owen, lawyer, was born in Georgetown, Ill., Oct. 27, 1868, son of Pleasant and Helen Anna (Yapp) West and grandson of Owen West. His father was a merchant and banker. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Georgetown, Roy O. West was graduated A.B. and LL.B. at DePauw University in 1890 (A.M. 1893). Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1890, he began a general practice in Chicago. In 1902 he entered into partnership with Percy B. Eckhart (q.v.) in the law firm of West & Eckhart, which a year later became West, Eckhart & Taylor and in 1910 resumed its original name. In 1928 he became senior partner of West, Leaton & West, in association with his son and with James C. Leaton, and he maintained that connection until his retirement in 1951. The firm engaged in a general practice and represented many large companies, including the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Middle West Utilities Co. West became active politically as a Republican in early manhood, forming a close friendship with Charles S. Deneen (q.v.), and in subsequent years he became a leader in state and national party organizations. In 1893 he served as assistant county attorney of Cook County and in the following year was placed in charge of the county tax department. He was elected city attorney of Chicago in 1895 and served in that post for two years. From 1898 to 1914, by popular election, he was a member of the Cook County Board of Review of Assessments. During 1917-24 he was attorney for the South Park Commission, Chicago. Following the resignation from the Coolidge cabinet of Hubert Work in July, 1928, West was named to succeed him as U.S. secretary of the interior. Senate confirmation of his appointment was held up, however, on a conflict of interest charge based on his ownership of a large block of stock in a corporation that was opposed to public ownership and development of electric power. On Jan. 21, 1929, the U.S. Senate confirmed his appointment, and West took office for a brief time before the termination of the Coolidge administration on Mar. 4, 1929. Within the party councils, West was a member of the Cook County Republican Committee from 1900 to 1928, chairman of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee from 1904 to

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Henry Peterson

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1914, and a member during 1912-16 and 1928-32, secretary during 1924-28, and western treasurer in 1928 of the Republican National Committee. He was a delegate to the national conventions of the Republican party in 1908, 1912, 1916, and 1928. He was manager of the campaigns for the nomination and election in 1904 and the renomination and re-election in 1908 of Deneen as governor of Illinois and the nomination and election of Deneen to the U.S. Senate in 1924. West and Deneen were credited with being largely responsible for the lengthy investigations of bribery charges made in connection with the election by the Illinois State Legislature of William Lorimer (q.v.) to the U.S. Senate in 1909, which resulted in the latter's expulsion from the upper house of Congress in 1912. After leaving Coolidge's cabinet, West became head of a Republican faction known as the National Republican Party, a conservative group that opposed the progressive Republicans in 1932. Retaining an interest in DePauw University, he was made an alumni trustee in 1914 and in 1928 was named president of the board of trustees, a post he held until he was retired as president emeritus in 1952. During the Second World War, he became a special assistant to the U.S. attorney general in 1941 and, serving in that capacity until 1953, he was a hearing officer under the Selective Service Act in conscientious objector cases. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by DePauw University in 1938. West was a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago bar associations, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, Delta Tau Delta, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order, the Quadrangle, Chicago, Union League, Flossmore, and South Shore Country clubs of Chicago, and the Lake Placid (N.Y.) Club. He was a member of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church during 1936-40 and a communicant of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago. West was married twice: (1) in Paris, Ill., June 11, 1898, to Louisa, daughter of Henry White Augustus of that place, and had a son, Owen Augustus; his first wife died in 1901; (2) in Dwight, Ill., June 8, 1904, to Louise, daughter of David McWilliams of that place, a banker, and had a daughter, Helen Louise, who married LeGrand Cannon. Roy O. West's death occurred in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29, 1958.

CARLISLE, Burlington Majors, printing executive, was born in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 10, 1886, son of Albert T. and Eleanor (Majors) Carlisle. When Burlington M. Carlisle was a youth the family moved to California, and in 1902 he was graduated at Berkeley High School. His father died in 1904, and the son immediately entered a printing business that his father had founded in San Francisco in 1878 as a stationery shop. He became president of A. Carlisle & Co. at that time and continued as president of the company and of its successors until the close of his life. The company's plant was destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906, but soon the business was reopened in a new location. About this time the Carlisle company absorbed the Hayden Printing Co., and under Carlisle's leadership the company continued to expand and absorb other enterprises. These included the F. Mallove Co., manufacturers of ruled forms and bookbinders (1906); the San Francisco lithographing firm of Britton & Rey (1916); the Isaac Upham Co., successors to Payot, Upham Co., stationers and printers (1930); and the Ingrim-Rutledge Co., printers and office suppliers (1930). These companies were consolidated as a new corporation, A. Carlisle & Co., Upham & Rutledge, Inc., on Feb. 1, 1930. In that year the parent company moved to a six-story building in San Francisco, where a large retail stationery store was opened. Several branches were also maintained in San Francisco at that time, as well as a storeroom in Los Angeles, but the branches were subsequently consolidated and their activities transferred to the main headquarters. The firm of Gardner Graville Co. was purchased in 1932, adding school jewelry, trophies, rings, schoolbooks, and diplomas to the company's merchandising lines. In 1934 the corporation purchased Rabjohns Art Shop, which handled art supplies, and in 1937 it bought a controlling interest in the Hawaiian Printing Co., Honolulu, T.H. In September, 1942, the corporation name was changed from A. Carlisle & Co., Upham & Rutledge, Inc., to A. Carlisle & Co., the original name of his firm. In 1948 the company moved into a new six-story concrete, steel, and glass building in San Francisco, which was erected at a cost of $2,000,000. The new building housed the general offices, merchandise stocks, and manufacturing and shipping facilities on the first three floors, the fourth floor being used as a cafeteria and recreational area for the firm's more than 300 employees. At the time of Carlisle's death the company was one of the largest printing firms in San Francisco, doing an annual business of several millions of dollars. Its products were distributed throughout eleven Western states and, in the case of certain accounts, to all parts of the country. The company was processing more than 300 orders daily and had more than 6000 accounts. Its main divisions were printing, lithographing, and stationery, and among its many products from these divisions were checks, letterheads, invoices, statements, publications, catalogues, reports, brochures, social stationery, Christmas cards, calling cards, announcements, diplomas, and letterpress and commercial printing. One of its chief departments was devoted to election supplies, which it sold to California cities, counties, school and water districts, and other voting subdivisions. In addition to furnishing ballots and other paper supplies for conducting elections, the company furnished voting booths and election tables. A special feature was its advisory service on the conduct of elections, which was administered through its legal and technical departments. Its division of office supplies carried more than 40,000 items, including full lines of carbon and filing supplies, duplicating machines and supplies, school supplies, and office furniture, with the firm acting as wholesaler, jobber, and retailer in this field. Fee books, record books, bonds, tax rolls, assessment rolls, interleaf-carbon forms, marriage licenses, birth certificates, school-attendance forms, and diplomas were annually supplied to assessors, recorders, tax collectors, auditors, and various courts and legal offices throughout California and other parts of the West. In its lithographing department the firm maintained the latest machinery and utilized the latest advances in color printing to produce a large and varied line of A-boards, hangers, truck posters, brochures, broadsides, booklets, car cards, folders, direct-mail pieces, cut-outs, displays, labels, package wraps, menu covers, maps and travel folders, package inserts, blotters, bottle collars, and annual reports. In 1917 Carlisle founded A. Carlisle & Co. in Reno, Nev., to supply similar items to Nevada and northeastern California. He was president of the Nevada company from its inception until his death. He also was a director of the Security National Bank of Reno. For twenty years he was president of the San Francisco Employing Printers Association. He was a member of the Bohemian and Commercial Clubs of San Francisco and the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, Calif. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. He was an avid sportsman and was particularly fond of hunting and fishing. In 1925 he became a director and in 1932 became owner of the Teal Duck Club, founded in 1908, which was the oldest shooting reserve on the Suisun Marshes

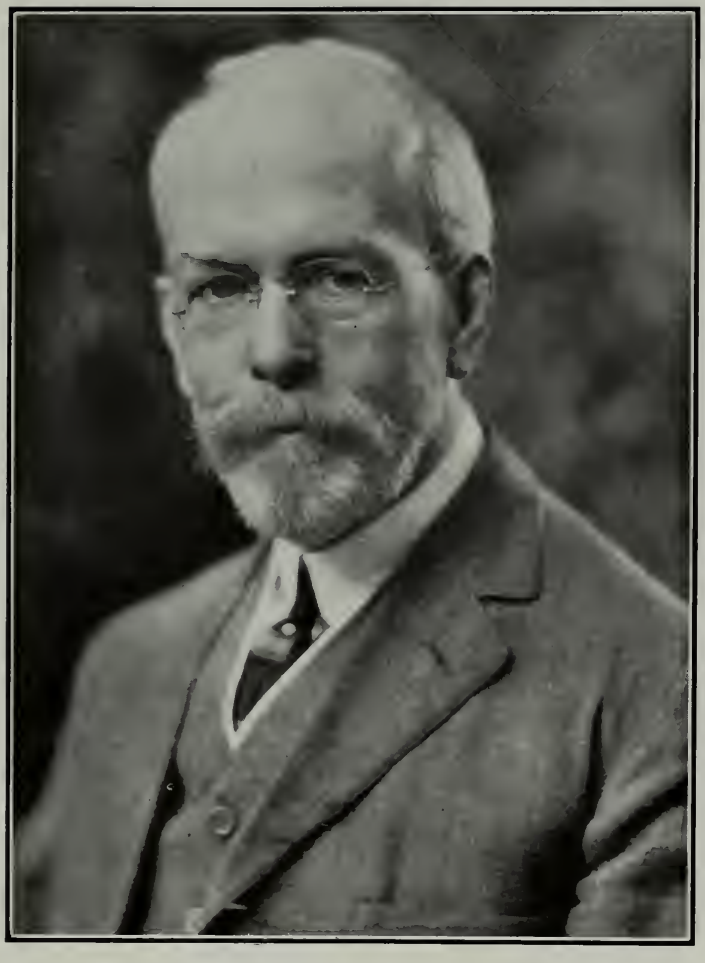
in northern California. He also was a member of the Boca Fishing Club on the Truckee River. Carlisle was married in Berkeley, Calif., to Kathryn, daughter of Henry Baker Morris, who was engaged in the dried fruit candy business, and had a son, Burlington Morris. Burlington M. Carlisle died in Piedmont, Calif., Feb. 20, 1954.

HUMPHREYS, Frederick Brown, pathologist, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., July 10, 1878, son of George Hoppin and Emilie Julia (Barnes) Humphreys. His first paternal American ancestor was Michael Humphreys, who came to this country from England and settled in Simsbury, Conn. From Michael and his wife, Priscilla Grant, the descent was through Samuel and Mary Mills, Jonathan and Mercy Ruggles, Oliver and Sarah Garrett, Reuben and Anna Humphrey, and May and Mary Ann Hoppin, the grandparents of Frederick B. Humphreys. His father, a prominent surgeon, translated a number of German medical works into English. The son was graduated Ph.B. at Yale University in 1899 and M.D. at

Columbia University in 1903. He served as an assistant in histology at the Medical College of Cornell University in 1906 and as assistant pathologist at New York Hospital during 1906-08. He then became assistant pathologist at the German Hospital, New York city, and soon thereafter was named pathologist, continuing in that capacity when the institution was renamed the Lenox Hill Hospital. He resigned that position in 1917 and during the First World War served in the U.S. Army, advancing from 1st lieutenant to lieutenant colonel in rank. Sent to Europe with the AEF, he was head of bacteriology at army hospitals in France. Following the war he joined the staff of Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, and was resident bacteriologist there from 1919 to 1928 and associate attending bacteriologist from 1923 to 1945. He also became associated with the faculty of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, where he was consecutively assistant professor of bacteriology and associate professor of bacteriology from 1920 to his retirement in 1946. Humphreys' special area of research was the study of pathogenic anaerobic bacilli, and he was co-author of a chapter on that subject that was included in a college textbook on bacteriology and was considered outstanding in its field. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, Sigma Xi, and the Yale Club of New York city. His religious affiliation in earlier life was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in New York city, June 2, 1913, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard B. Schoeler, a clergyman, and had two children: Dorothea Elizabeth, who married George Woodford Thomas, and Guy Michael. Frederick B. Humphreys died at Gaylordsville, Conn., June 30, 1951.

SELLERS, Coleman, Jr., engineer and manufacturer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1852, son of Coleman and Cornelia (Wells) Sellers. His first paternal American ancestor was Samuel Sellers, who came to this country from England in 1681 and settled in Upper Darby Township, Delaware Co., Pa. From Samuel and his wife, Ann Gibbons, the descent was through Samuel and Sarah Smith, John and Ann Gibson, Nathan and Elizabeth Coleman, and Coleman and Sophonisba Peale, the grandparents of Coleman Sellers, Jr. His father (q.v.) was an engineer and inventor. After receiving his preliminary education at private schools in Philadelphia, Pa., Sellers was graduated B.S. in 1873 and M.S. in 1876 at the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, he took special studies in mechanical engineering with William Sellers & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, of which his father was chief engineer. He began his business career with this company in 1873 as a machine apprentice. He became successively foreman of the department, draftsman, foreman of drafting, and in 1886 assistant manager of works. He continued in that position until 1902, when he was made chief engineer. He was named a director of the company in 1887 and was elected president in 1905. He continued as chief engineer until 1919 and as president until his death The company was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1886. It was continuously engaged in the development and improvement of standard general-purpose machine tools for working iron and steel, such as boring machines, drilling machines, lathes, and planers. It designed and built many special-purpose machines such as drill sharpeners and various grinders for sharpening cutting tools used in lathes, planers, and slotters. The firm also manufactured the Sellers injector for feeding water to locomotive boilers. In addition to its regular line of machine tools for industrial shops, navy yards, and railroads, the company built ship machinery of various kinds for the U.S. Navy. Sellers was the author of papers, reports, and sketches on engineering projects. From 1912 to 1922 he served as commissioner of navigation of the Delaware River and its navigable tributaries and had complete charge of Philadelphia Harbor. During 1909-11 he was the first president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute, Sons of the Revolution, and the Engineers, University, Civic, Contemporary, and City clubs of Philadelphia. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening was one of his special interests. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 3, 1880, to Helen Graham, daughter of Joseph Henry Jackson of that city, a lawyer, and had four children: Marjorie, who married James Cadwalader Sellers, Jr.; Cora Beach, who married Enoch Lewis Burnham; Helen Jackson, who married Archibald Hyde Ehle; and Coleman Sellers, 3rd, (below). Coleman Sellers, Jr., died in Bryn Mawr, Pa., Aug. 16, 1922.

SELLERS, Coleman, 3rd, engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1893, son of Coleman and Helen Graham (Jackson) Sellers. His father



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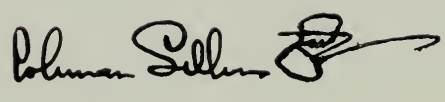
Coleman Sellers, Jr.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



(above) was an engineer and manufacturer. After he had completed his preliminary education at Haverford (Pa.) School, Coleman Sellers, 3rd, attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated B.A. in 1914, B.S. in 1915, and M.E. in 1928. Meanwhile, he had begun his career as a machinist for his father's firm, William Sellers & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, manufacturers of machine tools. During 1917-18 he was superintendent of repair in the machine shops of the Midvale Steel Co., Nicetown, Pa. Returning to William Sellers & Co., Inc., he was assistant superintendent during 1919-21. After four years in the engineering department, he became executive engineer in 1925 and served in this capacity until 1937. In the latter year he was plant manager, and in 1938 he was engineer in charge of research. In 1939 Sellers returned to the Midvale Steel Co., for which he was engineer in charge of the sub-contract department and assistant superintendent of machine shops. From 1950 until the close of his life he was associated with his son, William, in The Sellers Company, Inc., King of Prussia, Pa. Organized in 1950, this company engaged in sales and industrial applications of pumps, hydraulic lifts, electric heating equipment, and other engineering installations. In the course of his professional career Sellers became expert in the theory and practice of the cutting and machining of metals. Among his writings in this field were "Carboloy in the Plant of Wm. Sellers & Co., Inc." (Carboloy, Dec. 1929), "The Use of Tungsten Carbide as a Cutting Material on Heavy Machine Tools" (Mech. Eng., July 1930), "Grinding" (Automotive Industries, Oct. 1931), and "Can Tungsten Carbide Tools Be Used Successfully on Planes" (Machinery, June 1932). Sellers was a long-time member and chairman in 1932-33 of the national committee on cutting of metals of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and he also served as chairman of the Philadelphia chapter of that society in 1937. Joining the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1923, he became a member of its committee on science and the arts in 1925 and was chairman of the committee in 1941. Further, he was a member of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute from 1937 to 1942. He was also interested in community affairs, particularly church and civil defense movements and the work of the Boy Scouts of America. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers, Newcomen Society in North America, Psi Upsilon, Sons of the American Revolution, the Tredyffrin Country Club of Paoli, Pa., and the Engineers and Mask and Wig clubs of Philadelphia. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed reading, writing, sailing, fishing, and gardening. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1916, to Kathlyne Montgomery, daughter of Frank Rodman Shattuck of that city, a lawyer, and had four children: Coleman; Frank Rodman Shattuck; William Woodward; and Kathlyne Jackson, who married Charles Anthony Krull. His death occurred at Ship Bottom, N.J., Sept. 1, 1957.

HOITASH, Frederick John, ophthalmologist, was born in Neumark, Czechoslovakia, June 26, 1883, son of Moritz Bernhard and Rosa Marie (Langschur) Hoitash. His father was a merchant and farmer. Frederick J. Hoitash attended the gymnasium at Pilsen and the University of Prague and was graduated M.D. at the University of Vienna in 1910. He interned in Vienna and prior to the First World War practiced in the medical corps of the Austrian army in the Austrian Alps, also taking care of the families of mountaineers as general practitioner of medicine and surgery. During the first two years of the war he saw front-line service in the Austrian army as a captain in the medical corps. In 1917 he was assigned as medical chief of a field hospital for epidemic diseases, and in 1919 he became medical chief, postwar demolition department, at the arsenal at Felixdorf, Austria. Following the war he did special work in ophthalmology at the eye clinics of the universities of Prague and Vienna. In November, 1922, he came to the United States. After practicing for a brief period in Ashland, Ky., in July, 1923, he established a practice in Huntington, W.Va., where he specialized in ophthalmology until the close of his life. He was the first physician in West Virginia to confine his practice exclusively to the field of ophthalmology. Throughout the Second World War period he served as ophthalmologist at the Huntington induction station of the selective service system. In Huntington he was a member of the staffs of Memorial, St. Mary's and Guthrie hospitals. Hoitash was author of a paper entitled "Self Enucleation of the Eye" that was presented at the International Congress of Ophthalmology held in 1932 at Madrid, Spain. He also contributed a number of articles to

the medical journals, including "Blennorrhoe der Traenenroehrchen" (Klinische Monatsblaetter fuer Augenheilkunde, Apr.-May 1922) and "Practical Use of the Stenopeic Slit Lens" (Arch. Ophthalm., July 1934). For his service during the First World War he was awarded the Kaiser Franz Josef Order, with swords, in 1917. Hoitash was a diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology, a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the International College of Surgeons, and the West Virginia Ophthalmological Society, and a member of the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology, the American, Southern, and West Virginia State medical associations, Cabell County Medical Society, and the Washington (D.C.) Institute of Medicine. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Huntington. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1929 and in politics was a Democrat. His hobbies included philately and photography. Music, gardening, swimming, hunting, and horseback riding constituted his chief recreational interests. Hoitash was

married in Catlettsburg, Ky., Feb. 24, 1923, to Agnes Marie, daughter of Franz von Dinzl, and had one son, Charles Frederick. Frederick J. Hoitash died in Huntington, W.Va., Nov. 29, 1952.

NEWHALL, Arthur Brock, manufacturer, was born in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 17, 1884, son of Fred M. and Eva (Brock) Newhall. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Newhall, who came to this country from England about 1630 and settled in Lynn. From Thomas and his wife, Mary, the descent was through Thomas and Elizabeth Potter, Joseph and Susanna Farrar, Joseph and Elizabeth Hodgman, and Joseph and Dorcas Barrett, the grandparents of Arthur B. Newhall. He was awarded the degree of M.E. in 1908 at Tufts College. From that year until 1912 he was instructor of applied science and mechanical arts at Salem (Mass.) Technical High School and during 1912-17 instructor of mechanical engineering at the Wentworth Institute, Boston, Mass. In the last-named year he joined the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass., and was employed successively as office manager, merchandise manager, branch auditor, manager of the tire department, general manager, and executive vice-president. He was elected president of the company in 1930 and maintained that office until 1942. Founded in 1896 by Arthur N. Hood (q.v. for early company history), the Hood Rubber Co. produced rubber boots and shoes, rubber-soled canvas footwear, rubber soles and heels, pneumatic tires and tubes, solid tires, hard rubber products, storage battery jars and boxes, rubber tiling for floors, and various other specialties. It owned the Hood Rubber Products Co., sellers and distributors of Hood Rubber Co. products, and in 1929 employed some 8500 in plants covering 1,756,730 square feet of floor space. In that year the Hood Rubber Co. was acquired by the B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber manufacturers of Akron, Ohio, of which it remained a wholly owned subsidiary until 1932, when the principal officers of the Hood company repurchased control. In 1935 Goodrich regained control and the Hood interests again became a subsidiary of the former company. In 1942 the Hood Rubber Products Co. was dissolved and its properties were either taken over by the B. F. Goodrich Co. or dissolved. Meanwhile, Newhall continued as president of the Hood company and in 1937 was additionally named a director and member of the executive committee of the B. F. Goodrich Co., and in 1938 became executive vice-president in full charge of all Goodrich production and sales. Interrupting his business career during the Second World War, Newhall held several important positions with the War Production Board, serving in 1941-42 as deputy director of the purchasing division of the Office of Price Management. As co-ordinator of rubber, the post to which he was named in 1942, Newhall was instrumental in the development and production of synthetic rubber. Subsequently he became executive director of the Combined Production and Resources Board, an international group coordinating the overall production of war materials in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. He remained in the last-named post until August, 1943, and then returned to Massachusetts, continuing his contribution to the war effort on a part-time basis as a business consultant to Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board. In 1943 as well he became treasurer of the Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass., which he served also as a director, and it was with this company that Newhall was associated until the close of his life. He had numerous other business interests as well. During 1939-41 he was executive vice-president of Talon, Inc., Meadville, Pa., slide fastener manufacturers. Further, he served as chairman of the board and treasurer of the Cambridge Rubber Co. and chairman of the board of the General Latex & Chemical Co., both of Cambridge, Mass. He was also at various times president and a director of the Arrow Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Watertown, Mass.; a director of the Second National Bank, Boston, the Framingham (Mass.) National Bank, and the Sanborn Co.; and a trustee of the Belmont (Mass.) Savings Bank. In community affairs he was president of the board of the Framingham Union Hospital and a trustee of Tufts College. He was a member of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Zeta Psi, Tau Beta Pi, the University Club of Boston, The Oakley Country Club of Watertown, and the Meadville Country and Iroquois Boating and Fishing clubs of Meadville, Pa. In politics he was a Republican. Newhall was married in Albion, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1910, to Charlotte A., daughter of John Daniels of that place, a merchant, and had two daughters, Jane and Sally Ann, who married Robert M. Gray. He died in Framingham, Mass., Mar. 12, 1954.

SIOUSSAT, St. George Leakin, historian, was born in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 13, 1878, son of Albert Willis and Annie Middleton (Leakin) Sioussat, grandson of Charles and Margaret (Willis) Sioussat, and great-grandson of Pierre and Elizabeth (Bachman) Sioussat. His great-grandfather came to this country from France in 1804, settling first in New York city and later in Washington, D.C. His father was a real estate dealer. After receiving his preparatory education at the Deichmann's School and Marston's University School in his native city, St. George L. Sioussat was graduated B.A. in 1896 and Ph.D. in 1899 at Johns Hopkins University. In 1899 he became assistant in history at Smith College, where he later was advanced to the position of instructor. He was professor of history and economics at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., from 1904 to 1911 and was dean of its College of Arts and Sciences during 1909-11. He was professor of history at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., from 1911 to 1917, George L. Littlefield professor of American history at Brown University during 1917-20, and professor of American history at the University of Pennsylvania from 1920 to 1938. In the last-named year he became chief of the division of manuscripts at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., the post in which he continued until his retirement in 1948 as honorary consultant to the library. Meanwhile, from 1938 until his retirement he also was incumbent of the chair of American history at that library. In addition to the teaching positions already mentioned, he was lecturer in economics at the Biltmore Forest (N.C.) School from 1905 to 1911 and at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., in 1914-15. He taught history in summer sessions at the University of Michigan in 1908-09, the Summer School of the South, Knoxville, Tenn., in 1910 and 1913, Johns Hopkins University in 1911-12, Harvard and Boston (Mass.) universities in 1918, Brown University in 1919, Cornell University in 1922, University of Southern California in 1925, Columbia University in 1927, 1930, and 1932, University of California at Los Angeles in 1928, and Northwestern University in 1931. During this country's participation in the First World War he lectured at training camps in the Boston area under the auspices of the New England Group for Historical Service and at Brown University gave a course on the issues of the war prescribed by the U.S. War Department for the Student Army Training Corps. Regarded as an authority on southern and western history, he was the author of "The English Statutes in Maryland," first published in the Johns Hopkins Studies in 1903 and reprinted in part as "The Theory of the Extension of English Statutes to the Plantations" in

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Austin Blanchard

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Robert E. Shelby

"Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History" (1907). He was also the author of "Statistics in State Aid to Higher Education" (1898), "Highway Legislation in Maryland" (1900), and "Economics and Politics in Maryland" (1903), and he wrote many reports and articles for the American Historical Association Reports, American History Review, and other professional periodicals. He contributed to such publications as "Historic Towns of the Southern States," "The South in the Building of the Nation," McLaughlin & Hart's Cyclopedia of American Government, and The Dictionary of American Biography. He wrote the biographies of John Caldwell Calhoun and James Buchanan (qq.v.) in "American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy." He was a member of the advisory board of the History Teachers Magazine during 1912-16, editor of the Tennessee Historical Magazine during 1915-17, a member of the board of editors of the Mississippi Valley Historical Review during 1916-18, and editor of Columbia Historical Society Records during 1945-47. In 1934 he was appointed a member of the National Historical Publications Commission, on which he served four years, and thereafter until 1948 he held the designation of ex-officio member. The Henrico Medallion of Johns Hopkins University was bestowed on Sioussat for his studies in Colonial history, and in 1947 he was awarded an honorary L.H.D. by Lehigh University. He was chairman of the committee on uniform entrance examinations of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools during 1909-12 and vice-president for the fourth district, Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, during 1909-11. He served on the executive council of the American Historical Association during 1921-23 and was a corresponding member of the Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts historical societies. Organizations in which he held membership further included the League of Free Nations Association, International Council on Archives, Society of American Archivists, American Library Association, American Antiquarian Society, American Philosophical Society, American Political Science Association, Academy of Political Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Economic Association, National Municipal League, the Rhode Island and Tennessee (pres. 1915) history teachers associations, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Phi, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C., the University Club of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Authors' Club of London, England. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married twice: (1) in Houston, Tex., Dec. 19, 1906, to Alma (Cleveland) Dailey, daughter of William D. Cleveland of that city, a wholesale merchant and cotton broker; his first wife died in 1929; (2) in Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1940, to Julia T. (Richardson) Dillard, daughter of John Michael Richardson of Lincoln County, N.C., a physician, and former wife of Henry Kuhl Dillard. St. George L. Sioussat died without issue in Washington, D.C., Aug. 31, 1960.

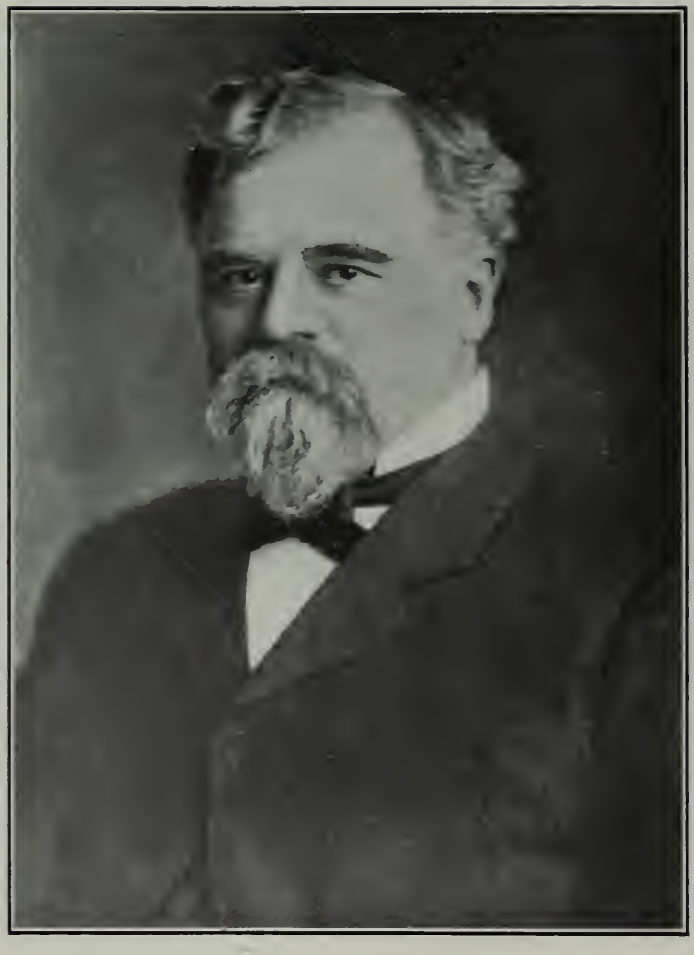
SHELBY, Robert Evart, radio engineer and broadcasting executive, was born in Austin, Tex., July 20, 1906, son of Lemuel Evart and Mabel (Wright) Shelby. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Moses Shelby, who was born in Mecklenburg County, N.C., during the latter part of the 18th century. From Moses and his wife, Mary Ann Knox, the descent was through James Madison and Amanda Henderson, and John McNitt and Josephine Jackson, the grandparents of Robert E. Shelby. His father was a merchant. After he had completed his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, the son attended the University of Texas, where he was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering in 1927, B.A. in physics in 1928, and M.A. in 1929. As a youth, Shelby was one of the earliest amateur radio operators in Texas and while a student at the university was the licensed operator of the university radio station. In July, 1929, he went to New York city as a student engineer with the National Broadcasting Co., and he continued with this corporation until the close of his life. When NBC established its television development laboratory in the Empire State Building in New York city in 1931, Shelby was placed in charge of the project, supervising some of the earliest experimental work in television operation techniques. His group was successful in the first test of inter-city relay equipment for television, sending a relayed signal from New York city to Camden, N.J. During 1935-37 he assisted in the organization of RCA-NBC field tests of all-electronic television and in the design of equipment and facilities for those tests. From 1937 to 1940 he was supervisor of all NBC experimental operations and development and in addition made two trips abroad to study European television systems. During the Second World War he directed NBC's wartime research and development activities for the armed forces, including the development of an air-borne television reconnaissance system for the U.S. Navy. He also served during the war period as technical consultant to the National Defense Research Committee. Following the war he was successively NBC's director of technical development, in which post he specialized in the development of system facilities for commercial television broadcasting; director of television technical operations, in which post he was in charge of all technical phases of NBC-TV operations; and director of color television systems development, in which post he played an important role in the introduction of the RCA compatible color television system. In 1954 he was named vice-president and chief engineer of the National Broadcasting System, the position he occupied at the time of his death. For a number of years Shelby devoted much time to television standardization work, both in black-and-white and color, for various industry committees, including the National Television System Committee, the Radio Technical Planning Board, and the Radio-Electronics—Television Manufacturers Association. Shelby's work in radio electronics resulted in his making many significant improvements in existing systems and contributing many inventions to the electronics field in general. His inventions related to such diversified areas in electronics as techniques for effecting frequency and phase modulation of a radio frequency carrier, which were useful in FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting; improvements in the technique of transmitting pictures by facsimile; and improvements in the efficiency of FM receivers. He obtained a number of patents including an electronic modulator for constant frequency variable dot transmission (U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,171,150 and 2,279,930), 1939 and 1942, an electron discharge tube (No. 2,193,539), 1940, an electronic modulator and method of modulation (No. 2,201,-323), 1940, television systems (Nos. 2,222,957; 2,355,566; and 2,359,449), 1940, 1944, and 1944, and a radio audience counting system (No. 2,636,-671), 1953. Shelby was a member of the board of directors of the RCA Review, the board of technical advisers of the RCA Institutes, and the RCA-NBC Liaison Committee. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the Institute of Radio Engineers and a member of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, and Eta Kappa Nu. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. In politics he was a Republican. Woodwork-

ing was his chief recreation. He was married in San Antonio, Tex., June 12, 1931, to Marian, daughter of Walter Eikel of Aguascalientes, Mexico, a merchant, and had two daughters, Barbara and Jane. Robert E. Shelby died in Teaneck, N.J., Dec. 8, 1955.

DOCKRY, Patrick Francis, physician, was born in Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 1, 1906, son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Beahan) Dockry and grandson of Patrick and Elizabeth (Rafferty) Dockry. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland about 1850 and settled in Berkshire County, Mass. His father was a school teacher and justice of the peace. After attending public schools in Green Bay, Patrick F. Dockry was graduated B.S. at Marquette University in 1929 and M.D. at that institution in 1933. He then served a two-year residency at Milwaukee County General Hospital, after which he established a medical practice in Green Bay. In 1945 he took postgraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and from that year until his death specialized in proctology in Green Bay. He served on the staff of

St. Mary's Hospital, Green Bay, from 1935 to 1955 and was president of the staff in 1946-47. He also was a member of the staffs of St. Vincent's and Bellin Memorial hospitals in Green Bay from 1935 to 1955. He was a member of the American Proctologic Society, the American Medical Association, Wisconsin State and Brown-Kewaunee-Door Counties medical societies, Knights of Columbus, Serra Society, and the Holy Name Society. His religious affiliation was with St. Francis Catholic Church, De Pere, Wis. Politically he was an independent. Hunting, reading, and playing golf were his chief recreations. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 31, 1932, to Genevieve Anita, daughter of James Albert Doyle of Saint Mary, Kans., a rancher, and had four children: Mary Ann, who married Thomas Robert Harty; Patrick Doyle; Michael James; and Dennis Doyle. He died in Green Bay, Wis., May 10, 1955.

THOMAS, Arthur Lloyd, territorial governor, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1851, son of Henry John and Eleanor (Lloyd) Thomas. His father came to this country from Wales in 1848 and four years later settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he became a municipal judge. Arthur L. Thomas attended Pittsburgh public schools, also studying with a private tutor. Meanwhile, he began work in a forge at the age of ten, and became secretary to James Scott Negley (q.v.) following the Civil War. In 1869 Negley secured for him appointment to a clerical position in the office of the clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. Thomas remained there until 1879, when Rutherford B. Hayes (q.v.) appointed him secretary of the Territory of Utah. He was reappointed to that position in 1883 and with approval of the leaders of all parties was continued in that office by Grover Cleveland (q.v.) until 1887, when his second term expired. Thomas also was supervisor of the Utah census in 1880 and special agent of the U.S. government to collect church and school statistics in 1881. He became a member of the commission that compiled and codified the Utah territorial laws in 1884 and did similar work for the Legislative Assembly in 1886. Further, he was U.S. government dispensing agent from 1882 to 1887 in charge and control of all funds expended by the Utah Commission, of which he was a member during 1886-89. The official name of that group was Board of Registration and Elections. The board assumed all responsibility for the selection of registration officials and judges of elections, established precinct and legislative districts, canvassed all returns, and issued certificates of election to those duly elected to the Legislative Assembly and to Congress. Thomas was appointed in 1889 by Benjamin Harrison (q.v.) to serve as governor of the Territory of Utah, the position in which he continued until 1893. Many of the important events in the concluding years of Utah's minority occurred during his administration. Notably, the first public school law of Utah was passed, providing for the establishment of a free public school system throughout the territory, and Wilford Woodruff (q.v.), then president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was prevailed upon to abrogate the practice of polygamy. During his term the voters of Utah began to respond to appeals of the Democratic and Republican organizations, a movement that brought Mormons and other groups together in common political action. Thomas was chairman in 1891 of a commission that accepted plans under which the Utah Penitentiary was completed. He was chairman of the board of trustees of what later became Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, and member of the commission supervising completion of a reform school in Ogden that later became the State Industrial School. He also called the first National Irrigation Congress, which was held in Salt Lake City in 1890, and the first International Irrigation Congress, held in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1891. These congresses laid the foundation for subsequent legislation relating to the development of arid land for purposes of settlement. In 1898 he was named postmaster of Salt Lake City by William McKinley (q.v.), an office he held by successive reappointments until 1914. As postmaster he introduced rural free delivery in Utah, establishing the first route in the vicinity of Murray. The thirty years of his life after he left the office of governor were devoted to a variety of business activities. He was president of the Idaho Irrigation & Colonization Co. for a number of years and manager of the Utah Savings & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, serving on the board of directors of the latter organization. From about the year 1914 until his death he was president of the Thomas Insurance & Investment Co., which he had established in Salt Lake City. His interests further included large ranch holdings in the Boise Valley of Idaho, and he was vice-president of the Herald-Republican Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, superintendent of the Maxfield



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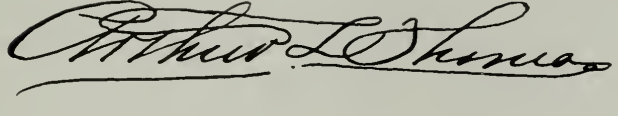

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Walter S Braun

Mining Co. in Big Cottonwood Canyon, and president of the Cambrian Association. His civic participation, aside from that connected with terms of public office, included membership on the board of the U.S. Mint Commission, to which he was appointed by Chester A. Arthur (q.v.) and reappointed by each succeeding President through Calvin Coolidge (q.v.), serving until the time of his death. For a number of years he also was a member of the Commission to Visit the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. Thomas held membership in the Deseret agricultural and manufacturing societies, of which he was a director during 1888-90. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically a Republican, in 1896 he was chairman of his party's state convention. As a hobby Thomas planted trees. He was married in Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1873, to Helena, daughter of Louis Reinberg of that city, a naval officer, and had five children: Eleanor Louis, who married Samuel Culver Park; Elbridge Lapin; Arthur Lloyd; Eveline Lannon, who married William D. Foster; and Alexander Ramsey. Arthur L. Thomas died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 15, 1924.

BRAUNS, Walter Stewart, business executive, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1887, son of Frederick Henry and Isabella (Stewart) Brauns and grandson of Ferdinand Ludwig and Anna Henrietta (Focke) Brauns. His grandfather came to this country from Hanau, Germany, and settled in Baltimore. His father was an architect. Walter S. Brauns attended private schools and was graduated B.A. at Johns Hopkins University in 1906. For four years following graduation he was employed by the wholesale hardware firm of Henry Keidel & Son, Baltimore. In 1910 he established himself in business for his own account in that city. As a sales agent and manufacturers' representative, he sold steel, aluminum, and bronze windows, ornamental metals, all types of doors, fine paneled woodwork, and many other items, making a specialty of metal doors and windows. In 1950 he organized the Brauns Building Specialties Corp.; operating as a subcontractor, the firm sold and installed such building specialties as revolving doors, fire doors, and metal partitions. In 1951 he organized Walter S. Brauns, Inc., primarily a sales agency for building materials, remaining head of this firm until his retirement in 1955. During the First World War he was stationed in this country as a 1st lieutenant, 505th Aero Squadron, U.S. Army. He was a member of the Johns Hopkins Club. His religious affiliation was with Brown Memorial (Presbyterian) Church, Baltimore. In politics he was a Democrat. Travel was one of Braun's favorite leisure activities. He was married in Baltimore, June 15, 1920, to Mary Goode, daughter of Robert Armistead Wooldridge of that city, a businessman, and had three children: Robert Armistead Wooldridge; Helen Stewart, who married Frederick Beacham Stanton; and Walter Stewart. Walter S. Brauns died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 5, 1955.

DAILEY, Joseph Leonard, lawyer, was born in Bluffton, Ind., Aug. 28, 1896, son of Frank Coffreth and Edna Olivia (Field) Dailey, grandson of Joseph S. and Emma (Gutelius) Dailey, great-grandson of James and Lydia (Garton) Dailey, and great-great-grandson of James and Mary Ann (Miller) Dailey. Joseph L. Dailey was graduated B.A. at Indiana University in 1917 and LL.B. at Harvard University in 1924. Admitted to the bar in Indiana in the latter year, he began practice in Indianapolis in the firm of Miller, Dailey & Thompson, of which his father was a member. In 1926 he moved to Albuquerque, N.Mex., where he practiced in association with Pearce C. Rodey in the firm of Rodey & Dailey until 1934. Following a period of public service he returned to private practice in Albuquerque and from 1936 until his retirement in 1947 was senior member of the firm of Dailey & Rogers, in which Waldo Rogers was his associate. The firm of Dailey & Rogers was engaged in a general practice, with emphasis on corporation, probate, and insurance law. At the time of Dailey's retirement it represented in Albuquerque such companies as the Fireman's Fund Indemnity Co., General Insurance Company of America, Occidental Underwriters Co., Occidental Indemnity Co., Pioneer Mutual Compensation Co., Commercial Standard Insurance Co., Aetna Insurance Co., American States Insurance Co., Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., American Employers' Insurance Co., Nehi-Royal Crown Cola Bottling Co., Swift & Company, Tellyer Concrete Pipe Co., New Mexico Oil Co., and the Zia Oil Co., Inc. The firm of Dailey & Rogers also at times was of counsel to the City of Albuquerque. Dailey began his public career in 1931 as a member of the Albuquerque City Commission. He resigned from the commission in 1934 to accept appointment as a district judge of the 2d Judicial District of New Mexico, to fill a vacancy. In the

following year he was named assistant administrator of the Rural Resettlement Administration, in Washington, D.C., and he served until 1936 in that office. From 1939 to 1946 he was city attorney of Albuquerque. He also gave of his time to civic service. During 1937-39 he was chairman of the board of regents of the University of New Mexico, and in 1937-38 he was chairman of the board of the State School for Boys at Springer, N.Mex. In addition to the above-mentioned activities, he was a partner for a number of years with Charles McDuffie in a real estate firm engaged in the development of business property in Albuquerque. Dailey served overseas during the First World War with the 329th Engineers, U.S. Army, attaining the rank of sergeant, 1st class. He was a member of the American and New Mexico bar associations, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Masonic order (Shriner), and Beta Theta Pi fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Democrat. Following his retirement from law practice, he made his home in Laguna Beach, Calif.

Dailey was married in Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 28, 1920, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ernst Vogt of Cincinnati, Ohio, a railway mail service employee, and had four children: Patricia, who married Stefen Johnson; Pamela, who married William Cortez Gatschet; Joseph Leonard; and James Field. His death occurred in Indianapolis, Ind., June 19, 1956.

GODFREY, Edward Settle, Jr., epidemiologist and public health official, was born at Fort Yates, N.Dak., Aug. 16, 1878, son of Edward Settle and Mary Jane (Pocock) Godfrey. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Godfrey, who came to this country from Wales and settled in Valley Forge, Pa., about 1744, later moving to York Springs, Pa. From Thomas and his wife, Jane, the descent was through William and Hannah Moore, Thomas and Mary Settle, and Charles Moore and Mary Chambers, who were the grandparents of Edward S. Godfrey, Jr. His father (q.v.) was an Army officer. The son received his preliminary education at Army post schools and in the public schools of Ottawa, Ohio,

and Washington, D.C., attended Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy and Rutgers Preparatory School, New Brunswick, N.J., and was a cadet at the United States Military Academy during 1896-97. He resigned from West Point in order to begin medical studies at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated M.D. in 1900. After serving an internship during 1901-03 at Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., he practiced medicine for five years in Bisbee, Ariz. From 1908 to 1912 he was superintendent of public health of Arizona. In the latter year he returned to private medical practice in Phoenix, Ariz., where he also served during 1913-15 as city health officer and school medical inspector. In 1916 he joined the staff of the Illinois State Department of Health as an epidemiologist, and in 1917 he was named chief of that department's Bureau of Communicable Diseases. In July, 1917, Godfrey became sanitary supervisor with the New York State Department of Health, and shortly thereafter he was named epidemiologist with the department. Following this country's entry into the First World War he entered the American Red Cross as a captain and was assigned to Paris, France, where he remained until the Armistice. He was then assigned to southeastern Europe to assist in a survey of medical, hospital, health, and sanitation problems caused by the war. Returning to the United States in 1919, he resumed his duties with the New York State Department of Health, with which he was associated for the remainder of his active career. He was director of the department's Division of Communicable Diseases from 1920 to 1931, director of local health administration during 1931-34 and assistant commissioner for local health administration during 1934-36, and state commissioner of health from 1936 until his retirement in 1947. In addition to his responsibilities with the state health department, Godfrey was professor of epidemiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, from 1928 to 1935 and professor of preventive medicine and public health at the Albany (N.Y.) Medical College from 1939 to 1947, when he was named professor emeritus. He won international recognition for his contributions in the field of epidemiology and public health during nearly thirty years of service in the New York State Department of Health. As director of the department's Division of Communicable Diseases he assisted in the establishment of an effective system of control of typhoid carriers and developed practical methods of reducing mortality from diphtheria and measles. As a result of his studies and publications it was recognized that for the community to be protected against diphtheria, a high rate of immunization among children under five years of age was necessary. He also stressed the importance, from the standpoint of infant mortality, of two common childhood diseases: measles and whooping cough. He made an extensive study of measles in children's institutions in New York and pointed out that quarantine and isolation were not effective in preventing that disease, emphasizing the necessity for protecting children, especially in institutions, against the disease. In 1929 he rewrote the chapter on communicable diseases in the state sanitary code, placing greater responsibility on local health officers for educating the public as to health and sanitation measures and relieving families of many unnecessary restrictions. The principles that he incorporated in the chapter on communicable diseases later became almost universally accepted in public health practice in this country. As director and later as assistant commissioner for local health administration in New York, Godfrey reorganized and directed the work of the sixteen state health districts, exercised general supervision over public health projects in nearly forty counties that received state aid in order to carry on activities in the field of public health, and oversaw the work of about 800 local health officers. As state commissioner of health he administered the department in a period of expansion and initiation of new programs during the late 1930's and during the critical years of the Second World War. He contributed many articles on public health problems to the medical literature, of which the most important concerned his investigation of measles in children's institutions, the epidemiology of measles, the epidemiology of diphtheria in relation to active immunization of certain age groups, and the age distribution in milkborne outbreaks of scarlet fever and diphtheria. He was also the author of the chapter on epidemiology in Park's "Hygiene and Public Health" (1928) and the introductory chapter to the volume on communicable diseases of Appleton's "Clinical Pediatrics" (1929). In addition to his work with the New York State Department of Health, Godfrey served on many commissions, committees, and other groups concerned with problems of public health. He was an ex-officio member of the

New York State Temporary Commission to Formulate a Long Range Health Program and a member of the New York State Commission for the Study of Bang's Disease and Mastitis, New York State Cancer Survey Commission, New York State Commission on the Hard of Hearing and Deaf Children, New York State Temporary Commission to Study the Problems of War Veterans, and the Interstate Sanitation Commission, which comprised the states of New York and New Jersey. For many years he was a member of the New York State Public Health Council. He also served as a member of the executive committee and the special committee on postwar developments of the New York State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, the committee on medicine and the changing order of the New York Academy of Medicine, the census advisory committee on accidents of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the committee on postwar training of public health personnel of the U.S. Public Health Service, and the national health officers qualifying board of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. He was a member of the health advisory council of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, the advisory council of the New York Diabetes Association, and the state advisory committee of the National Youth Administration. In the field of housing he served as a member of the state committee of the National Public Housing Conference and honorary vice-chairman of the committee of one hundred of the Albany (N.Y.) Housing Council, and in the field of safety he was a member of the board of sponsors of the Greater New York Safety Council and for many years a member of the National Safety Council. He was also a member of the technical board of the Milbank Memorial Fund, a member of the honorary committee of the McCosker-Hershfield Cardiac Foundation, and a member of the Ohio Valley Treaty Commission. For his services in southeastern Europe following the First World War he was awarded the Order of St. Save, 3d Class, by Serbia in 1919. In 1951 he was the recipient of the Sedgwick Memorial Medal of the American Public Health Association and the McCormack Award of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers for his distinguished service and contributions to the field of public health. Godfrey was a fellow of the American Public Health Association (pres. 1940), American Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, International Society of Medical Health Officers, Association of State and Provincial Health Authorities (pres. 1944), Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, American Epidemiological Society (pres. 1934), American Society for the Control of Cancer, American Social Hygiene Association, National Tuberculosis Association, American Society for Public Administration, Foreign Policy Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, Albany County Medical Society, Kappa Alpha fraternity, and the Aesculapian, University, Fort Orange, and Albany Country clubs of Albany. He was also a hereditary member of the Order of Indian Wars and the Legion of Valor. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. For recreation he enjoyed gardening and playing golf, billiards, and bridge. Godfrey was married in Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 14, 1911, to Alma, daughter of Hiram McDonald of that city, a cattleman, and had two sons: Edward Settle and McDonald. His death occurred in Oneonta, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1960.

BROADY, Jefferson Hunsaker, lawyer and judge, was born near Liberty, Adams Co., Ill., Apr. 14, 1844, son of John Calvin and Anna (Wigle) Broady. His father was a farmer. Jefferson H. Broady obtained his preliminary education in the district school and the high school at Payson, Ill., and in 1867 he was graduated with the LL.B. degree at the University of Michigan. Meanwhile, he taught for several years after graduating from high school, and subsequently he occupied an editorial position with the Springfield (Ill.) Republican. In the latter capacity he attracted considerable attention as a vigorous and trenchant writer, and in the campaigns of Stephen A. Douglas (q.v.) he gained the name, Little Giant, for his brilliant speech-making and organizing work. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1879. He practiced briefly in the law office of Skinner & March in Quincy, Ill., and in August, 1867, he moved to Brownville, Nebr., where he formed a law partnership with Edward W. Thomas. Becoming active in the public life of his adopted state, he served as a delegate to the Nebraska Constitutional Convention of 1875. In the same year he was elected district attorney of Nemaha County, securing a Democratic victory in a strongly Republican district. He was elected judge of the 1st Judicial

District, comprising the counties of Gage, Johnson, Nemaha, Richardson, and Pawnee, in 1883 and four years later was re-elected to that office. He declined the Democratic nomination for the Nebraska Supreme Court bench in 1891 and resumed law practice, opening an office in Lincoln, where until the close of his life he engaged in a general civil practice, with emphasis on probate law. In 1895 he was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Lincoln, although he polled a large vote, and in the following year he was fusion candidate for congressman, being defeated in the election by the narrow margin of 219 votes in a district previously overwhelmingly Republican. At the time of his death Broady was a director of the Carson Land Co. He was a member of the American, Nebraska State, and Nemaha County bar associations and of the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. He was married in Albia, Iowa, Nov. 2, 1871, to Nannie, daughter of John Gilbert MacDonald of Rock Springs, Pa., a physician, and had seven children: Anna, who married David Avery Haggard; Grace,

who married Lawrence B. Pilsbury; Bracton; John Calvin; Jefferson Hoover; Joyce, who married John D. Clark; and Beatrice (died in childhood). Jefferson H. Broady died in Lincoln, Nebr., Oct. 16, 1908.

McCRUMMEN, Thomas Dodson, physician, was born in Paris, Tex., Dec. 5, 1898, son of Jessee Cornelius and Sallie (Stone) McCrummen, grandson of John and Mary Elizabeth (———) McCrummen, great-grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Dunlap) McCrummen, and great-great-grandson of Malcom and Mary (Monk) McCrummen. His great-great-grandfather was a native of Scotland and after coming to the United States lived in Alabama. His father was a landowner. Thomas D. McCrummen obtained his preliminary education in public schools of Austin, Tex., and was graduated at the University of Texas with a B.A. degree in 1921 and an M.D. degree in 1923. He then served an internship at the Philadelphia (Pa.) General Hospital and subsequently was chief resident physician at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, also in Philadelphia. From 1927

until the close of his life he conducted a general medical practice in Austin, specializing in pediatrics. In that city he became associated with staffs of the Seton and St. David's hospitals. He was a delegate to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection during Herbert Hoover's administration and secretary in 1942 of the section on pediatrics of the Texas Medical Association. At the time of his death he served on the board of the Austin Community Guidance Center. He was certified by the American Board of Pediatrics and was a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Academy-International of Medicine and a member of the American and Texas medical associations, the Texas (pres. 1947-48) and Travis County pediatrics societies, the Travis County Medical Society, Alpha Phi Omega, and Delta Tau Delta. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Democrat. Fishing and gardening were McCrummen's chief sources of recreation. He was married in Austin, June 10, 1929, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram Augustus Wroe of that city, a banker, and had two sons, Thomas Dodson, and Robert Wroe. Thomas D. McCrummen died in Austin, Tex., Oct. 28, 1954.

HAVEN, George Bartholomew, educator, was born in Sangerfield, N.Y., Apr. 28, 1871, son of Aaron Garrison and Frances Maria (Bartholomew) Haven. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Haven, who came to this country from England in 1645 and settled in Lynn, Mass. From Richard and his wife, Susanna Newhall, the descent was through Moses and Mary Ballard, Joseph and Martha Haven, Joseph and Miriam Bayley, Elias and Jemima Whiting, Elias and Rebecca Eaton, John and Polly Tillotson, and Philander Butler and Elizabeth Putnam, the grandparents of George B. Haven. His father was a farmer and manufacturer. The son was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894 and remained at that school as a member of the staff. Starting as assistant in the mechanical engineering department, he was promoted to instructor in 1896 and to assistant professor in 1905. He was made associate professor of machine design in 1910 and placed in charge of organizing and conducting the textile laboratory at the institute. In 1914 he was appointed professor of machine design, and in 1929 he became professor of advanced machine design and head of textile research. He retired in 1936 as emeritus professor of advanced machine design but continued to teach the subject at the institute for six more years. During the period of the First World War he gave special courses to officers of the armed forces at the institute and made innumerable laboratory tests for the federal government. He also designed important articles of military equipment. At the time of his death he was a member of the subcommittee on materials of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. In addition to his work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he taught at the Boston YMCA Evening Institute and Preparatory School (later Northeastern University) from 1896 to 1904; at Franklin Union (later Franklin Technical Institute), where he gave a course in machine construction from 1908, when the school was opened, to 1912; and at Lowell Institute School, the evening school at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from the time of the founding of the school in 1903 through 1941. At the last-named school he was teacher of mechanical drawing in 1903-04 and assistant in the machine design course during the next two years and was in charge of machine design from 1906 to 1936 and in charge of building construction from 1913 to 1936, as well as teacher of advanced machine design from 1923 to 1941. During his career he was engaged as expert consultant by several commercial firms, including the Albany (N.Y.) Felt Works. He designed and built numerous machines and pieces of apparatus both for commercial concerns and for use at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, including a buttonhole machine for various manufacturers and a textile research testing machine for the Scott Bros. Co., Providence, R.I. He was in demand as a lecturer and public speaker and illustrated his talks with a large collection of slides made by himself. He was a contributor to scientific journals and was author or co-author of "The Design of Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels" (with G. W. Swett, 1915), "Mechanical Fabrics; a Treatise upon Their Manufacture, Construction, Testing and Specification" (1932) and "Industrial Fabrics; a Handbook for Engineers, Purchasing Agents and Salesmen" (1934, rev. 1949). After his final retirement from teaching he became government inspector of used cotton machinery for foreign export in 1941, serving until shortly before his death. He also served at one time as a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Examiners For Licensing of Boiler Operators, and for some years he was a

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member of the Needham (Mass.) School Board. In 1932 he was the recipient of the silver medal of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, United States Institute for Textile Research, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. An active church worker throughout his lifetime, he was a member and deacon of Park Street Church, Boston, at the time of his death. He was a Sunday school and Bible class teacher for many years and for some ten years broadcast Sunday school lessons over radio stations WLNH, Laconia, N.H., and WHEB, Portsmouth, N.H. Politically he was a Republican. Music was his special interest, and he played the flute. As a hobby he enjoyed carpentry. He was married in Castine, Maine, Aug. 31, 1898, to Margaret Jackson, daughter of John Pain Cushman of that place, a Congregational clergyman, and had two children: Sherman Cushman and Elisabeth Crosby, who married Maxwell Dwight Lathrop; and two adopted sons, Donald Mackay and Richard Woodbury. He died in Gilford, N.H., Mar. 6, 1953.

HARBOLD, Peter Monroe, educator, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Nov. 17, 1873, son of Peter and Leah (Burgard) Harbold. His father was a farmer. Peter M. Harbold received his preliminary education at rural schools in York County, Pa., attended York Collegiate Institute and the Millersville (Pa.) Normal School, and was graduated A.B. in 1904 at Franklin and Marshall College and M.A. in 1905 at Harvard University. Before pursuing his studies at the last-named institution he attended the University of Chicago during the summer of 1904. He began his career in education while taking his undergraduate work, teaching at schools in York and Adams counties and at the Millersville Normal School (later Millersville State Teachers College). From 1905 to 1911 he was superintendent of the model school at Millersville Normal School. He spent the next year as superintendent of schools in Lancaster, Pa., after which he returned to the Millersville Normal School as principal. Harbold resigned from the latter position during the First World War to serve as educational director for the YMCA at Camp Meade, Md., and also as a member of the faculty of the reconstruction institutes held in the eastern department of the U.S. Army under the auspices of the national war work council of the YMCA. In 1919 he organized the Department of Education at Franklin and Marshall College, becoming department head and serving until his retirement from that position in 1945. He continued teaching at the college for an additional year, during which he also had charge of its evening division. From 1946 to 1948 he was director of the area college in Lancaster, Pa., one of the institutions established by the State of Pennsylvania to take care of the increase in college enrollment that occurred when the veterans of the Second World War resumed their education. He returned to Franklin and Marshall in 1948 and taught sociology and political science there until 1950. In addition to the foregoing Harbold taught evening classes at Albright College in the 1920's, and taught at summer sessions of Pennsylvania State College (later University) in 1920-21 and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1922 and 1929. For some years he did considerable lecturing at county and city educational institutes throughout Pennsylvania and Maryland. An honorary Sc.D. degree was conferred on him in 1914 by Franklin and Marshall College. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society, he also held membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National and Pennsylvania education associations, the Lancaster County Historical Society, and three local literary groups, the Cliosophic Society, and the Fortnightly and Sphinx clubs. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Lutheran Church, Lancaster. In politics he was an independent. He was married in Cornwall, Pa., July 24, 1907, to Helen Adaline, daughter of Augustus Moore Keiser of that place, an estate manager, and had two daughters: Elizabeth, who married Hans Westkott, and Mary Leah. Harbold died in Lincoln Park, Pa., Jan. 8, 1956.

SHEEDY, Morgan John, lawyer, was born in Altoona, Pa., Sept. 25, 1896, son of John Madden and Marcella (Young) Sheedy. His father was a physician. Morgan J. Sheedy received his preliminary education at St. John's Parochial School in his native community and was graduated LL.B. at the Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa., in 1918. Immediately following graduation he entered the U.S. Navy for service during the First World War. In January, 1920, he was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania and began practice in Altoona with Thomas H. Greevy. Following Greevy's death in 1924 he continued in independent law practice in Altoona

until the close of his life, specializing in the fields of real estate titles, decedents' estates, and orphans' court matters. For twenty years he was solicitor for the Eureka Savings & Loan Association, Altoona. He was also attorney for the Commonwealth Title and Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and the Berks Title & Trust Co., Reading, Pa. Sheedy was a member of the Pennsylvania and Blair County (Pa.) bar associations, Sigma Chi, the American Legion, the Forty and Eight, and the Altoona Business Club. His religious affiliation was with St. Theresa's Catholic Church, Altoona, and he was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Society. In politics he was a Democrat. While a student at Dickinson law school he was editor of the yearbook, vice-president of the senior class, and manager of the basketball and football teams. Collecting coins and stamps was his principal hobby. He was married in Altoona, Oct. 17, 1928, to Madelyn Kathryn, daughter of Elmer Grant Rhodes of that community, a railroad man, and had seven children: Madelyn Mary, who married Joseph Scraf; Eileen Marie, who married

Frank Aigner; Ann; Virginia, who married Matthew Sokany; Madden Morgan; Patrick John and Gertrude Ann. He died in Altoona, Pa., Oct. 22, 1955.

GROOMS, Jessie Macy Roberts (Mrs. Reginald L. Grooms), artist and educator, was born in Sidney, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1891, daughter of Abel Joshua and Laura Eliza (Macy) Roberts and granddaughter of Andrew and Jane A. (Skillen) Roberts. She attended Ohio University, Athens, and was graduated B.S. in 1921 and A.M. in 1923 at Columbia University Teachers College. She did graduate work at the University of Chicago and the Cleveland Art Institute, also studying art privately with Charles Martin and Arthur W. Dow. During her early career she taught at country schools in Ohio and was supervisor of art in Clarksburg, W.Va., and at Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich. From 1927 until the close of her life she was associate professor of art at the College of Applied Arts of the University of Cincinnati, teaching design, graphic art, color, art of the Americas, and art of the Ameri-

can Indian. As a painter she worked mostly in water color, specializing in flowers, landscapes, and such domestic animals as cats, geese, chickens, and goats. She painted extensively in Alaska and Mexico. She held one-woman showings at the Art Center in New York city and the Towne Club, Cincinnati. Further, she was a regular exhibitor with the Ohio Water Color Society and in regional exhibits of her city, as well as with the Woman's Art Club, Cincinnati MacDowell Society, Professional Artists of Cincinnati, and various other cultural societies. She won several first prizes at the annual Woman's Art Club shows. Aside from holding membership in these organizations, she was an honorary member of the national art societies of Alpha Sigma Lambda and Delta Phi Delta and belonged to the American Association of University Professors, Columbia University Club of Cincinnati, and Women's Club of the University of Cincinnati. In religion she was a member of the Steiner group. Politically she was an independent. Among her hobbies were the collecting of American glass and of American Indian art. She was married in Cincinnati, Aug. 11, 1941, to Reginald Leslie Grooms, professor of art. Mrs. Grooms died in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21, 1955.

DAVIS, Thomas Jefferson, banker, was born in Pounding Mill, Tazewell County, Va., Jan. 26, 1869, son of Mitchel George Black and Nancy Matilda (Davis) Davis. His father was a lumberman and surveyor. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Virginia and Kentucky, Thomas J. Davis was graduated B.S. in 1884 at Bethany (W.Va.) College. He began his banking career with the Farmers Bank in Catlettsburg, Ky., in the capacity of clerk. The next year he assisted in organizing the Second National Bank, Ashland, Ky., and became cashier. He resigned from that position in 1890 to organize the Bank of Ashland, of which he also was cashier, and in 1891 organized the First National Bank of Louisa, Ky. In 1897 Davis went to Cincinnati, Ohio, joining the Fifth National Bank as assistant cashier, and was promoted to cashier in 1898. He joined the First National Bank of Cincinnati in 1902 in the same capacity. Elected a director of the bank in 1907, he was appointed to the executive committee a year later. During that period he retained his post as cashier. In 1913 he became a vice-president, and in 1929 was elected chairman of the board. For five years Davis headed the board of directors, relinquishing that post in 1933 to become the bank's president. He retired from the presidency in 1944 but continued as a director until 1950. He then gave up his directorship and his son, Laurence L. Davis, was elected to succeed him. As president of the First National Bank, Thomas J. Davis guided the institution through the financial crisis of February and March, 1933. On the first day of March, under the authority of a special act passed by the Ohio Legislature, every bank in Hamilton County, with the exception of the First National, restricted withdrawals of deposits to 5 per cent of the total. The First National, with its deposits of $52,490,000, its surplus of $3,000,000, and resources of $67,422,000, placed no such restriction, announcing that its withdrawal policy would continue unchanged, subject only to the provision that the bank may "exercise the right to use its own judgment as to large and unusual withdrawals." Davis was one of the founders of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (Ohio) and a director of its Cincinnati branch. He also served as vice-president of the Bank of Athens (Ohio). Aside from his banking interests he was a director and member of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. executive committee, and a director of the U.S. Printing & Lithographing Co., Cincinnati, Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., and the Richvein Coal Co., Cincinnati, having organized the last-named enterprise in partnership with C. Bascom Slemp. Other coal-mining properties operated by Davis included the Burning Springs Land Co. and Burning Springs Collieries, Kermit, W.Va., and the Elkhorn Collieries, Whitesburg, Ky. In 1931 Davis was appointed a member of the Ohio Tax Commission by Myers Y. Cooper, then governor of the state. He was a trustee of the Berea (Ky.) College, Ohio University, Athens, and Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, and president of the Babies Milk Fund Association, Cincinnati. During the First World War he was chairman of the committee in charge of Liberty Loans and the Victory Loan, in Hamilton County and twenty-six other counties of southern Ohio. For his contribution to the war effort he was decorated with the Order of Leopold (Belgium) in 1918. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him in 1934 by Bethany College. Davis was chairman of the American Bankers Association in 1925, and a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial, Queen City, Optimist, Commonwealth,

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and Camargo clubs of Cincinnati. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Horses were his chief interest, and he owned a number of polo ponies and hunters. Davis was married in Athens, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1903, to Jane, daughter of James Dickey Brown of that place, a banker, and had four children: James Brown; Virginia Nancy, who married Alfred Lee Loomis, Jr.; Thomas Jefferson; and Laurence Laird. Davis died in Cincinnati, Ohio., Jan. 8, 1952.

WHITE, Eugene Leslie, utilities executive, was born in Bennington, Vt., May 14, 1891, son of Walter Randall and Effie Maud (Walbridge) White. His father was a merchant. Eugene L. White received his preliminary education at public schools in North Bennington and was graduated B.S. in 1914 and C.E. in 1915 at Norwich (Vt.) University. In the latter year he entered the employ of the Barstow Management Co., New York city, as an engineer for the New Jersey Power & Light Co., a subsidiary of Barstow. He became vice-president and general manager of the New Jersey Power & Light Co. in 1920. Four years later he joined the Metropolitan Edison Co., Easton, Pa., as engineer and accountant in the rates department. He developed the widely used two-part rating system for street lighting and represented the company before the New Jersey and the Pennsylvania utilities commissions. Meanwhile, he was acquiring an interest in the South Jersey Power & Light Co. (later the Atlantic City Electric Co.), and he gained control of this company in 1929, becoming president and a director. He expanded his interests in utility companies during the 1930's and 1940's and became president of the Allied Power & Light Co., Pittsford, Vt.; Genesee Valley Gas Co., Inc., New York city; Woodbine (N.J.) Water Co.; Churchill Oil & Natural Gas Co.; Pavilion Natural Gas Co.; and the Valley Gas Co., Geneseo, N.Y. He was also a director of the Walden (N.Y.) Telephone Co., Penn's Grove (N.J.) Water Co., Allied Utilities Company of Vermont, Ticonderoga Electric Co., and the Exeter-Hampden Beach (N.H.) Gas Co. White's major interest, aside from business, was in Norwich University, which he served as a trustee from 1937 until the close of his life. As chairman of a committee on construction he supervised the building of several new structures on the campus, including White Hall, which he donated as the university's dining facility. He not only contributed funds of his own but was active in raising money for more ambitious projects such as the $300,000 Mechanical Engineering Building that was under construction at the time of his death. The university awarded him an honorary M.S. degree in 1937 and an honorary LL.D. degree in 1949. During the First World War, he served in France with the U.S. Army Infantry and was discharged in 1919 with the rank of captain. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree) and of Phi Kappa Delta fraternity (later incorporated with Sigma Nu). His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. In politics he was a Republican. Swimming and fishing were his chief recreations. He was married in Rutland, Vt., Sept. 28, 1920, to Helen, daughter of Frank Spencer Nicholson of that city, a business executive, and had a son, William Walbridge. White died in Ocean City, N.J., Jan. 10, 1951.

KELLEY, Alfred Kendall, lawyer, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1891, son of Hermon Alfred and Florence Alice (Kendall) Kelley. His first paternal American ancestor was Joseph Kelley, who came to this country from England in 1716 and settled in Norwich, Conn. From Joseph and his wife, Lydia Caulkins, the descent was through Daniel and Abigail Reynolds, Daniel and Jemima Stow, Datus and Sara Dean, and Alfred Stow and Hannah Farr, the grandparents of Alfred K. Kelley. After receiving his preparatory education at the University School, Cleveland, he was graduated B.A. in 1914 at Yale University and LL.B. in 1917 at Harvard University. He also spent several months in 1908 studying in Heidelberg, Germany, and Lyons, France. Admitted to the Cleveland bar in 1917, he was associated with his father (q.v.) in the law firm of Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan & Andrews from 1917 to 1920, and continued during 1920-29 with its successor, Kelley, David & Cottrell. Although the father died in 1925, his name was retained by the latter firm until 1936, the year of David's death. From that year until the close of his life Alfred K. Kelley was associated as junior partner with John E. Morley and Ralph Stickle in the firm of Morley, Stickle & Kelley, engaging in general practice. Aside from the foregoing, Kelley was a director of the First Cleveland Corp., Morris Plan Bank, and Realty Bond & Mortgage Co., all of Cleveland. Simultaneously, from 1926 until his death he served as president, treasurer, and a trustee of the Horace Kelley

Art Foundation, which had been created in 1912 as a bequest of his third cousin. Together with the John Huntington Foundation it provided the funds with which the Cleveland Art Museum was built, as well as revenue for its maintenance, and Alfred K. Kelley became a member of the advisory committee and a fellow in perpetuity of that museum. Active in civic affairs, he was law director for the municipality of Lakewood, Ohio, during 1925-29, served periodically on the Cleveland City Plan Commission, and was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. During this country's participation in the First World War he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army Infantry and later became a corporal, serving with the 158th Depot Brigade at Camp Sherman, Ohio. He held membership in the American and Cleveland bar associations, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Country, Rowfant, and Cleveland Skating clubs of his city. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was a Republican. Kelley's personal interests included art and city planning, and he devoted much

of his leisure time to photography, travel, and book collecting. He was married in Cleveland, Apr. 21, 1925, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ernest Vinson, and had three children: Alfred Kendall, Florence Katherine, and Robert Ernest Vinson. Kelley's death occurred at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, Apr. 8, 1941.

KELSEY, Carl, educator, was born in Grinnell, Iowa, Sept. 2, 1870, son of James Carl and Mary Maria (Sutherland) Kelsey and grandson of Uri Kelsey. His father was engaged in the lumber business. Carl Kelsey was graduated B.A. at Iowa (later Grinnell) College in 1890 and B.D. at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary in 1895. He studied in Germany at the universities of Gottingen and Berlin in 1896-97 and received a Ph.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1903. Meanwhile, in 1895-96 he was minister of the Congregational Church at Helena, Mont. Later he was assistant at the Illinois Home Finding Society in Chicago, Ill., for some time. In 1903 he joined the staff of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the

University of Pennsylvania as instructor in sociology. He became an assistant professor a year later and in 1906 was appointed professor of sociology. In 1926 he was named professor of sociology in the university's graduate school of arts and sciences. He retired in 1941 as professor emeritus but taught during 1941-42 as a special lecturer at the university. He was lecturer at summer sessions of the University of California at Berkeley in 1914, 1915, and 1937. In addition to his other activities he was assistant director of the New York School of Philanthropy from 1903 to 1913. During 1918-20 he was a district superintendent of war risk insurance. Kelsey was author of "The Negro Farmer" (1903) and "The Physical Basis of Society" (1916; 2d ed. 1928). An honorary Litt.D. degree was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1940. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, American Sociological Society, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Century Association of New York city. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Republican. Ornithology was his special interest outside of his own field. Kelsey was married in Clinton, Ill., Sept. 2, 1896, to Gertrude Hester, daughter of Jacob B. Haldeman of that place, a miller. He died without issue in Mendenhall, Pa., Oct. 15, 1953.

STAUFFER, Ralph Daniel, engineer and utility executive, was born in Reading, Pa., Jan. 30, 1898, son of Henry Clay and Laura May (Heffelfinger) Stauffer and grandson of Jacob E. and Barbara (Mohn) Stauffer. His father was a purchasing agent. Ralph D. Stauffer received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native community and was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering at Pennsylvania State College (later Pennsylvania State University) in 1921. He then began his career as assistant mechanical engineer with the engineering firm of W. H. Dechant & Sons, Reading. From 1922 to 1932 he was associated with W. S. Barstow & Co., Reading, first as assistant mechanical engineer and later as chief mechanical engineer. In this period he helped to design, select, and order equipment for central power plants in Middleton, Pa., Parr, S.C., and Avon Park, Fla. From 1932 to 1937 he was employed by the New England Gas & Electric Association, Cambridge, Mass., as chief engineer in charge of engineering and construction for twenty-three gas and electric properties. He was chief mechanical engineer for the E. M. Gilbert Engineering Corp., Reading, and for the Utility Management Corp. during 1937-41. In the latter year he accepted a similar position with the New England Gas & Electric Association Service Corp., Cambridge, Mass., a subsidiary of the New England Gas & Electric Association. He became vice-president and director of the New England Gas & Electric Association Service Corp. in 1949 and was named president of that corporation in the final year of his life. He was responsible during 1937-41 for the operation of central station power plants in Alexandria, Va., Saint Petersburg, Fla., Dresden, N.Y., Vienna, Md., and Reading, Pa. From 1941 to 1956 he had charge of all engineering and construction work for the New England Gas & Electric Association Service Corp. In that capacity he installed a high pressure topping turbine and high pressure boilers at the plant of the New Bedford (Mass.) Gas & Edison Light Co. during 1947-50, constructed and designed the new steam-electric generating station at the plant of the Cambridge (Mass.) Electric Light Co. in 1950, and installed a new boiler and turbine at the Portsmouth plant of the New Hampshire Electric Co. in 1954. He also served as chief engineer of the Cambridge Electric Light Co., Cambridge Gas Light Co., Cambridge Steam Corp., Cape & Vineyard Electric Co., New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co., New Hampshire Gas & Electric Co., Plymouth Gas Light Co., Plymouth County Electric Co., and the Worcester Gas Light Co., all subsidiaries of the New England Gas & Electric Association. At the time of his death Stauffer was a director of the Atomic Power Development Association. He was also a trustee of the Belmont (Mass.) Savings Bank. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Navy. During the Second World War he was active in civil defense work in Belmont and served as chairman of the war price and ration board. Stauffer was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the National (pres. 1951) and Massachusetts (pres. 1950) societies of professional engineers, Newcomen Society in North America, the Masonic order, Cambridge (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce, the Harvard Faculty Club of Cambridge, Rotary Club of Belmont, Mass., and the Ragged Mountain Fish and Game Club of Andover, N.H. His religious affiliation was with the Payson Park Congregational Church, Belmont. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing and golf were his favorite recreations, and woodworking was his principal

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R. D. Stauffer

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Samuel D. Warren

hobby. He was married at State College, Pa., Sept. 1, 1922, to Naomi Amelia Amanda, daughter of Rufus Franklin Riegel of Reading, Pa., a merchant, and had three children: Nancy Louise, who married David Richard Carr; Doris Mae, who married Arthur Bostwick Wight, Jr.; and Richard Riegel. Ralph D. Stauffer died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 31, 1956.

WARREN, Samuel Dennis, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 25, 1885, son of Samuel Dennis and Mabel Ashton (Bayard) Warren. His first paternal American ancestor was John Warren, who came to this country from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. From John and his wife, Margaret, the descent was through John and Michel (Jennison) Bloys, John and Abigail Hastings, Samuel and Tabitha Stone, Joseph and Lois Lyons, John and Susanna Grout, and Samuel Dennis and Susan Cornelia Clarke, the grandparents of Samuel D. Warren. After receiving his preparatory education at the Milton (Mass.) Academy, he was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1908. He then joined the firm of S. D. Warren & Co., Boston, which had been founded by his paternal grandfather in 1854 for the manufacture of paper for books, with mills in Westbrook, Me. Later his father became head of the firm. After working for a year, Samuel D. Warren went to Europe to study paper mills in Germany, Austria, France, England, and Scotland, and in 1910 he worked in a paper mill in Bergisch-Gladbach, Germany. Returning to this country in that year, he resumed his association with S. D. Warren & Co. and in 1912 was made a partner in the firm. The company was reorganized in 1919 and incorporated under the same name. Warren then became secretary and vice-president of the firm, continuing in those positions until 1925, when the business was sold and he retired. At that time the firm's mills had a capacity of 250 tons per day and employed some 2000 men. The corporation operated mills in Gardiner, Westbrook, and Yarmouthville, Me., and owned forests in Maine and Nova Scotia. Warren was a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the Somerset, Harvard, University and Automobile clubs of Boston, the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., the Essex Country Club of Manchester, Mass., and the Harvard and University clubs of New York city. One of his special interests was his estate, Rocky Hill Farm, Essex, Mass. During college days he played football and was a member of the freshman rowing crew. His later recreations included hunting and playing polo, golf, and tennis. Warren was married in Prides Crossing, Mass., June 11, 1909, to Helen, daughter of Washington B. Thomas (q.v.), and had three children: Helen, who married Frederick L. W. Richardson III; Anne, who married Philip Saltonstall Weld; and Samuel Dennis. His death occurred in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1927.

CLIFTON, George [Bayard], banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11, 1880, son of George Henty and Christiana (Gosnell) Clifton. He received his early education in Baltimore public schools, after which he studied privately and attended Baltimore City College. George Clifton first was employed by Wade, Sloan & Co., railroad contractors, as an accountant during 1900-03. He was with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad except for two years from 1903 to 1916, employed successively as a secretarial worker in the construction and engineering departments, as secretary to the vice-president, and as chief clerk in the freight department. In the interval, 1905-07, he worked for the New York Central Railroad as managing clerk in the real estate department. He was assistant executive secretary in Washington, D.C., of the American Railroad Association, in 1916-17, and office manager with the U.S. Railroad Administration, 1918-19. Subsequently he was secretary and treasurer of three motion picture producing companies: United Artists Corp., 1919-20, Associated Producers Corp., 1921-22, and Tristone Pictures, Inc., 1923-24. His career in banking began in 1924 when he became trust officer of the Scarsdale (N.Y.) National Bank, which position he filled for four years. In 1928-29 he engaged in the real estate brokerage business on his own account in Scarsdale. In the latter year he returned to banking as one of the founders of the Heathcote Trust Co., Scarsdale, becoming executive vice-president of the new bank. He was elected its president in 1930, and when this bank was merged with and became a branch of the County Trust Co., White Plains, N.Y., in 1933, Clifton was named vice-president of the latter. He retired from this post in 1943 but continued to serve on the board of directors until the close of his life. Following his retirement he again opened his own real estate office in Scarsdale. In 1930 he was a delegate to the convention of the American Banking Association in Cleveland. An active community worker, he served as a trustee of the Village of Scarsdale from

1924 to 1930 and as treasurer of the Scarsdale Foundation from 1935 until his death. He also was the first chairman of the Scarsdale Social Service Council. During 1930-32 he was president of the Scarsdale Town Club, a public service organization for whom he put on annual shows for several years. In 1943 he was the first recipient of the Scarsdale Bowl, thereafter awarded annually to the person contributing the most to civic life in that community, and he later was given this award for a second time. He belonged to the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Scarsdale Congregational Church, where he taught Sunday school at one time and where he began a Sunday evening service of hymn singing. Politically he was an independent Democrat. In early years he enjoyed fishing in Canada. As a hobby he grew flowers, and he enjoyed drawing, painting, and singing. Clifton was married in Cumberland, Md., in 1911, to Marian, daughter of Arthur Hammond Amick of that place, a merchant, and had four daughters: Vera May, who married Robert C. Turner, Jr.; Anna Catherine, who married Gomer David

Reese, Jr.; Marian Jane, who married Frederick David Wardle; and Georgia Bayard, who married Bernard G. Graves. His death occurred in Mount Kisco, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1955.

EVEREST, David Clark, manufacturer, was born in Pine Grove, Van Buren Co., Mich., Oct. 13, 1883, son of John Henry and Gertrude Clara (Clark) Everest. His first paternal American ancestor was Andrew Everest, who came to this country from England about 1640, settling first in York, Maine, and later in Connecticut. From Andrew and his wife, Barbara, the descent was through Isaac and Joanna ———, Benjamin and Hannah Jones, David and Lois Jackson, Isaac and Abigail Chittenden, David Chittenden and Jane Frey, and David Oscar and Reliance Ann Strong, the grandparents of David C. Everest. His father was a manufacturer. After attending public schools in Gobles, Mich., the son began his career in 1900 in the employ of the Bryant Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., as an office boy, later becoming a bookkeeper. In 1902 he became assistant manager of the Munising (Mich.) Paper Co. and in 1907 went to Chicago, Ill., as manager of the Williams-Gray Co., a paper mill machinery firm. He became associated with the Rothschild (Wis.) Water Power Co. in 1909 and in that year assisted in organizing the Marathon Paper Mills Co., which superseded the water power company. He chose the type of paper mill built by the firm and became general manager of the new company. Three types of machines for unbleached sulphite and groundwood were installed for the production of various grades of paper other than newsprint, and shortly thereafter bleaching was instituted to create specialty papers. Everest was elected secretary and a director of the company in 1910, vice-president in 1927, and president in 1938, continuing in that office and as general manager until 1950, when he became chairman of the board. In 1951 he returned to the presidency and general managership of the firm, continuing as such until 1952, although he retained the office of chairman of the board until the close of his life. After the floods of 1911 and 1912, Everest was instrumental in re-establishing the company's mill, and in 1927 guided the purchase of the Menasha plant of the Menasha (Wis.) Printing & Carton Co. By this purchase Marathon expanded into the manufacture of food wrappers and cartons. In 1936 Marathon obtained the timber limits on the Pic River in Ontario, Canada, and in 1938 Everest was elected president of the General Timber Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ontario. In 1944 it became the Marathon Paper Mills of Canada, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marathon. Everest continued as president of the subsidiary until 1946, when he became chairman of the board, resigning from that office in 1954. By the time of his death, Marathon had ten paper-making machines, four in Rothschild, two in Ashland, two in Menasha, and two in Menominee, Mich., producing 140,000 tons per year of high-grade, bleached sulphite and sulphate paper. In 1944 Marathon Paper Mills Co. became the Marathon Corp. With 2147 employees and net sales of $11,082,005 in 1938, the first year of his presidency, the corporation had 7422 employees and net sales of $86,444,830 in 1952. Additionally, he served as president of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Co., Wausau, Wis., from 1950 until his death, and of the Wausau Paper Mills, Brokaw, Wis., during 1948-50. Thereafter until the close of his life he served as chairman of the board of the latter firm. In 1926 he assisted in founding the Masonite Corp., Laurel, Miss., and he was vice-president and a director of this company from that year until the close of his life. He was also vice-president and a director of the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. from 1920, Employers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. from 1935, the D. J. Murray Manufacturing Co. from 1951, and the First American State Bank from 1949 until the close of his life, all in Wausau. He was vice-president and a director of the Longview (Wash.) Fibre Co. from 1920 until his death, and a director of the Wisconsin Valley Trust Co. In addition, he aided in the organization of the Ontonagon Fibre Corp., Marathon Electric Manufacturing Co., and The Tomahawk Kraft Paper Co. During 1940-41 he served as chief consultant to the pulp and paper division of the War Production Board and in 1948-50 was a group executive of the pulp and paper section, National Security Resources Board. Actively interested in conservation, he served as a member of the advisory council of the Wisconsin State Conservation Commission from 1948 until his death and as a consultant on forest pest control to the U.S. secretary of agriculture from 1952 until the close of his life. As president of the American Forestry Association in 1951, he worked closely with such organizations as the Forest Products Research Society, Forestry Industries Council, Trees for Tomorrow, and the conservation committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. Also interested in historical matters, he was a member of the board of curators and from 1952 to 1955 was president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, which in 1949 established the David Clark Everest Prize in Wisconsin economic history. His lifetime collection of historic books, papers, coins, and stamps was given to that society and to several libraries. In 1929 he assisted in organizing the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., and served as its vice-president until his death. He was a member of the board of the University of Wisconsin Foundation and a trustee and vice-president of the board of Lawrence College, also serving as a member of the advisory board of Northland College. From 1917 until his death Everest was chairman of the Marathon County chapter of the American Red Cross. In 1941 he became a member of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Memorial Hospital, Wausau, and was a trustee of the institution from that year until his death. In 1949 he contributed the equipment for the hospital's new laundry. For many years he served as a director of the Wausau Chamber of Commerce. In addition, he was a member-at-large of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America and a director of the Wisconsin 4-H Club Foundation. In 1944 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, of which he was a member. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred on him by the University of Wisconsin in 1953 and Lawrence College in 1954 and an honorary Doctor of Business Administration degree by Northland College in 1946. In 1945 the Everest Hotel in Marathon, Ontario, Canada, was named for him, and in 1952 the D. C. Everest Junior-Senior High School near Rothschild, Wis., was named in his honor. He was a member of the American Paper and Pulp Association (pres. 1927-28 & 1937-38), United States Pulp Producers Association, American Pulpwood Association, Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association, Newcomen Society in North America, Forest Products Research Society, Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry, American Association for State and Local History, New England Historic and Genealogical Society, National Philatelic Society, the Masonic order (Shriner), the Camp Fire Club of America, the Milwaukee and Milwaukee Athletic clubs of Milwaukee, the Wausau and Wausau Country clubs of Wausau, and the North Shore Country Club of Menasha, Wis. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Episcopal Church, Wausau. Politically he was a Republican. Hunting and fishing were his chief recreations. He was married in Munising,

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Cecil F. Cross

Mich., Sept. 20, 1905, to Rita (Lillian Marguerite), daughter of Charles Louis Gouin of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, a lumberman, and had five children: John Clark (died in infancy); Helen Gertrude, who married (1) Charles Gilly, (2) Kenneth Jordan Kimball, (3) Laramie G. Evans, and (4) Lavern R. Lilly; Mary Elizabeth (died in infancy); Ruth Marguerite, who married (1) Edwin August Gritzmacher and (2) Norman Everette Weaver; and David Clark. He died in Wausau, Wis., Oct. 28, 1955.

GREEN, William Raymond, judge and congressman, was born in Colchester, Conn., Nov. 9, 1856, son of Timothy Franklin and Sarah Maria (Raymond) Green. His first paternal American ancestor was William Green, who came to this country from England in 1685 and settled in Plymouth, Mass. From William and his wife, Elizabeth Warren, the descent was through William and Desire Bacon, James and Ruth Marshall, and Timothy and Lucretia (Hathaway) Knowles, the grandparents of William R. Green. His father was a real estate operator. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in Malden and Princeton, Ill., and was graduated A.B. at Oberlin College in 1879. He then studied law in the office of McCoy & Pratt, Chicago, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1882. He began an independent practice of law in Dow City, Iowa, in that year, and in 1884 he moved to Audubon, Iowa, where he practiced first independently and later as a member of the law firm of Nash, Phelps & Green. In 1894 he was elected judge of the District Court of the 15th Iowa District. He resigned from that bench in 1911 upon his election from the 9th Iowa District, on the Republican ticket, to the U.S. House of Representatives to fill the unexpired term of Walter I. Smith, who had resigned. Green took his seat in the 62d Congress in June, 1911, and was re-elected to the 63d Congress and to the seven succeeding Congresses. He resigned from Congress in March, 1928, on his appointment as judge of the Court of Claims of the United States. He resigned from the court in 1940 but was recalled later in the same year and served until June, 1942, when he retired permanently. Thereafter he made his home in Bellport, N.Y., until his death. In Congress Green was a member of the House committees on claims and on the revision of laws in 1911 and 1912, and in 1913 he was assigned to the ways and means committee, of which he was a member until his resignation from the House in 1928. During 1926-28 he was chairman of the House-Senate joint committee on internal revenue. He was particularly interested in tax and tariff bills. He sponsored the repeal of the transportation taxes in 1921; was the author of the Farmer's Emergency Tariff Act in 1921; was chairman of the subcommittee that wrote the cotton schedule of the Fordney-McComber Tariff Act of 1922; and proposed a 25 per cent reduction in individual income taxes and a 25 per cent refund to corporations under the Revenue Act of 1924. He wrote the Soldiers' Bonus Act of 1924, which provided for additional compensation to the soldiers of the First World War. Green was the author of "The Theory and Practice of Modern Taxation" (1933) and of a series of articles on taxation and tariff published in the Saturday Evening Post in 1924 under the title "Tariff Facts and Fallacies." Further, he contributed many articles on various topics to that and other periodicals. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by Oberlin College in 1927. He was a member of the Academy of Political Science, the Masonic order, BPOE, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. His chief recreational interest was reading, particularly in history, and he bequeathed the greater part of his excellent personal law library to the Audubon (Iowa) Public Library. Green was married in Creston, Iowa, in June, 1887, to Luella Washington, daughter of Artemus Brown of that place, a Methodist clergyman, and had two children: William Raymond and Margaret Thorpe, who married Courtney Campbell. He died in Bellport, N.Y., June 11, 1947.

CROSS, Cecil Frank, insurance executive, was born in Romulus, Mich., Nov. 16, 1895, son of Hiram Eleter and Mary Ellen (Rutter) Cross and grandson of Saxton and Miranda (Delany) Cross. His father was a farmer. After attending public schools of Wayne, Mich., Cecil F. Cross was graduated B.A. in 1917 at the University of Michigan. Upon completing a period of wartime military service, he was employed for ten months in the actuarial department of the Central Life Assurance Society, Des Moines, Iowa; spent another year at the University of Michigan in 1919, teaching probability theory to students of insurance mathematics; and for nine months in 1919-20 was a secretary-actuary with the Inter-Mountain Life Insurance Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1920 he joined the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., in the capacity of chief underwriter. He transferred his services in 1922 to the American Life Insurance Co., Detroit, Mich., with which he was employed as an actuary thereafter until 1931. He then returned to the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., with which he remained until the close of his life. Starting as an assistant secretary in the underwriting department, he was promoted in 1934 to the post of department secretary. His association with the agency department began in 1935, when he was named assistant manager of agencies, and in 1936 he became a director of the company. In the latter year he was named second vice-president and co-manager of agencies, becoming vice-president in 1945 and vice-president and director of agencies in 1950. Remaining in charge of the company's agency operations until December, 1958, he served as senior vice-president during the twelve months prior to his death. Cross was at various times active on committees of the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Agency Management Association. Among his special interests was the Eye Bank for Sight Restoration. During the First World War he enlisted in the U.S. Army in September, 1917. Commissioned a 2d lieutenant, he went overseas with Battery B, 1st Battalion, 33d Field Artillery, and was stationed in France, acting as a liaison officer. He received his discharge in December, 1918, at Camp Meade, Md. A fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries, Actuarial Society of America, and Society of Actuaries, he also held membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the Masonic order (Shriner), Rotary, the Lakeland (Mich.) Golf Country Club, the University of Michigan alumni organization, and Michigamua, the last-named an honorary University of Michigan fraternity for men. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Democrat. An athlete in early years, Cross established a record in shot-put at his university and participated in track and hammer-throw events, winning a number of cups, medals, and letters. On three occasions he became city-state champion for Detroit and Michigan in 18.2 balkline billiards. His recreations further included fishing, golf, and bridge. He was married in Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 20, 1919, to Harriet Leta, daughter of Alexander Milton Morrison of that city, a barbershop proprietor, and had two daughters, Janice Leta, who married Matthew Cornacchione, and Barbara Ann, who married Raymond Wilbur Squier, Jr. Cecil F. Cross died in Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 23, 1959.

CARROLL, Isaac Squire, educator, was born in Hobart, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1879, son of Arnold Squire and Eleanor Elizabeth (Kaltenbeck) Carroll. His father was a merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Hobart, Isaac S. Carroll was graduated Ph.B. at Wesleyan University in 1902 and A.M. at Columbia University in 1920. He began his career in 1902 as a teacher in a high school in Catskill, N.Y., and during 1905-08 he was principal of the high school in Hobart. In the latter year he became superintendent of schools in Owego, N.Y. He continued there until 1921, when he became instructor in mathematics at Syracuse University. He succeeded to the post of assistant professor in 1925, associate professor of mathematics and education in 1940, and professor of those subjects in 1947, continuing as such until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1948. During 1942-43 he also was acting department chairman. He was the author of "The Teaching of Mathematics in Secondary Education." He was a member of the American

Association for the Advancement of Science, Mathematics Association of America, American Mathematics Society, National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, the Masonic order, and Delta Tau Delta. He also was an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Pi Mu Epsilon, Phi Delta Kappa, and Kappa Phi Kappa. His religious affiliation was with the University Methodist Church, Syracuse, N.Y., of which he was a steward for some fifteen years. Gardening was his chief recreation. He was married in Gouverneur, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1906, to Jessie Hazelton, daughter of Simeon Austin of Fowler, N.Y., a farmer and merchant, and had three children: Charles Austin, Frederick Arnold, and Eleanor Elizabeth, who married Edward Randolph Dye. Isaac S. Carroll's death occurred in East Aurora, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1955.

KURTZ, Charles Theodore, merchant and business executive, was born in Tamaqua, Pa., Nov. 16, 1874, son of John Christian Julius and Eliza Winebrenner (Meyers) Kurtz and grandson of Frederick Kurtz. His grandfather came to this country from one of the German states about 1845, settling first in Rochester and later in Buffalo, N.Y. While attending public schools of Shamokin, Pa., Charles T. Kurtz learned to set type and worked in the stationery and printing business operated by his father, a retired clergyman. He also assisted his father in publishing a monthly called Talk of the Day, which was one of Shamokin's first newspapers. Following high school graduation in 1891, he was employed for three years as an electrician by the Reading (Pa.) Electrical Construction Co. Meanwhile, for several summers he assisted in the work of his brother, Henry M. Kurtz, an engineer in Clearfield, Pa. In 1894, with another brother, William Kurtz, he started a book, stationery, and printing store in that community, calling it Kurtz Bros. The business dealt principally in school supplies. Later he and William also took over the operation of a store in Bellefonte, Pa., which had previously been owned by their father. When the partnership was dissolved in 1895, William continued with the Bellefonte enterprise and Charles with the store in Clearfield, the name of Kurtz Bros. remaining temporarily in effect at the latter. Construction was begun in 1900 on a three-story brick building, which from 1901 until Charles' death provided office, store, and warehouse facilities for the Clearfield retail establishment. In 1914 a separate school-supply and printing business known as Kurtz Bros., Inc., was organized by him in Clearfield with twelve employees, 12,000 square feet of floor space, and capital of $50,000, and at this time the name of his original concern was changed from Kurtz Bros. to Kurtz Stationery Store. The new business, of which he remained president until the close of his life, occupied more than three acres of floor space by 1956 and employed 180 persons. In 1936 a branch warehouse was opened in Pittsburgh, Pa. Aside from his main interest, Kurtz in 1901 organized, in partnership with Clarence T. Stewart, the Regal Five & Ten Cent Store, first of its kind in central Pennsylvania. He discontinued this operation two years later, however, selling the business to a chain. He also had interests in coal mining and was treasurer of the Moshannon Smithing Coal Co. He was a director of the Farmers & Traders Bank from its inception in 1900 and after its merger with the Clearfield Trust Co. in 1907 of the latter until his death. In addition, Kurtz was a director of the Juniata Manufacturing Co., Williamsburg, Pa., and the Mount Holly Springs (Pa.) Tablet Co. before these enterprises closed in 1913; and served on the reorganization committee of the County National Bank at Clearfield in the early 1930's. While employed by the Reading Electrical Construction Co. Kurtz devised an automatic shut-off mechanism for night lighting in retail-store windows. At various times during his life he also invented a spring-clip screw driver that mechanically held the screw to the driver; a book-compressing device for the initial creasing of unbound pages prior to stitching; and a screw post to be utilized in binding loose-leaf pages. He perfected and in 1911 patented the Paragon heater and ventilating system (U.S. Pat. No. 987,791), basically an upright furnace surrounded by a ventilating shield, for promoting air circulation and thereby providing even temperatures throughout rooms heated from a single source. Rather than manufacture them himself, he had such heaters, useful notably in country schoolhouses, made to specification, and marketed a considerable number in the decades prior to the Second World War period. Active in the Clearfield Chamber of Commerce, he also served in Fire Company No. 1 for more than thirty years. He was one of the chief figures in the development of the Clearfield County Fair and its grounds and the Clearfield driving park. He was a

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Chas. J. Kurtz

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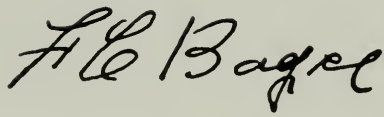
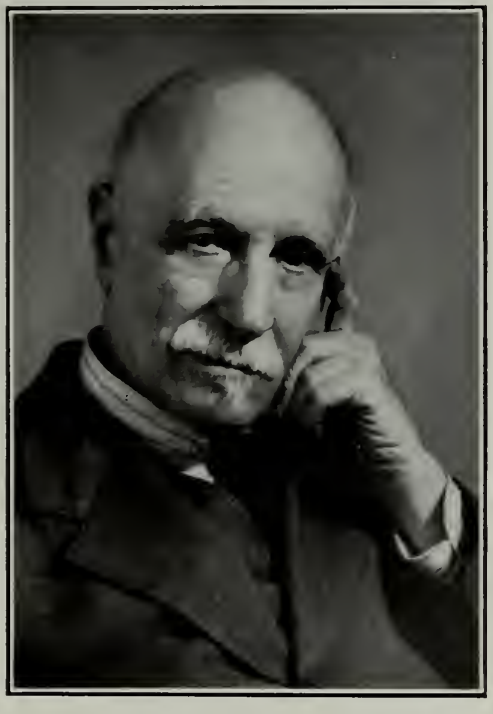


life member of the American Red Cross, as well as director of its Clearfield chapter; served as a director and vice-president of the Clearfield YMCA and as a director of the Clearfield Hospital; and contributed to the support of the Shaw Public Library and the Community Chest. His religious affiliation was with the Clearfield Presbyterian Church, which he served as trustee and deacon. Politically he was a Democrat. Bicycling was Kurtz's chief recreation, and in 1898 he won the one-mile championship of central Pennsylvania; his hobby was floriculture. He was married in Washington, D.C., Apr. 16, 1900, to Pauline Louise, daughter of Louis Stutz of that city, an architect, and had three sons: Charles Theodore, Robert Meyers, and John Louis. Charles T. Kurtz died in Clearfield, Pa., Apr. 3, 1956.

BOYCE, Fred Comstock, manufacturer, was born in Wilton, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1869, son of Ebenezer and Ruth L. (Comstock) Boyce. His father was a paper-mill employee. Fred C. Boyce received his education in public schools of Saratoga County, N.Y., and until 1901 worked in the mill of the International Paper Co. at Corinth, N.Y. From that year to 1903 he was paper mill superintendent for the Falls Manufacturing Co., Oconto Falls, Wis. From the latter year until 1935 he was associated with the Wausau Paper Mills Co., Brokaw, Wis., as general superintendent, production manager, and director of the company. He was elected president of the D. J. Murray Manufacturing Co., Wausau, Wis., in 1933, and continued in that office until named chairman of the board shortly before his death. Founded in 1882, the operation was enlarged under Boyce's direction to include the manufacture of paper-mill machinery. At the time of his death, with annual sales of approximately $4,455,000, it was also engaged in making unit heaters, power forging-hammers, power-dam gate-hoists, and castings of aluminum, iron, and bronze. From 1921 until the close of his life Boyce was, in addition, vice-president of the Wisconsin Paper & Products Co., wholesale paper merchants of Milwaukee, Wis. He participated in the work of Camp Manitowish of the YMCA and helped establish scholarships for students interested in the paper industry. A life trustee and first president (1913) of the American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents Association, he was a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, IOOF, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Wausau Rotary Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Church, Wausau, where he served as a chairman of the board of trustees. At one time Boyce was a delegate to a national conference of the Methodist church in Atlantic City, N.J. Politically a Republican, he was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1936. He was married at Corinth, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1890, to Fannie Laneta, daughter of Daniel Curtis Eggleston of that place, a farmer, and had four children: Edith; Curtis Willard; Fred Comstock; and Gertrude, who married Harold Bergman. Boyce died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 28, 1953.

STIEGLITZ, Leopold, physician, was born in Hoboken, N.J., May 26, 1867, son of Edward and Hedwig (Werner) Stieglitz and twin brother of Julius O. Stieglitz (q.v.). His father came to this country from Germany in 1849 and settled in New York city, where he was a merchant, and served with the Federal forces during the Civil War. Leopold Stieglitz received his early education in New York city public schools, attended the Real-Gymnasium at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, during 1881-86, studied medicine for one semester at the University of Berlin, and than transferred to the University of Heidelberg, where he was graduated M.D. in 1891. He then returned to the United States and established a private and consulting practice in New York city, which he continued until his retirement in 1952. He was the first physician to be licensed by the newly formed Board of Regents of New York State in 1891. While Stieglitz did not limit his practice to any specialty, he was a qualified neurologist and gained wide recognition for his abilities as a diagnostician. During 1892-1901 he served as chief of the neurological clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York city. He was also an attending physician at Har Moriah Hospital for four years and at Beth Moses Hospital, Brooklyn, for five years. Beginning in 1893 he was for some years instructor in neurology at the New York Polyclinic. Stieglitz was the author of "Report of a Case of Cystic Tumor of the Brain Operated upon with Success" (with Arpad G. Gerster, Amer. Jour. Med. Sci., June 1893), "Some Therapeutic Experiences with Thyroid Feeding" (N.Y. Med. Jour., May 1895), "A Study of



Three Cases of Tumors of the Brain in Which Operation Was Performed; One Recovery, Two Deaths" (with Gerster and Howard Lilienthal, Jour. Amer. Med. Sci., May 1896), "Multiple Sclerosis in Childhood; With a Report of Three Cases" (ibid., Feb. 1898), and of several papers for German-language journals. At the time of his retirement from practice the Leopold Stieglitz Visiting Professorship was established at the New York University School of Medicine in his honor. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York County Medical Society. Politically he was a Republican. His avocational interests were playing the violin and contributing articles of critical content on many topics to newspapers, and he was an avid reader of history and biography and a listener to classical music. Stieglitz was married twice: (1) in New York city, Apr. 29, 1894, to Elizabeth, daughter of Julius Stieffel of Baden, Germany, a government official, and had two daughters: Flora, who married Hugh Grant Straus, and Elizabeth, who married Donald Davidson; he was divorced from his first

wife; (2) in Waterbury, Conn., July 23, 1932, to Amanda (Liebman) Hoff, daughter of Charles Liebman of Brooklyn, N.Y., a brewer, and widow of Samuel Hoff. Leopold Stieglitz' death occurred in New York city, Oct. 7, 1956.

HEPBURN, [Lovisa] Emily Eaton (Mrs. Alonzo B. Hepburn), philanthropist, was born in Middlesex, Vt., Sept. 7, 1865, daughter of Caleb Curtis and Susan Allen (Coburn) Eaton. Her father was a landowner. She received her preliminary education at public schools in Montpelier, Vt., and was graduated B.S. in 1886 at St. Lawrence University. Subsequently she did postgraduate work in botany and chemistry at Barnard College. After marriage and the birth of her children, Mrs. Hepburn became an ardent social and civic worker. Early in life, she campaigned for civil service reform and women's suffrage, in the latter interest working closely with Carrie Chapman Catt (q.v.) and Mrs. Norman DeR. Whitehouse in New York city. For many years she marched in suffrage parades, held suffrage rallies in

her apartment, and went to different areas to aid in organizing groups of suffragists. Later she organized committees of women on the East Side in New York city, having realized that direct contact with women was necessary in order to educate them with respect to voting. Another of her interests was the City History Club, New York city, of which she was president from 1914 to 1953. The club was founded in 1896 in order to make better citizens of girls and boys by arousing their interest in the history of New York city through field trips, club work, dramatic presentations, and other means. It started with chapters in a few schools in the city, and many of its members were children of first-generation immigrants. By 1944 more than 6000 children were organized into 189 self-governing clubs in ninety New York city schools for the study of the city's political and social life and its art, architecture, music, parks, historic buildings, and government. The club's first undertaking was to discover sites of historic importance in the city, many of which were marked with bronze tablets or monuments. The club also published a series of historical monographs that were later brought out in two volumes entitled "Historic New York." Some of the monographs were bound together with additional matter in "Historical Guide to the City of New York" (1909) for the centennial celebration of Robert Fulton's historic trip up the Hudson River in the steamboat, "Clermont." A second edition of the guide was issued in 1913, and later a pocket guide, "Landmarks of New York" (1923) was issued. A brief history for teachers and club leaders was published as "Historical Handbook of the City of New York" in 1934, and a guidebook for visitors to New York city during the New York World's Fair, "Thirty Historic Places in Greater New York," was published in 1939. During the 1940's the club presented weekly radio programs entitled "Know Your City." The club was financed solely by membership dues and contributions. Soon after the death of Theodore Roosevelt (q.v.) the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association was formed. This organization decided to restore Roosevelt's childhood home on East Twentieth Street in New York city. The house long before had been taken over for commercial use, but Mrs. Hepburn, a founder of the memorial association, was familiar with its exact location because of her knowledge of the city's history. She was therefore authorized to negotiate for its purchase and for the purchase of the home of Roosevelt's uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt (q.v.), which was next door. The movement was begun in 1919, and the restoration of both houses was completed by 1923. The entire program took place under Mrs. Hepburn's guidance, and she was instrumental in obtaining many of the original furnishings of the houses. The Roosevelt Memorial Association, a group of men who had raised $1,000,000 for a memorial, donated an extensive collection of memorabilia to Roosevelt House and contributed $165,000 to the cause. Mrs. Hepburn, after the dedication of the buildings, raised $75,000 as an endowment. In 1916 she became a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York and shortly thereafter assumed chairmanship of its finance committee to restore Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home in England of George Washington's ancestors. As a result of her lifelong interest in women and women's education, in 1930 she was named a director of Reid Hall, Paris, France, a club which became a center for university women from all parts of the world. She aided in the support of this center until the Second World War and after the war aided in raising funds for its re-establishment. She was made an honorary director of the center in 1952. In the 1920's Mrs. Hepburn began to work for what she considered her greatest achievement, a building in New York city for sorority women throughout the United States. She began her campaign by direct mail contact and personal lectures. After looking about the city for a building site, she chose historic Beekman Hill for its view. She found land available at the corner of First Avenue and Mitchell Place and purchased the site. She sold stock to all interested sorority women, purchased some $200,000 worth of the stock herself, and supervised details of erecting and decorating the building, which was completed in 1928 at a cost of $1,650,000 and was known as Pan-Hellenic House, later becoming the Beekman Towers Hotel. The building was twenty-six stories high and had 392 rooms, five stories of penthouse apartments, and clubrooms, lounges, reception rooms, a ballroom, and a solarium. At the same time that she purchased the land for Pan-Hellenic House, Mrs. Hepburn also purchased land at the other end of the block, at 2 Beekman Place, where she erected a large apartment house as part of a reclamation project she intended for Beekman Hill. Although she had been

advised because of the dilapidated condition of the neighborhood not to purchase and build in that block, Mrs. Hepburn had faith in the area, and by the close of her life much of the neighborhood had been reclaimed and the buildings of the United Nations had risen nearby. In 1940 she was instrumental in the placing of a statue of Peter Stuyvesant (q.v.) in Stuyvesant Square, New York city. The statue was first displayed at the New York World's Fair in the preceding year. Always active on behalf of St. Lawrence University, she was a trustee of the institution for more than half a century. She contributed half the funds for the building of the Hepburn Hall of Chemistry, which was completed in 1926 although not dedicated until 1929 when it was possible for Mme. Marie Curie to come to this country for the ceremony. In 1927, in order to help the university meet one of the conditions for accreditation by the American Association of University Women, namely, the existence on campus of a women's dormitory, she contributed half the funds for erection of such a building, Dean-Eaton Hall; in 1941 Mrs. Hepburn's portrait was placed in the hall. She also raised a fund of $5000 for the establishment of the Irving Bacheller Professorship in Creative Writing at Rollins College as a memorial to Irving Bacheller (q.v.). In 1928 she raised $25,000 for the Leonard Wood Memorial Fund for lepers in the Philippines. She was active in contributing to the New York Botanical Society, New York Zoological Society, and the American Museum of Natural History, New York city. At various times she served as treasurer of the New York Committee for Devastated France and of Inwood Home, New York city, and as a trustee of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Honorary L.H.D. degrees were conferred on her by St. Lawrence University in 1927, Tufts College in 1930, and Rollins College in 1941. The Republic of France conferred on her the insignia of Officier de l'Instruction Publique in 1920. She was a member of the Foreign Policy Association, National Institute of Social Sciences, American Association of University Women, English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York Historical Society, Pan-Hellenic House Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Kappa Gamma, the Cosmopolitan, Colony, River, and Women's City clubs of New York city, and the Ridgefield (Conn.) Garden Club. Her religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically she was a Republican. Gardening was one of her chief recreations, and she enjoyed music. She was married in Montpelier, Vt., July 14, 1887, to Alonzo Barton Hepburn (q.v.) and had two daughters: Beulah Eaton, who married Robert R. M. Emmet, and Cordelia Susan, who married Paul Cushman. Her death occurred in New York city, Aug. 14, 1956.

HARROLD, Charles Walter, engineer and inventor, was born in Columbiana, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1881, son of John and Elizabeth (Wilderson) Harrold. His father was a cabinetmaker. Charles W. Harrold attended high school at Columbiana and later supplemented his early education with correspondence courses in engineering from the Franklin Institute. His first employment was in a machine shop in Columbiana. In 1906 he began a continuing association with the Harris Automatic Press Co., Niles, Ohio, and its successor, the Harris-Seybold Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Starting as a bench mechanic in the machine shop, where he soon became foreman, he was transferred to the engineering department in 1912 and was promoted to chief engineer in 1918. He was elected vice-president in charge of engineering in 1947 and was elected to the company's board of directors in 1950. He was named vice-president, advisory, in 1953, the position he held until his retirement in the following year. Harrold was holder or co-holder of sixty-four U.S. patents for inventions in the field of printing machinery, including mechanical features that raised the speed of printing presses, increased the accuracy with which colors were superimposed upon each other, and improved the quality of multicolor printing. In 1921 he directed the design and construction of the nation's first two-color sheet-fed offset lithographic press, and in 1931 he installed in San Francisco, Calif., the first successful four-color sheet-fed offset lithographic press. It was the development of these offset lithographic presses by which multicolored labels for canned goods could be produced rapidly and economically that opened a vast new field for color printing. Harrold was believed to have contributed more to the development and perfection of the offset lithographic printing press than any other individual. By the time of his retirement offset lithography had reached second place among the printing processes used in this country, with an annual volume of printing by means of this process that was valued at more than

$1,000,000,000. Following his retirement Harrold divided his time between his home workshop in Los Angeles, Calif., and operation of his farm at Columbiana, Ohio. His religious affiliation was with the Christian Unity church. In politics he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in Columbiana, June 1, 1904, to Nelle, daughter of Henry Wining of that community, a machinist; his first wife died in 1927; (2) in Warren, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1931, to Ethel, daughter of Theodore Bishop of Hiram, Ohio, a farmer. By his first marriage he had a son, Donald, and by his second marriage he had two sons, Charles William and Theodore Stull. Harrold died in Cleveland, Ohio, Mar. 17, 1956.

BACON, Henry Selden, lawyer, was born in Rochester, N.Y., Mar. 25, 1872, son of Theodore and Julia (Selden) Bacon. His first paternal American ancestor was Michael Bacon, who came to this country from England in 1640 and settled at Dedham, Mass. From Michael and his wife, Alice, the descent was through John and Rebecca Hall, Daniel and Elizabeth Martin, William and Sarah Aldis, Joseph

and Abigail Holmes, David and Alice Parks, and Leonard and Lucy Johnson, who were the grandparents of Henry S. Bacon. His father was an attorney. The son received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1893, and during the next three years was a law student at Harvard University. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1896 and began practice in Rochester in association with his father. In 1901 he moved to New York city, where he continued in private law practice until appointed a deputy attorney-general of the State of New York in 1911. Six months later he was made first deputy attorney-general. He resigned this post in 1914 and became associated with the New York city law firm of Duer, Strong & Whitehead. Following this country's entry into the First World War, Bacon was commissioned a captain in the aviation section of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Later he advanced to rank of major. He served in Paris, France, and London, England, until the end of the

war and attended the Versailles Peace Conference where, as chief legal adviser to the Air Service, AEF, he assisted in framing the first international statute on aerial navigation. From 1920 to 1940 he made his home in France and engaged in private international law practice in Paris, also acting as Paris counsel for the Standard Oil Company of California. Returning to this country in 1940, he engaged in private law practice in New York city until his retirement in 1950. While attending the Versailles Peace Conference, Bacon became an intimate of Georges Clemenceau of France, and later he became legal adviser to the premier on matters concerning America. Following Clemenceau's death in 1929 he participated in the founding of the Musée Clemenceau, Paris, and served as its treasurer. He was a student of international relations and of French history and civilization. He took an active role in Franco-American relations and was the author of numerous articles on that subject and on statutory and common law, notably: "Un Batard de la Revolution: Le Jury" (La Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Jan. 1933), "On a Ministry of Justice" (Va. Law Review, Dec. 1935), and "Le Systeme de la Preuve dans les Pays du 'Droit Coutumier'" (Bulletin Trimestriel de la Société de Legislation Comparée, Apr.-June 1939). In 1920 he was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, and in 1938 he was raised to the rank of officer. He was a member of the Association des Juristes Etrangers (France) and the University Club of Rochester and at one time also was a member of The Club, Rochester. His religious affiliation was with St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, Rochester. Politically he was a Democrat. Bacon was unmarried. His death occurred in New York city, Feb. 21, 1954.

HIGGINS, [William] Victor, artist, was born at Shelbyville, Ind., June 28, 1884, son of John Tilson and Rose Ellen (Dolan) Higgins. His father was a farmer. Victor Higgins attended public schools in Shelbyville and received his art education at the Art Institute of Chicago, Ill., the Academie de la Grande Chaumeire in Paris, the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, and under H. von Hyeck in Munich and Réné Ménard and Lucien Simon in Paris. His career as an artist began in Chicago about 1904. In 1914 he moved to Taos, N.M., and became one of the founders and leaders of the Southwest art school as represented by the Taos art group. He exhibited in New York city, Chicago, and Washington, D.C., in California and in Texas, and, by invitation, in Paris and Vienna. Representative of his work are "Winter Funeral" (Harwood Foundation, Taos), "Spring Rains" (Art Institute of Chicago), "Fiesta Day" (Butler Art Institute, Youngstown, Ohio), "The Apache" (Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.), and "The Widower" (Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts). His paintings are also in the permanent collections of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Chicago and Terre Haute (Ind.) city collections, the Los Angeles (Calif.) Museum of History, Science and Art, the Chicago Municipal Art League, and the Club Art Guild, the Union League and the Hamilton clubs of Chicago. His work won the Altman first prize of $1000 in the annual exhibitions of the National Academy of Design in 1918, 1927, and 1931. He was awarded the Chicago Municipal Art League prize in 1915; the gold medal of the Pallette and Chisel Club of Chicago in 1914; the Martin B. Cahn and Edward B. Butler prizes of the Art Institute of Chicago in 1916 and the institute's second Logan medal in 1917 and first Logan medal in 1918; the Medal of Honor of the Chicago Society of Artists, 1917; the William Randolph Hearst prize, 1917; and the John C. Schaffer prize, Chicago, 1918. For some years Higgins was a member of the teaching staff of the Art Department of the University of New Mexico. At his death he was a director of the Harwood Foundation and had served for several years as chairman of the board. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1921 and a national academician in 1936, and was a member of the Chicago Society of Artists, the New Mexico Painters, and the Taos Heptagon. His interests, apart from his profession, included classical music, skiing, skeet shooting, and trout fishing. He was married in New York city, in 1919, to Sara Tudor, daughter of Sheldon Parsons of Santa Fe, N.M., an artist, and had a daughter, Joan Sheldon, who married Allan Wadsworth Reed. Higgins died in Taos, N.M., Aug. 23, 1949.

CARSTENS, Albert Martin, merchant, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 8, 1867, son of John Henry and Johanna (Furhland) Carstens, who came to this country from Germany in 1848 and settled first in Detroit and later in Grand Rapids. His father was engaged in the real estate business. After receiving his preliminary education at Immanuel Lutheran School and attending high school in Grand

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Victor Higgins

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Albert M. Carstens

Rapids for two years, Albert M. Carstens was a student for a year at Grand Rapids Business College. In 1884 he moved to Michigan City, Ind., and joined two brothers, Carl Frederick and Alexander E. Carstens, in a merchandising business in that city. The business had been founded by Carl Frederick Carstens, who had gone to Michigan City to manage a branch of the Grand Rapids Herpolsheimer store, which he subsequently purchased. Alexander E. Carstens joined the enterprise in 1880. The business was incorporated in 1912 as Carstens Bros., Inc. Albert M. Carstens became president of the corporation in 1929 upon the death of Alexander E. Carstens and continued in that office until the close of his life. During his administration the volume of business steadily increased, while the quality of the merchandise was maintained. Additionally, Carstens was a director of the Michigan City Loan & Building Association for more than twenty years. He was a charter member of the Michigan City Chamber of Commerce and of the Michigan City Rotary Club and a member of BPOE and the Pottawatomie Country Club. His religious affiliation was with First Presbyterian Church, Michigan City. In politics he was a Republican. Fishing was his favorite recreation. Carstens was married twice: (1) in 1896 to Ella Kilmer; his first wife died in 1904; (2) in Omaha, Nebr., Dec. 24, 1910, to Madge Claire, daughter of Lewis Keith Huckins, and by this marriage had a son, John Albert. Albert M. Carstens died in Michigan City, Ind., Feb. 2, 1956.

OAKES, Luther Stevens, engineer, was born in Jericho, Vt., Apr. 15, 1877, son of Edwin Wells and Lucia Anna (Stevens) Oakes, grandson of William E. and Julia A. W. (Baker) Oakes, great-grandson of David and Abigail (Byington) Oakes, and great-great-grandson of Isaac and Isabel (———) Oakes. His father was a businessman. After completing his preliminary education at public schools in Windsor, Vt., Luther S. Oakes was graduated B.S. in 1899 at Dartmouth College and C.E. in 1900 at the Thayer School of Civil Engineering at Dartmouth. He began his career in 1900 in the service of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. as resident civil engineer in Casselton, N.Dak., becoming assistant engineer in 1901 and division engineer in 1907. In the latter year he joined the Winston Bros. Co., general contractors, Minneapolis, Minn., as superintendent. At that time the Winston Bros. Co. was principally engaged in railroad construction and had already built more than a thousand miles of Northern Pacific trackage. He was admitted to the firm in 1911, became a partner in 1915, general manager and vice-president in 1920, and president in 1921. He occupied that office until 1949, when he was named chairman of the board, remaining in this position until the close of his life. Until about 1925 mine and railroad construction, repairs, and maintenance were the company's principal activities, but with the decline in railroad construction, its operations expanded into the construction of hydroelectric dams, power plants, highways, and canals. During the Second World War the firm did a great deal of work in the field of military installations, and after the war it engaged in road and dam construction in the West and in South America. Among Oakes's earlier works for the company was the construction of 350 miles of railroad in Idaho and Montana, requiring eighteen tunnels and numerous steel trestles. He was also in charge of a project to divert the waters of the Calumet River from the Great Lakes system, draining into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, to the Mississippi River system, draining into the Gulf of Mexico, in the period from 1911 to 1915. During the 1920's he participated in the development of iron deposits in northern Minnesota and in the construction of the Diabolo Dam as part of a hydroelectric project on the Skagit River in Washington state, which was completed in 1929. He was credited with taking the lead in the expansion of his firm's activities in South America and Canada during the 1930's and after the Second World War. War and defense projects in which the company participated during and after the Second World War included the construction of airfields and installations, naval supply and ammunition depots, ordnance plants, and barges, lighters, and landing ships. Other projects undertaken by the company through its home office or its branches in Monrovia, Calif., and Bogota, Colombia, during the postwar period were the Saint Vrain Supply Canal, Loveland, Colo., highway structures of various kinds for the State of California, the Neusa and Sisga dams in Colombia, and the National Lead Co. titanium mine in New York state. Oakes was a member of the board of overseers of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering at Dartmouth from 1942 until the close of his life, serving as its chairman at one period, and he represented the New York alumni on the

Dartmouth Alumni Council from 1934 to 1939. During the New York World's Fair, 1939-40, he was a member of the advisory committee for the State of Minnesota. In 1949 Oakes received the Award for Outstanding Achievement in Construction (nonmember) conferred by the Moles, New York city. He was a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the Consulting Contractors Council, Railway Business Association, American Ordnance Association, Minnesota Federation of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, the Navy League of the United States, American Philatelic Society, the Masonic order, Alpha Delta fraternity, and the Minneapolis, Rotary, and Minnikahda clubs of Minneapolis. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. In politics he was a Republican. His chief recreations were reading and collecting stamps. Oakes was married in Portland, Oreg., Oct. 20, 1915, to Anna Louise, daughter of Thomas Wrights Kurtz of Moorhead, Minn., a banker and contractor, and had two children: Elizabeth Stevens, who married Dexter Ayres Clarke;

and Thomas Edwin. Luther S. Oakes died in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 25, 1955.

MURCHIE, Harold Hale, judge, was born in Calais, Me., Mar. 8, 1888, son of George Albert and Cora Hannah (Harmon) Murchie, grandson of James and Mary Anne (Grimmer) Murchie, and great-grandson of Andrew, a native of Scotland who emigrated to Canada, and Janet (Campbell) Murchie. George A. Murchie was a lumberman. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native town, Harold H. Murchie was graduated B.A. at Dartmouth College in 1909 and LL.B. at Harvard University in 1912. Admitted to the bar of Maine in the latter year, he began practice in Augusta. In 1914 he moved his office to Calais, where he maintained an active independent practice until 1940. On moving to Calais, he liquidated his father's mill interests there. Active in Republican politics, he was assistant attorney general of Maine during 1913-14, a member of the Maine House of Representatives from 1919 to 1921, county attorney for Washington County during 1925-27, and a member of the Maine State Senate in 1929, 1931, and 1933, serving as president of that body in the last-named year. In 1940 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine and in 1949 was named chief justice of the court, holding that post until the close of his life. Murchie was general counsel for the Bangor Hydro-Electric Co. from 1933 to 1940 and from the former year until his death was a director of the company. He also was general counsel for the Eastern Manufacturing Company and a director of the Maine Central Railroad Co. He attended conferences of chief justices of state supreme courts in St. Louis, Mo., in 1949, Richmond, Va., in 1950, New York city in 1951, and San Francisco, Calif., in 1952. He served as a member of the awards jury of Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., which annually distributed $100,000 for outstanding contributions to a better understanding of the American way of life. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred on him by Boston University in 1942, Bowdoin College in 1949, Dartmouth College in 1950, and the University of Maine in 1952. President of the Maine State Bar Association in 1938-39, he was also a member of the American and Washington County bar associations, the Masonic order (33d degree, Shriner), Phi Gamma Delta, and the St. Croix Country and Rotary clubs of Calais. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Playing golf was his chief recreation. He was married in Calais, Oct. 15, 1913, to Jessie Edith, daughter of Henry Butler Ross of that place, a jeweler, and had two daughters: Barbara, who married Robert Douglas Abercrombie, and Janice, who married James Alexander Briggs. Murchie died in Calais, Me., Mar. 7, 1953.

TWENHOFEL, William Henry, geologist, was born in Covington, Ky., Apr. 16, 1875, son of Ernst August Herman Julius and Helena (Steuwer) Twenhofel. His father, a farmer, came to this country from Quakenbrück, Hanover (later part of Germany), in 1869 and settled near Cincinnati, Ohio. William H. Twenhofel attended high school in Independence, Ky., and was graduated B.A. in 1904 at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. Subsequently he studied geology under Charles Schuchert (q.v.) and Joseph Barrell at Yale University, where he was graduated A.B. in that subject in 1908, A.M. in 1910, and Ph.D. in 1912. Meanwhile he taught at village and country schools in Nicholson, White Towers, and Independence, all communities in Kenton County, Ky., from 1898 to 1902. He was professor of natural science and mathematics at the East Texas Normal College (later East Texas State Teachers College), Commerce, Tex., during 1904-07. He served as assistant professor of geology during 1910-13 and associate professor of geology during 1913-16 at the University of Kansas. He was also retained by the State of Kansas as a consulting geologist in 1914 and acted as Kansas state geologist in 1915-16. In the latter year he joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin as associate professor of geology. He became a full professor in 1921 and chairman of the department of geology in 1940, positions he held until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1945. Twenhofel also held teaching appointments as summer professor of geology at Stanford University in 1930 and as visiting professor at Yale University in 1946-47 and at the University of Tulsa in 1947-48 and 1949-50. He served as geological consultant to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. in the iron ranges of Michigan during the summers of 1946 and 1947, and he was a geological consultant to the Magnolia Petroleum Corporation of Texas during 1950-54. At the time of his death he had been serving a number of engineering firms in Florida in a similar capacity. For over thirty years he participated in the activities of the National Research Council, serving as chairman of the committee on sedimentation of the council's division of geology and geography from 1923 to 1931, as chairman of that division during 1931-34, and as chairman of the committee on paleoecology during 1934-37. In 1933 he helped to establish the National Research Council's committee on stratigraphy. Twenhofel's field investigations carried him to many parts of the North American continent, as well as abroad. During early years he paid considerable attention to the Lower Cretaceous (Comanchean) strata of Kansas, and it was while collecting fossils from the Lower Cretaceous strata of Texas that he decided to become a student of geology. He became interested in the Ordovician and Silurian strata of the St. Lawrence embayment under Schuchert's tutelage. In 1913 he guided field excursions at the International Geological Congress held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Spending the summer of 1914 in the Baltic region doing research as a member of the Shaler Memorial Expedition, he reported findings on Ordovician and Silurian strata. He participated in a geological survey of Kentucky in the summer of 1928. During his twenty-nine years at the University of Wisconsin he studied the Cambrian strata of the upper Mississippi Valley and contributed to what became the generally accepted stratigraphic sequence of the Upper Cambrian strata in that part of the United States. He studied the black sands of southwestern Oregon during geological surveys of that state in the summers of 1943 and 1944. Considered the world's leading authority on Anticosti Island in the St. Lawrence River, he presented to Yale University an extraordinary fossil collection representative of that region. After conducting a geological survey of Newfoundland in 1945, he returned in the following summer in search of more information on the island's Paleozoic invertebrates. He was credited with bringing the study of sediments and sedimentary rocks to the prominent position it subsequently held in geology. In later years he gave much attention to the sediments of fresh-water lakes, an area of study largely untouched until then. Many species and several genera were given Twenhofel's name, and several fossils were also named after him. In 1914 he created in honor of his wife the generic name, "Virgiana," for a new pentameroid brachipod from the Niagaran series of Anticosti Island. In his writings he stressed the importance of animal and plant ecology as a basis for understanding assemblages of ancient organisms. With several collaborators he wrote "Treatise on Sedimentation" (1926), and with Robert Rakes Shrock he wrote both "Invertebrate Paleontology" (1935) and "Principles of Invertebrate Paleontology" (1953). Other books of which he was the author

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Harold H. Muckin

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San Rafael, California

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Wm. J. Conners Jr.

included "The Building of Kentucky" (1931), "Principles of Sedimentation" (1939), and "Methods of Study of Sediments" (with Stanley Allen Tyler, 1941). Although the majority of his approximately 130 papers were in the fields of stratigraphy, sedimentology, and paleontology, Twenhofel also wrote articles on such diverse subjects as the geomorphology and glaciation of Newfoundland, greensands of Wisconsin, granite intrusives and metamorphic rocks of Kansas, oil possibilities of Wisconsin, and the soil as a valuable mineral resource. He early recognized the full economic significance of soil erosion, and one of his first papers was entitled "Geology, Soil, and Civilization" (Trans. Kans. Hort. Soc., 1916). He became associate editor of The Journal of Sedimentary Petrology when it first appeared in 1931, was editor from 1933 to 1951, and thereafter until the close of his life held the title of consulting editor. He was also an associate editor of the American Journal of Science from 1935 to 1957. For a five-week period in 1946 he made a lecture tour sponsored by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, during which he addressed sixteen groups on the geology of the Gulf of St. Lawrence region. Among his benefactions was a gift of his father's 28-acre farm to the Kenton County Board of Education with the stipulation that it be used to aid the work of the Future Farmers of America and similar activities under the board's control. He also established a graduate scholarship in geology at Yale University. During the First World War he trained prospective officers in military mapping at the University of Wisconsin. He was the recipient of an honorary Sc.D. degree in 1947 from the University of Louvain, Belgium. He was a fellow of the Paleontological Society of America (pres. 1930), Geological Society of America, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and a member of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists (pres. 1935), Tulsa (Okla.) Geological Society, Florida and Wisconsin academies of science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the American and Central Florida orchid societies, the Rotary Club of Madison, Wis., and the University Club of Winter Park, Fla. He also participated in the founding of Sigma Gamma Epsilon. Politically he was an independent Republican. Hiking was one of Twenhofel's favorite recreations, and he also studied botany as a hobby. He was married in Kenton County, Ky., Sept. 10, 1899, to Virgie May, daughter of George Pugh Stephens of that county, and had three children: Lillian Helena, who married Carl Curt Pfeiffer; Helen Vivian, who married Myron P. Cook; and William Stephens. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 4, 1957.

CONNERS, William James, Jr., publisher and business executive, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1895, son of William James and Mary Alice (Jordan) Conners and grandson of Peter and Mary (Scanlon) Conners. His grandparents came to this country from Canada. William J. Conners, Jr., obtained his preparatory education at the Nichols School in Buffalo and the Harstrom School, Norwalk, Conn., and received an A.B. degree at Yale University in 1918. His studies at Yale were interrupted when he joined one of the first flying units organized at the university to train for service in the First World War. On completion of the training period he was commissioned a lieutenant (jg) in the Naval Reserve and served as one of the first Navy flying officers. Following the war and his discharge from active service, he joined his father (q.v.) in the publication of The Buffalo Courier and The Buffalo Enquirer and in the management of the Great Lakes Transit Corp. and the William J. Conners Car Shops. In 1919 he succeeded his father as editor and publisher of both newspapers. Seven years later he purchased the Buffalo Express and merged it with The Buffalo Courier as The Buffalo Courier-Express, of which he was the publisher until his death. From 1926 until the close of his life he was also president of Courier Express, Inc., the publishing company. The Buffalo Courier was founded in 1836 and was acquired by the elder Conners in 1895, and the Buffalo Express began publication in 1846. Both were morning papers and with their merger became the sole morning newspaper to be published in Buffalo. Under Conners' leadership The Buffalo Courier-Express became the largest newspaper in New York state outside of New York city, with a daily circulation of almost 170,000 and a circulation of more than 300,000 for its Sunday edition. Aside from his publishing interest, Conners was chairman of the board of the Great Lakes Transit Corp. from 1924 until the close of his life, and at his death he was also chairman of the board of WEBR, Inc., which operated a radio station in Buffalo. Additionally, at his death he was president of the Frontier Contracting Co., Frontier Warehouse Co., Inc., the Niagara Photo-Engraving Co., Inc., and George W. Jennings Co., and a director of the Marine Trust Co. At various times during his business career, he also served as president of the W. J. Conners Contracting Co. and the Conners Holding Co., and as a director of the American Shipbuilding Co., Great Lakes Towing Co., Sterling Engine Co., Dold Packing Co., Kellogg Petroleum Products, Inc., and the Maxson Cadillac Corp. In civic affairs in his community, he was a trustee of the Millard Fillmore Hospital, and he was one of the original six trustees of the Conners Foundation, established by his father in 1925 as a non-sectarian philanthropic organization. Until his death, Conners annually awarded the Conners Medal to the Buffalo police officer who had performed the most outstanding heroic act in line of duty during the year. In 1936 he accepted a commission as lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve and in 1941 was recalled to active duty for the Second World War. His first assignment was as district intelligence officer, after which he was consecutively public relations officer in Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, for eight months, a member of the Navy selection board responsible for choosing officers for promotion, and executive officer at the Sampson Naval Training Center. He was promoted to the rank of captain on assuming the last-named duty, and in August, 1945, he was returned to inactive duty. Conners was a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, American Society of Newspaper Editors, New York State Publishers Association, Alpha Delta Phi, American Legion, Yale Association of Western New York (pres.), Buffalo Historical Society, the Country Club of Buffalo (pres. 1943), the Buffalo and Saturn clubs of Buffalo, the Cat Key Club, in the Bahamas, the Anglo-American Fish & Game Club, Pic, Quebec, Canada, the Flight Club of Port Rowan, Ontario, Canada, and the Blue Mountain Forest Association, of Newport, N.H. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Republican. An expert sportsman, he found active recreation in hunting, fishing, yachting, and trap shooting. Conners was married in New York city, Oct. 23, 1917, to Corinne H., daughter of George E. Tilford of that city, a manufacturer, and had three children: William James; Rita Corinne, who married David F. Leopold; and Sally Ann. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1951.

FLETCHER, Asa E, physician, was born in Delta, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1882, son of Charles and Margarete Fondella (Miller) Fletcher. His father was a mortician. Asa E Fletcher was graduated at the Spring Harbor (Mich.) Methodist Seminary in 1900, at-

tended the Toledo (Ohio) Business School for two years, and received an M.D. degree from the University of Indiana in 1911. During the summer of 1926 he was in New York city doing postgraduate work in cancer research. Meanwhile, after completing his business studies, he served four years in the U.S. Navy, receiving his honorable discharge in the rank of chief petty officer. Fletcher began the practice of general medicine in 1911 in Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained for two years, serving also on the local board of health. In 1913 he moved to Cadott, Wis., where he again practiced for two years. He then went to Nebraska and, after conducting a practice in Brock during 1915-18, was engaged in the practice of general medicine in Omaha until the close of his life. In 1922 he established and thereafter owned and operated the Park Hospital, Omaha, for the care of those suffering chronic diseases. He also organized, in 1918, the Urego Chemical Co., Omaha, to manufacture and sell many of his own formulae

and drugs, and he headed this company until his death. In 1932 Fletcher gave a series of weekly talks over Radio Station KFAB, Omaha, under the title of "The Family Doctor," and during 1933-39 he presented weekly health lectures to the general public on preventive medicine. Finally, from 1935 to 1941, he was president of the D-Flow Chemical Co., Omaha, which he organized to preserve and mount fish bodies and heads, reptiles, toads, frogs, and other similar species. Fletcher was a member of the American Medical Association, the Douglas County (Nebr.) Medical Society, and the Masonic order (32d degree). His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. His hobby was rock collecting, and he utilized his collection in building a rock castle at his home in Omaha. He also collected many varieties of sponges from the Florida keys. Fletcher was married in Cadott, Wis., July 30, 1913, to Flossie, daughter of George M. Krieg of Indianapolis, a salesman, and had a daughter, Donnabelle, who married Jack Witte Croft. He died in Omaha, Nebr., July 17, 1955.

HUNTER, H[enry] Blount, manufacturer, was born in Warren County, N.C., Aug. 12, 1873, son of Henry Blount and Emily Peete (Jones) Hunter, grandson of Henry Blount and Caroline (Patterson) Hunter, great-grandson of Henry Blount and Mary (Williams) Hunter, great-great-grandson of Henry and Asia (Blount) Hunter, and great-great-great-grandson of Henry and Sarah (Whitmel) Hunter. His great-great-great-grandfather was a resident of Sussex County, Va., in 1713. After attending public schools, H. Blount Hunter was a student in pharmacy for a year at Northwestern University and in 1894 was graduated Ph.G. at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. He began his active career in 1894 as analyst for a Philadelphia physician, Samuel P. Sadtler (q.v.), and remained in that association for two years. In 1896 he opened a drug store in Asbury Park, N.J., the first of a chain of three small drug stores in that area. He sold these stores in 1900. Meanwhile, he spent the winters during 1896-1900 working as a sales representative for pharmaceutical manufacturers and for the Liquid Carbonic Co. Following the conclusion of the Spanish-American War he was in Key West, Fla., and in Havana, Cuba, selling pharmaceutical supplies to the new Cuban government. During the same period he established a pineapple cannery in Florida that was moderately successful for a time but had to be closed for lack of suppliers. In 1901 he organized the Hunter Chemical Co. and built a carbonic gas plant in Norfolk, Va., a city which provided many distribution advantages because it was a center of abundant coastwise shipping and numerous trunkline railroads, with consequent favorable freight rates. He served as president of that company until 1906, when he removed to New York city and resumed a sales career for pharmaceutical manufacturers and for an aniline dye concern. Three years later he returned to Norfolk to rebuild the Hunter Chemical Co., which had not flourished in his absence. He sold the company in 1910, retaining, however, the crushed fruit and syrup department. In the meantime, he had perfected a process for manufacturing and packaging ready-to-use chocolate syrup, for which he was granted a patent. In 1910 he organized H. B. Hunter Company, Inc., for the manufacture and sale of fountain syrups and crushed fruits, introducing in that year also his own syrup under the name of Original Chocolate Syrup. Hunter was president of the company from its inception until the close of his life. Aside from his process for chocolate syrup, he introduced several other new processes and was the first to use packers' cans for fountain syrups. Under his direction, H. B. Hunter Company, Inc., extended its sales distribution from three neighboring states into most of the states east of the Mississippi River, and its working force was increased from three to about sixty employees. Hunter was a member of the American Chemical Society, National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, National Poetry Society of America, Norfolk German Club, and the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. His chief recreational interest was poetry, and he was also a student of history and political science. Hunter was married in Greensboro, N.C., June 6, 1907, to Hannah Louise, daughter of Israel Charles Baird of Asheville, N.C., a merchant and road builder, and had two sons: Henry Blount and Charles Baird. H. Blount Hunter's death occurred in Norfolk, Va., June 3, 1955.

WELLS, Harry Lord, builder and realtor, was born in Janesville, Wis., Apr. 14, 1880, son of Addison Eldred and Mary Alice (Conant) Wells, grandson of

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H. Blount Hunter

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HARRY L. WELLS

Warren Ayer and Sarah Harper (Harris) Wells, great-grandson of Amasa and Mary (Ayer) Wells, and great-great-grandson of James Wells. Harry L. Wells was graduated B.A. in 1902 and LL.B. in 1905 at Harvard University. In the latter year he entered the legal and financial department of the Wells Brothers Construction Co., Chicago, Ill., which had been founded by his paternal grandfather and with which his father had also been identified. Wells became vice-president and treasurer of the company in 1915 and continued in that association until the enterprise was dissolved in 1933. The Wells company constructed buildings throughout the country, including many structures for Montgomery Ward & Co. In Chicago it built the Congress Hotel; the Marshall Field store; the Furniture Mart; the buildings for Lyon & Healey, Rand McNally, Butler Bros., The Simmons Co., and the Merchants National, Harris Trust, and Chicago Savings banks; and the Harper Memorial Library, the School of Education buildings, and Ida Noyes Hall for the University of Chicago. The company also constructed the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the R. H. Stearns and the Filene department store buildings, and the Fenway Studio in Boston; the Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio; Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, a hotel in Atlantic City, N.J.; a U.S. Army camp at Middletown, Pa.; the U.S. post office building in New Orleans, La.; the state capitol building at Jackson, Miss.; a Masonic temple in New York city; and the buildings for the Shelbourn House Club, Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., and Robert Simpson Co. in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. After retiring from the construction business in 1933, Wells was superintendent of the real estate department of the First National Bank of Chicago during 1933-38. Thereafter he engaged in the real estate business on his own account, forming four companies of which he was president from their founding until his death. These companies were the Wells Securities Co., Fontana, Wis., which he founded in 1938; the Wells Realty Co., organized in 1940; Wells Properties, established in 1942; and the Wells Fourth Co., formed in 1949. He was also a director of the Hyde Park-Lake-Park Building Co., Chicago. He participated in civic affairs as a trustee of the Illinois Institute of Technology and the Armour Research Foundation and a director of the Lake Geneva Property Owners Association and the Lake Geneva Water Safety Committee, Inc. Wells founded and was president of Music-by-the-Lake, an organization providing a summer music community concert series, and he was also president of the George Williams College Summer Music Association. He was a member of the University and Commonwealth clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Fontana (Wis.) Community Church, of which he was financial chairman and a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. Wells was married in Chicago, Mar. 2, 1908, to Helen F., daughter of Christian C. Kohlsaat (q.v.), and had two children: Harry Kohlsaat and Frances Kohlsaat, who married Joseph Richard Di Santi. His death occurred in Fontana, Wis., May 28, 1954.

POWELL, Leslie Charles, physician, was born in Laurel, Tex., Oct. 4, 1894, son of Charles Newton and Annie Elizabeth (Trotti) Powell, grandson of Benjamin Zachary and Martha (Hilliard) Powell, great-grandson of Benjamin William and Martha Olivia (Whatley) Powell, and great-great-grandson of James William Powell. His father was a physician. Leslie C. Powell was given the name of Leslie Keating Powell at birth but later changed his middle name. After he had completed his preliminary education at Allen Academy, Bryan, Tex., he attended Southwestern University and the University of Texas, graduating M.D. at the latter in 1919. He served an internship at John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Tex., and was house physician at Hotel Dieu, Beaumont, Tex., before entering private practice in Deweyville, Tex. In 1920 he moved to Beaumont and there conducted a general practice until the close of his life. While practicing in Beaumont he was associated with the various hospitals in the city as a staff member. Powell was a member of the Beaumont School Board and served as its president from 1934 to 1936. During the First World War he belonged to the Student Army Training Corps, University of Texas; during the Second World War he was an examining physician for the Selective Service System in Beaumont. He was extremely active in the councils of the medical organizations of his area, holding every elective office in the Jefferson County Medical Society and serving as councilor of the Tenth District Medical Society during 1948-51 and as vice-president of the Texas Medical Association in 1951. He also was a member of the American Medical Association, the American and Texas academies of general practice, the Texas Association of

Obstetrics and Gynecology, Theta Kappa Psi, the Masonic order (Shriner), the American Legion, and the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary and Rod and Reel clubs of Beaumont. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Democrat. His chief recreation was fishing. He was married in Beaumont, Mar. 15, 1924, to Tillie Bee (Wallace) Gossard, daughter of Eugene Bibb Wallace of Kentucky, a farmer, and widow of Basil L. Gossard. He had three children: Leslie Charles; Muriel Gene, who married George A. Ingram; and Judith Ann, who married Bence Maurice Hunter. He died in Beaumont, Tex., Dec. 21, 1954.

ALDEN, Herbert Watson, engineer, was born in Lyndonville, Vt., Dec. 20, 1870, son of Horace Allen and Elizabeth (Eaton) Alden. His father was a railroad executive. Herbert W. Alden attended high school in Peoria, Ill., and was graduated B.S. in 1893 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For two years following his graduation he was an experimental engineer with the American Projectile Co., Lynn, Mass., engaged in the manufacture of

ordnance for U.S. military forces. From 1895 to 1906 he was employed as mechanical engineer with the Pope Manufacturing Co. and its affiliated company, the Electric Vehicle Co., both of Hartford, Conn. During this period he developed a four-cycle vertical engine and the first magnetic transmission for trucks, both of considerable importance to the automotive industry. In 1906 he became chief engineer for the Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio, manufacturers of axles and tapered roller bearings for horse-drawn and motor-driven vehicles. In 1909 The Timken-Detroit Axle Co., with main offices in Canton, Ohio, was formed to acquire all equipment, inventions, patents, and sales contracts of the axle division of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. A plant for the manufacturing operations of the new company was purchased in Detroit, Mich., and an accelerated program of producing motor vehicle axles was undertaken. Alden went to Detroit as chief engineer of the new organization and in the ensuing years was responsible for many of the in-

ventions which contributed so greatly to the company's developments in the automotive industry. He was named vice-president in 1914 and was elected chairman of the board in 1922 of The Timken-Detroit Axle Co. He resigned from the latter post in 1940 and thereafter until his death served as director of engineering. From 1909 to 1913 the operations of the company were concerned mainly with the manufacture of bevel gear drive axles for commercial vehicles and front axles for both passenger and commercial automotive vehicles. Under Alden's direction experimental and developmental work was being carried on and in 1913 the worm gear drive axle was ready to go into production. The new axle, successfully used on trucks, was incorporated in the manufacture of passenger buses in 1922. In addition to being quieter and more efficient in operation, the worm gear drive axle also made possible the lowering of bodies on motor vehicles and in 1925 it was first adopted in the manufacture of passenger automobiles. In 1926 The Timken-Detroit Axle Co. began working on the application of worm gearing to streetcars, and experimental wormdrive trucks were placed in operation, under varying conditions, on the electric railway lines in a number of cities. The venture proved practicable, and in 1930 the first Timken worm drive car trucks were ordered by the City of Detroit Department of Street Railways. The Timken six-wheel unit, a four-wheel worm-drive unit for use under six-wheel motor vehicles, was placed in production in 1928. In the following year the company purchased the Wisconsin Parts Co., Oshkosh, thereby entering upon the production of rear axles, chiefly those with a capacity of over one and a half tons, and axles and transmissions for farm tractors. On its acquisition, the parts company was dissolved and the Wisconsin Axle Co. was formed to take over manufacturing operations. In 1930 the Timken company began the production of a series of double-reduction driving units, interchangeable with corresponding size worm-gear driving units, and at the same time increased the production of spiral bevel gearing for larger capacity trucks and buses. By 1940 the axle company was also manufacturing two-spiral double-reduction axles, dual primary brakes and power brakes, and spring-flex power shifts. Earlier, in a move to diversify the operations of the enterprise, The Timken-Detroit Co., a subsidiary, was formed in 1925 to acquire an exclusive license for the manufacture and sale in the United States of the oil burner that had been developed by the Socony Burner Corp. The original license covered the sale of the burner in all areas of the country, except in New York and New England, and those territories were added in 1928, when the Timken company entered into further agreement with the Socony Burner Corp. Alden served as chairman of The Timken-Detroit Co. from its inception and when in 1932, on the acquisition of the Silent Automatic Corp., it was reorganized as The Timken Silent Automatic Co., he continued as chairman of the board of the new organization as well as of The Timken-Detroit Axle Co. In 1936 the latter absorbed all of its subsidiaries, which then became divisions of the parent company. At the time of Alden's retirement as chairman of the board, the Timken company was the largest manufacturer of automobile drive axles in the country and its various products were sold throughout the United States, Great Britain, and France, and in many other parts of the world. In 1940 its assets were valued at approximately $16,000,000, annual sales aggregated $38,000,000, and a working force of some 7000 employees was maintained. Alden served the City of Detroit as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission from 1925 until the commission's abolishment in 1935, and again following its re-establishment in 1938. During the First World War Alden was commissioned first a major and later a lieutenant colonel in the Ordnance Department of the U.S. Army and served in England and France. He was the American engineering representative on a committee of three that was formed in 1917 to supervise the development of a large tank for the Allied armies. The work of the committee resulted in the design of a tank, similar to the heavy British tank, equipped with the Liberty motor. Alden was also directly responsible for the design of a three-ton tank for large-scale production in the United States. He retained his commission in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, until his death. For his First World War services he was awarded the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal in 1919. He received the Scott Medal from the Army Ordnance Association in 1941. Alden was a founder in 1912 of the Society of Automotive Engineers, served as its president in 1912 and again in 1923, and from 1920 through the Second World War was chairman of its ordnance advisory committee. He was a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member

of the Automobile Old Timers Association, Automobile Club of America, Army Ordnance Association, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Tau Beta Pi, Detroit Athletic Club, and the Engineers' Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. In politics he was a Republican. Much of his leisure time was devoted to reading in the sciences, and his favorite recreations were billiards and golf. Alden was married in Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1893, to Madelaine Henriques, daughter of William Palmer Grier of Philadelphia, Pa., and had three children: Horace Allen, Douglas Grier, and Madelaine, who married William Henry Hynard. He died in Trenton, Mich., Nov. 10, 1950.

WILLIAMS, Charles Page, civil engineer, was born in Chillicothe, Mo., Feb. 3, 1866, son of Charles Andrew and Ann Catherine (Page) Williams. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Williams, who came to this country from Wales and was in Littleton, Va., prior to 1679. From Richard the descent was through Nicholas and Anne (Lewis) Williams, Benjamin and Mary (Carr) Williams, and Ethelbert Carr and Lucy (Washington) Williams, the grandparents of Charles P. Williams. His father was a physician. The son was graduated B.S. in 1890 with a degree in topographical engineering as well, at the University of Missouri. He began his career in hydraulic and irrigation engineering the same year as a draftsman with the Mississippi River Commission, St. Louis, Mo. During 1891-93 he served as a topographer on a survey of the upper Missouri River for the U.S. War Department, and in the latter year he was agent for the St. Louis (Mo.) Bridge and Iron Co. He was a draftsman with the U.S. Engineers Office, Sioux City, Iowa, in 1894-95, and he served in a similar capacity with the government of the District of Columbia during 1895-97. He was successively inspector, junior engineer, and superintendent of construction for the U.S. War Department in the period from 1897 to 1904, and he supervised construction of seacoast defenses at Great Diamond Island and Portland Head in the harbor at Portland, Maine, at Gull Island, N.Y., and the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, and harbor defense at New London, Conn. During 1904-06 Williams worked for the U.S. Reclamation Service as designing engineer for the Shoshone Project in Wyoming and later in the office of the supervising engineer of the northern division of the service. He was in charge of construction of the Corbett Dam in Oregon for the Billings (Mont.) Construction Co. during 1906-07. He was associated with the U.S. Reclamation Service from the last-named year until 1924 and was successively engineer, project manager, senior engineer, assistant chief of construction, and assistant chief engineer for the reclamation service. During this period he again worked on the Shoshone Project in Wyoming and on the Huntley, Milk River, and Sun River projects in Montana. He was engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer in Texas, Ariz., and Los Angeles, Calif., during 1924-27, and worked on flood control of the Rio Grande River for Hidalgo County, Tex., and on irrigation and drainage problems for the Pharr-San Juan, Donna, La Feria, and El Jardin irrigation districts in Hidalgo and Cameron Counties. In 1927-28 he investigated irrigation possibilities in the Tia Juana Valley, Baja California, Mexico, as a consulting engineer for the J. G. White Engineering Corp., and he remained in Mexico until 1937 as consulting engineer for the Comisión Nacional de Irrigación, working on water development in Baja, California, including Rodriguez Dam. He was a project engineer for the Ambursen Engineering Corp., New York city, during 1938-41, and worked on the building of the Possum Kingdom Dam and Power House on the Brazos River in Texas. During 1941-43 he was resident engineer on the San Vincente Dam for the City of San Diego, Calif., and during the next two years was resident engineer on the Sweet Water Falls Dam at Alpine, Calif., for the California Water & Telephone Co. In 1945-46 he was again employed by the Ambursen Engineering Corp. as consulting engineer in Houston, Tex. Williams retired from professional work in 1946. In addition to his work in engineering, he was detailed by the U.S. Reclamation Service in 1923 for service with the board appointed by the President for the reclassification of all government employees under civil service, and in connection with this work he served as chairman of the committee which classified engineering employees. Williams was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Concrete Association, American Water Works Association, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Academy of Political Science, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, and Phi Delta Theta. In religion

he was an Episcopalian; in politics he was a Democrat. He read extensively, particularly in the field of engineering. Williams was married twice: (1) in Mexico, Mo., Jan. 5, 1892, to Lena Leigh, daughter of Benjamin C. Johnson, county clerk of Audrain County, Mo.; he was divorced from his first wife; (2) in San Diego, Calif., July 10, 1927, to Rose Margaret (Conklin) Klinzing, daughter of William David Conklin of Montrose, Colo., a farmer, and former wife of Louis H. Klinzing. By his first marriage he had two children: Ben Charles, and Catherine Elisabeth, who married Robert Lyman Templeton. Charles P. Williams' death occurred in San Diego, Calif., Dec. 29, 1955.

GARY, Benjamin Roscoe, physician, was born in King William County, Va., Dec. 18, 1869, son of William Milton and Annie Page (Roper) Gary. His father was a farmer. Benjamin R. Gary received his preparatory education at the Aberdeen Military Academy, King and Queen County, Va., and was graduated M.D. at the University of Maryland in 1891. He also completed an internship at the University of

Maryland Hospital, Baltimore, in June, 1891. He then went to Newport News, Va., where during the next fifty-three years he conducted a successful general medical and surgical practice. Gary played a prominent role in the founding of the Riverside Hospital in Newport News in 1921 and during the early years of its history served it as superintendent, in which capacity he placed the institution on a firm basis as to staff and policies. Subsequently, he further aided in its growth and development while serving as president of the board of directors and general manager, posts he maintained until a few years before the close of his life. At the time of his retirement from managerial duties, the hospital had been developed into a 190-bed institution. He had, of course, been a member of its staff from the beginning and, at the time of his death, was dean of the medical staff. Additionally, he was a member of the medical and surgical staff of Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va. He was also active in public health work in Newport News and worked on behalf of

the YMCA in that city. Gary was a member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society of Virginia, Peninsula Academy of Medicine, the Warwick County and the Newport News medical societies, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with Trinity Methodist Church, Newport News, of which he was a deacon. Politically he was a Democrat. For recreation he enjoyed gardening, fishing, and hunting. Gary was married in Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16, 1896, to Willie Alberta, daughter of William Robert Barham of that place, a farmer, and had four children: Dorothy Page, who married John Fordyce Markey; Barham Roscoe; Willie Alberta, who married Jesse Atwater Jackson; and Elizabeth Page, who married W. James Orlin. Benjamin R. Gary died in Newport News, Va., Feb. 11, 1945.

WISTER, James Wilson, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1874, son of Alexander Wilson and Susan Andrewetta (Wilson) Wister. His first paternal American ancestor was John Wister, who came to this country from one of the German states in 1727 with his wife, Katharina Rubenkamm, settling in Philadelphia. From them the descent was through Daniel and Lowry Jones, Charles Jones and Rebecca Bullock, and William Wynne and Hannah Lewis Wilson, the grandparents of James W. Wister. His father was an insurance broker. The son received his preparatory education at Germantown (Philadelphia) Academy and took his premedical work at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M.D. in 1897. After interning at Pennsylvania Hospital for two years, he practiced general medicine in Philadelphia from 1900 until his retirement in 1950. Throughout those years he was a member of the staff of Germantown Hospital, and following his retirement he continued as a consultant to that institution. He was at one time treasurer of the Germantown Relief Society. He held life membership in the Pennsylvania and Germantown historical societies, becoming honorary president of the latter, and also belonged to the Philadelphia College of Physicians, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Philadelphia Medical Club, English-Speaking Union of the United States, Academy of Natural Sciences, Zoological Society of Philadelphia, Zeta Psi, and the Germantown Cricket and Anglers clubs of Philadelphia. While a student at the University of Pennsylvania he was a member of the Mask and Wig Club and acted in its productions during 1893-95. His religious affiliation was with St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Germantown, of which he was a vestryman for many years. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing and playing golf were Wister's chief recreations. He was married in Germantown, Jan. 23, 1901, to Elizabeth Bayard, daughter of Robert M. Dunn of Philadelphia, a banker, and had two children, Daniel, and Suzanne, who married (1) Stephen Alexander de la Forest Fuguet and (2) Joseph Lees Eastwick. James W. Wister's death occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1955.

DICKSON, Edward Augustus, editor and university executive, was born in Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 29, 1879, son of William Henry and Gurid (Iverson) Dickson. His first paternal American ancestor was William Dickson, who came to this country from England in 1763 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. From William and his wife, Elizabeth Harrison, the descent was through Samuel and Jane Summer, Edward and Mary Robinson, William and Ruth McClelland, and Edward and Anne Clay, the grandparents of Edward A. Dickson. His father was a trader in hides. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in Sacramento, Calif., and was graduated B.L. in 1901 at the University of California. After leaving college he went to Japan to teach school. On his return to the United States in 1903, he entered the newspaper field as a reporter on the Sacramento Union, and later he worked for the San Francisco Chronicle. In 1906 his writing attracted the attention of Edwin T. Earl, publisher of the Los Angeles Express, who invited him to become associate editor of that paper. Accepting the invitation, he immediately launched into a campaign for the improvement of civic affairs in Los Angeles. The reform movement was successful, and the Express gained recognition as one of the most influential papers on the Pacific Coast. In 1907 he and Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno Republican, established the Lincoln Roosevelt League in order to check the influence of the Southern Pacific Railroad on the political affairs of California. In 1910, with Hiram W. Johnson (q.v.) as its candidate for governor, the league won a complete victory. Two years later Dickson became Washington correspondent for the Express and in 1919, when the owner of the Express died, he and Frederick W. Kellogg (q.v.) bought the paper. Although a Republican newspaper, the Express was a strong supporter of Woodrow Wilson (q.v.) in his fight for the entrance of the United

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States into the League of Nations. Dickson and Kellogg soon began expanding their influence in the newspaper field in California, acquiring the Santa Monica Outlook and the Pasadena Post in 1922 and the Glendale Press in 1923. When Dickson's editorship ended in 1931, the syndicate comprised fifteen journals in Los Angeles County. At the time the partners bought the Express in 1919, the circulation was 41,000 and by 1931, when Dickson retired, circulation had risen to 112,000. One of his consuming avocational interests was the University of California. He became a member of its board of regents in 1913 and from 1948 until his death was chairman of the board. His efforts to establish the southern division of the university began in 1913, and two years later the University of California established a southern branch of its extension division, with a program of summer courses following in 1917. In the latter year he became associated with Ernest C. Moore, then president of the Los Angeles State Normal School, in a movement to convert that institution into the University of California at Los Angeles, an aim which was achieved in 1919. In 1954 Dickson contributed $30,000 to the university for the creation of graduate journalism fellowships and in 1955 another $200,000 to establish a fund for special professorships for faculty emeriti. He was the founder of the Edward A. Dickson Achievement Award, an alumnus honor bestowed annually on the graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles making the most outstanding contribution to the community. From 1936 until his death he was president of the Western Federal Association, Los Angeles. Other civic affairs also engaged his interest. He was commissioner and chairman of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, chairman of the Los Angeles Centennial Commission, vice-president of the California Direct Legislative League, and a member of the Los Angeles Board of Municipal Art Commissioners and the Los Angeles Library Board. Additionally, he was a member of the board of directors for the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles and a member of the National Committee for the Goethe Bicentennial. He was also a trustee of Lincoln Memorial University. He was the author of "The University of California at Los Angeles" (1955). During the First World War he served as a member of the California State Council of Defense. For distinguished services in the fields of journalism and education he was made an Officier de l'Instruction Publique by the French government in 1928 and a Knight of the Crown of Italy in 1930 and was awarded an honorary LL.D. by Moravian College in 1949. He was a member of the Masonic order, Phi Delta Theta, the Historical Society of Southern California (pres. 1924), and the University (pres. 1950-53), Lincoln (pres. 1926), California, and Sunset clubs of Los Angeles. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically a Republican, he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee of California during 1918-22 and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1932. A student of governmental institutions, he traveled extensively and made five trips abroad with itineraries that took him from North Africa to Norway and as far east in Europe as Hungary and Yugoslavia. He was married in Los Angeles, Dec. 24, 1907, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Theodore Gustav de Wolff of Zanesville, Ohio, a physician. Edward A. Dickson died without issue in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 22, 1956.

CRAWFORD, Robert, physician, was born in Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, circa 1815, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Crawford, and came to this country with his parents as a boy, settling in Pittsburgh, Pa. After attending an academy in Allegheny, Pa., Robert Crawford studied medicine during 1834-36 with John Wilson, physician of Clinton, Pa., studied in 1836-37 under Samuel David Gross (q.v.) at the Medical College of Ohio (later part of Cincinnati Medical College), and was graduated M.D. in 1845 at Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College (later part of Western Reserve University) following two years of additional training. In 1859-60 he attended lectures in the medical department, University of Pennsylvania, receiving there a second M.D. degree. Meanwhile, he began the practice of medicine in April, 1837, in Cooperstown, Pa. For fifty-five years he practiced in Venango County, Pa., and in adjoining sections of Crawford and Mercer counties, a rural area. In addition, he served as a United States pension examining surgeon and for more than twenty years was a censor of the medical department of Wooster University (later part of Western Reserve University). Among his business interests was the First National Bank of Franklin, Pa., of which he was a director for more than twenty-five years. He owned and operated farm lands in Venango and Mercer counties. He held life membership in the

American Medical Association and was a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and a founder of the Venango County Medical Society. He also belonged to the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Cooperstown, Pa., June 21, 1838, to Sarah Pollock, daughter of John Kelly of Centre County, Pa., a farmer, and had eight children: Elizabeth Ann, who married Hugh Smith; John Kerr; James Kelly; William Andrew; Emma, who married Frank A. Curtis; Homer Caldwell (q.v.); Sarah Ella; and Etta Hannah, who married John A. Ritchey. Robert Crawford died in Cooperstown, Pa., Dec. 25, 1892.

QUINN, James Mark, contractor, was born in Longmeadow, Mass., Jan. 30, 1892, son of William John and Mary Ann (Sullivan) Quinn and grandson of Michael C. and Bridget (O'Connor) Quinn. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland in 1852 and settled in Longmeadow. After completing his education in the public schools of Springfield, Mass., James M. Quinn began work with his father

in the construction business. Upon his father's death in 1924, he assumed direction of the business with a brother, William J. Quinn, Jr., and continued in that activity until the close of his life, at which time the firm was still known as W. J. Quinn Co. The firm built many churches, schools, private homes, and industrial and commercial buildings, particularly in the Springfield area. Among the buildings the firm constructed in that city were Center School in 1928, a library in 1932, St. Mary's Catholic Church in 1933, the Bishop O'Leary Social Center and Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Convent in 1948, Bethesda Lutheran Church in 1950, and the State Street Lutheran Church and Tatham School in 1951. It also built St. Mary's Church, Willimansett, Mass., in 1938 and an addition to the Congregational church and school in Longmeadow in 1951. At the time of his death the firm was constructing the Winchester Square branch library building in Springfield and an elementary school building in Monson, Mass. Aside from his business interests, Quinn served as registrar

for the Town of Longmeadow for a number of years prior to his death. During the First World War he was a sergeant in the U.S. Army and was stationed in France with the AEF for eighteen months. Quinn was a member of the Building Trades Employers Association, the American Legion, the Longmeadow Men's Club, and the Tuesday Club of Springfield. His religious affiliation was with St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Longmeadow, and he was a member of the Knights of Columbus. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 30, 1924, to Alice Lois, daughter of James Geraghty of that city, a hotelman, and had two children: James Mark and Lois, who married Donald E. Butler. James M. Quinn's death occurred in Longmeadow, Mass., Mar. 2, 1955.

RAMSAY, Kerr Craige, lawyer, was born in Salisbury, N.C., July 23, 1911, son of John Ernest and Elizabeth Erwin (Craige) Ramsay and a descendant of Robert Ramsay, who emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, in 1728 with his parents to Chester County, Pa., and settled in Rowan County, N.C., in 1766. From Robert and his wife, Janet Gettis, the line descended through Andrew and Mary Wilson, Robert and Mary Walton, and John Andrew and Margaret Beall, the grandparents of Kerr Craige Ramsay. His father was a civil engineer. Completing his early education at Salisbury High School, Kerr Craige Ramsay was graduated B.A. at the University of North Carolina in 1931 and subsequently studied law there and at Yale University, graduating LL.B. at the latter in 1934. He was admitted to the bar in North Carolina in 1934 and practiced in Salisbury and Winston-Salem until the close of his life. Associated with the firm of Craige & Craige, which had been established in 1832, that title was retained when Ramsay entered into a partnership with Clarence Kluttz. He conducted a general practice, with considerable corporate work. Politically a Democrat, Ramsay was county attorney of Rowan County from 1943 until his death. From 1941 until the close of his life he represented the county in the state legislature, where he served on all important committees and during 1949-51 as speaker of the house. During 1947-49 he was a member of the North Carolina advisory budget commission, and in 1947 the governor appointed him a member of the commission to study the administration of justice in North Carolina. From 1948 until his death he was vice-president of the Mid-Carolina Broadcasting Co., operators of station WSAT in Salisbury. He found time to devote to community affairs and at various times was chairman of the Rowan County chapter of the American Red Cross, district chairman of the Boy Scouts of America, chairman of a Community Chest campaign, trustee of Rowan Memorial Hospital, and chairman (1950) of the North Carolina division of the American Cancer Society. In 1953 he organized the committee that was in charge of the 200th anniversary celebration of the founding of Rowan County. Ramsay was a member of the American, North Carolina State, and Rowan County bar associations, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Nu, University of North Carolina Alumni Association, Order of the Golden Fleece of the University of North Carolina, and the Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Rotary (pres.), Old Hickory, and Salisbury Country clubs of Salisbury. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, which he served as deacon. Golf was Ramsay's chief recreation and photography his principal hobby. He was married in Salisbury, June 26, 1940, to Eleanor Walton, daughter of Harold Hastings Newman of that place, a physician, and had a daughter, Eleanor Newman. Kerr Craige Ramsay died in Salisbury, N.C., Dec. 9, 1951.

MERRITT, Edward Lester, urologist, was born in Fall River, Mass., May 3, 1894, son of William Parker and Cora Mabel (Westgate) Merritt. His first paternal American ancestor was William Merritt, who came to this country from England in 1730 and settled in New Jersey. From him the descent was through John and Sarah Osmun, William and Catherine Huff, and E. Livingstone and Nancy Adelia Parker, the grandparents of Edward L. Merritt. His father was an engineer. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Fall River and was graduated M.D. in 1917 at Tufts College. He served an internship at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., and was commissioned lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Medical Corps for service during the First World War. He was stationed at Newport. From 1919 until the close of his life he practiced his profession in Fall River, where he was urologist on the staffs of St. Anne's Hospital and Union Hospital. He was chief of the urology department of the latter hospital from 1943 to 1956 and president of the staff during 1953-54. He was also consultant to the Newport (R.I.) Hospital and to Cape Cod

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Hospital, Hyannis, Mass. From 1919 until his death he was director and chief of the Fall River Public Health Clinic, and at various times he was attending physician to the Home for Aged People, Fall River, and medical director of the Wentworth Manufacturing Co., Fall River, as well as for many life insurance companies. Articles he contributed to the medical journals included "The Operative and Post-Operative Care of Patients Undergoing Prostatectomy" (W. Va. Med. Jour., Mar. 1924), "Calculus Aneuria" (Bull. Truesdale Hosp., Jan. 1928), and "The Value of Evipal Anesthesia in Urology" (Urologic and Cutaneous Rev., 1935). Following his service during the First World War Merritt remained a lieutenant in the naval reserve and in 1937 was promoted to lieutenant commander. In 1940 he volunteered for active duty and served as chief of the urological service at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., through 1941, retiring in July, 1942. He also served as U.S. public health officer in the Fall River area from 1932 until the close of his life. From 1948 until his death he was a member of the advisory council of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Actively interested in civic affairs, Merritt served as a member of the finance committee of the Fall River Council, Girl Scouts of America, and was also a leader in the Boy Scout movement in the Fall River area. From 1945 to 1956 he was a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and in 1946 he received the organization's Silver Beaver award. He was president of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce in 1932-33, and at various times he served as president of the advisory board to the Salvation Army in Fall River, director and president of the Fall River YMCA, director of the Greater Fall River Community Chest and of the Fall River Mental Health Clinic, and vice-president of the Massachusetts Society for Crippled Children. He was also a trustee of Bay State Schools, Inc., and chairman for the Eastern Massachusetts district of a drive to raise $2,000,000 for the Tufts College Medical School. In 1934 he was the recipient of the gold medal award of the Fall River Grocer's Association in recognition of his services to the community. He was a fellow of the American Geriatrics Association and a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts and Fall River medical societies, the American and New England urological associations, American Public Health Association, American Cancer Society, Boston Medical Library, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Military Order of the World Wars, the American Legion, Tufts Club of Southern New England, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., the Adams Club of Fall River, and the East Chop Beach Club of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. He was also a director of the Martha's Vineyard Association. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, Fall River, of which he was a deacon. Politically he was a Republican. As a hobby he collected Majolica ware. Merritt was married in Fall River, July 14, 1917, to Lois Roth, daughter of Charles Sidney Ramsay of that city, a public accountant, and had three daughters: Mary Elizabeth, who married Walter Lorens Peterson; Virginia Parker, who married Victor Alonzo Prather, Jr.; and Lois Winslow, who married Charles Franklin Wochomurka, Jr. His death occurred in Fall River, Mass., May 4, 1956.

ANDERSON, Edward Alexander, lawyer and judge, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1855, son of James Lesley and Hester Agnes (Carroll) Anderson. His father was a printer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, Edward A. Anderson was graduated LL.B. in 1878 at the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of that state and began practice in Philadelphia. For many years the partner of John H. Fow, he gained prominence as a courtroom lawyer and continued as such until his elevation to the bench in 1907. Active in Republican reform politics, for sixteen years he represented the 26th ward in the Philadelphia Common Council, and during thirteen years of that period he was a member of its finance committee. As a member of the council he introduced various ordinances for improvements in South Philadelphia, was an early advocate of League Island Park, and won a distinguished reputation for his opposition to graft and municipal corruption in Philadelphia. Following expiration of his final term in the council he was elected a county commissioner in 1905, together with Rudolph Blankenburg (q.v.), subsequently reform mayor, on the fusionist or reform ticket. Before completing his term of office as commissioner Anderson became judge in March, 1907, of the newly created Orphans' Court, by appointment of Edwin S. Stuart (q.v.), then governor of Pennsylvania.

Elected for a full term of ten years in the fall of that year, he was re-elected for a second full term in 1917 and continued on that bench until the close of his life. Anderson held membership in the American, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia bar associations, the Masonic order, and St. Andrew's Society. His religious affiliation was with St. Martin in The Fields Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. Walking and playing golf afforded Anderson his chief recreations. He was married in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 21, 1890, to Clara, daughter of Lewis S. Payzant of that province, and had two children: Florence Lesley and Hester Carroll, who married Lewis Fuller Parsly. Edward A. Anderson died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1920.

FROMEN, Anthony William, manufacturer, was born in Lipari, Italy, Mar. 11, 1880, son of Joseph and Nunziata (Dambra) Fromen. His father, a merchant, brought the family to this country in 1895 and settled in Rochester, N.Y. Anthony W. Fromen continued his early education in the parochial schools there and at Rochester Free Academy and completed

a course in mechanical engineering at Mechanics Institute (later Rochester Institute of Technology). He served in the U.S. Navy during 1902-06 and after his discharge with the rank of chief petty officer became associated with the Gleason Works in Rochester, having charge of the tool and die department. In 1908 he became a superintendent for the Taylor-Schantz Co., also of Rochester, manufacturers of tools, dies, and special machinery. He continued in this capacity until 1918, when he formed the Manufacturers Tool & Die Co., Inc., Rochester, of which he was president until the close of his life. The company manufactured tools and dies, jigs and fixtures, and special machinery. Fromen was a member of the American Society of Tool Engineers, American Society of Metals, and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. In religion a Roman Catholic, he was affiliated with the Pro-Cathedral of the Sacred Heart of Rochester and was a member of the Knights of Columbus. Politically he was a Republican. He found relaxation in outdoor sports, drawing with

charcoal, and the study of languages. He was married in Rochester, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1908, to Julia, daughter of John Moran of county Kildare, Ireland, a farmer, and had three daughters: Arlene, who married Lawrence Edward Helfrich; Marion, who married Stuart McDonald Christhilf, Jr.; and Elizabeth, who married Leo Anthony MacSweeney, Jr. Fromen died in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1951.

ZAVIN, William Herman, pediatrician, was born in Portland, Oreg., Apr. 11, 1912, son of Simon and Leah (Abelson) Zavin. His father came to this country from Russia in about 1900, settling first in New York city and later in Portland, where he was a merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, William H. Zavin was graduated B.A. at Reed College in 1935 and M.A. and M.D. at the University of Oregon in 1938. He served an internship in 1938-39 at Multnomah County Hospital, Portland, an internship in pediatrics in 1939-40 at the University of California Hospital, San Francisco, an assistant residency in pediatrics in 1940-41 at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, and a residency in pediatrics during 1941-42 at the Doernbecher Memorial Hospital, Portland. In 1942 he established a private medical practice as a pediatrician in Portland, where he continued to practice until the close of his life. He served as head of pediatrics at Portland Sanitarium during 1954-55 and at Providence Hospital, Portland, in 1955 and was active on the staffs of Emanuel, Good Samaritan, and Doernbecher Memorial hospitals, all in Portland. During 1954-55 he served as clinical instructor in pediatrics at the University of Oregon Medical School. He also was a member of the executive committee of the Portland Sanitarium and assisted in teaching the medical students, interns, and residents at Doernbecher Memorial Hospital. From 1942 to 1946 he was associated with the Portland Bureau of Health as director of communicable diseases and supervisor of its isolation hospital. In 1954 he was a member of the state supervisory committee for the first trials of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine and in 1955 was in charge of the Salk polio clinics in the absence of the Portland city health officer. He was an examiner in pediatrics for the National Board of Medical Examiners in 1955. He also served as a delegate to the health division of the Portland Community Council, a director of the Community Child Guidance Clinic of Portland, and a member of the Portland Red Cross Blood Bank Committee and of the board of the Parent-Teachers Association of Laurelhurst School in Portland. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics and the National Board of Medical Examiners, a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and a member of the American Medical Association, Oregon State and Multnomah County medical societies, North Pacific Pediatric Society, Portland Academy of Pediatrics, Alpha Omega Alpha, the Masonic order, Order of DeMolay, and the City Club of Portland. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was a Republican. Photography was his hobby and playing golf was a recreation. He was specially interested in the work of youth organizations and was active in the affairs of the Boy Scouts of America, Gray-Y (a YMCA division), and Indian Guides (a YMCA division), and in Portland Junior League baseball. He was married in Reno, Nev., Mar. 16, 1940, to Gail Victoria, daughter of Joseph Grebe of Portland, a shipbuilder, and had two children: William Herman and Leah Lenore. Zavin died in Kirkland, Wash., Oct. 5, 1955.

ELSER, Albert Christian, banker, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 31, 1871, son of John and Franciska (Auer) Elser. His father, who came to this country from Germany, was a wholesale and retail meat dealer in Milwaukee. After completing his education at the Peter Engelmann Academy (later Milwaukee University School), Albert C. Elser began his business career as a bookkeeper in the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. Three years later he left that company to join his father in the operation of the family meat business. This association continued until 1912, when he began the expansion of his interests to include banking. At this time he was elected vice-president of the Second Ward Savings Bank of Milwaukee, the largest state bank in Wisconsin. He was advanced to the presidency of the bank in 1927 and after its merger with the First Wisconsin National Bank in the following year was named executive vice-president of the latter bank. He served in that capacity for three years before retiring from banking pursuits. Elser was a director of the First Wisconsin National Bank, Wisconsin Bank Shares Corp., Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., and the Wisconsin Electric Power Co. He founded and for some years headed the Elser Real Estate Co., Milwaukee, and he also devoted his attention to supervision of several family-owned farms,

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William H. Zavin

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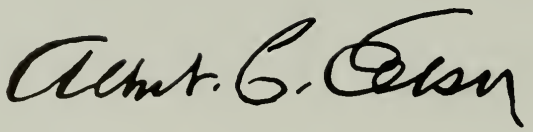
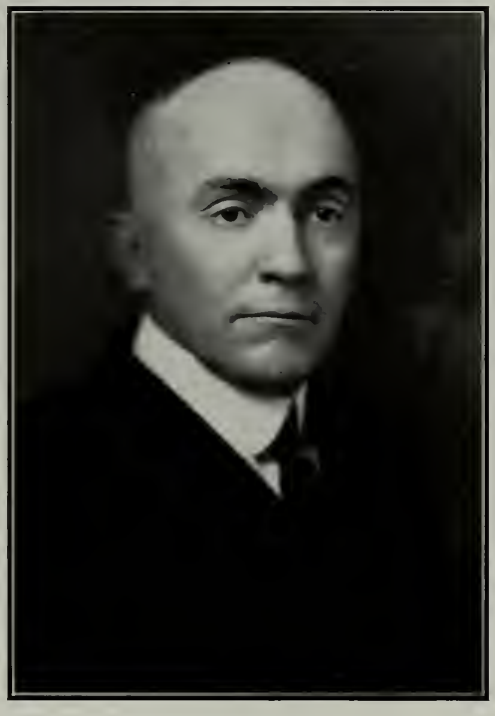


part of the property of which became the Milwaukee airport. A leader in many Milwaukee civic activities, he served on the board of governors of Marquette University and on the advisory finance committee of Milwaukee Children's Hospital and was a founder and treasurer of the Citizens Bureau. His principal philanthropic interests were the Charity Children's Hospital, Milwaukee, Tuskegee Institute, and the Waukesha Farms School for Boys. He was a member of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, University, Rotary, Milwaukee Athletic, and Milwaukee Country clubs, the Lake Oconomowoc (Wis.) Country Club, Chenequa (Wis.) Country Club, and the Pine Lake (Wis.) Yacht Club. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Milwaukee, Mar. 14, 1900, to Mathilde, daughter of Alfred Uihlein of that city, a brewer, and had four children: Gertrude, who married John Edward Schroeder; Elizabeth, who married Walter Kasten; Alfred; and Marianne, who married George Francis Markham, Jr. Albert C. Elser's death occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., May 15, 1942.

HECK, Nicholas Hunter, seismologist and hydrographer, was born in Heckton, Dauphin Co., Pa., Sept. 1, 1882, son of John Lewis and Mary Frances (Hays) Heck. His first paternal American ancestor was Yoost Heck, who came to this country from Germany in 1735 and settled in central Pennsylvania. From him the descent was through Jacob and Sarah ———, John and Anna Maria Weary, and Lewis and Caroline Cornelia Wright, the grandparents of Nicholas H. Heck. His father was engaged in the lumber business. The son received his preliminary education in a private school in Harrisburg, Pa., and was graduated A.B. at Lehigh University in 1903 and C.E. at that institution in 1904. On leaving college he joined the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C. In 1922 he was made chief of the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism, and when it was reorganized as the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism and Seismology in 1925 he was continued as the head of the division. He resigned from his post with the division in 1942 but remained on duty with the survey as technical adviser to its director until his final retirement in 1944. Heck developed a wire-drag method of locating pinnacle rocks dangerous to navigation and in the years from 1904 to 1916 found many such rocks in the waters off the coasts of New England, Florida, Puerto Rico, and Alaska. In 1917 he was given command of the schooner "Matchless," and until entering the U.S. Navy for duty in the First World War, he was engaged in making soundings off the North Carolina coast. During the war he was commissioned a lieutenant and later a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He was attached to the Naval Experiment Station at New London, Conn., and to the London, England, headquarters on duty in the Irish Sea, conducting researches dealing with the detection of submerged submarines. Following his return to the Coast and Geodetic Survey after the war, he was stationed in Alaskan waters during 1920-21 and cleared the main ship channels of many navigation hazards. He also did pioneer work in developing acoustic sounding and position finding, and his tables showing the velocity of sound in sea water were proved for depths as great as five miles. Based on this fundamental work, acoustic sounding and position location became the standard practice in hydrographic surveying of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Heck also became known as one of the country's leading experts in the study of earthquakes and related phenomena and carried out research on the energy consumed in the production of earthquakes. He measured earthquakes after they had happened on the basis of the effects produced in moving the earth's crust. He also worked on the radio acoustic method of vessel location and on magnetic compass compensation. During his career Heck published some 180 papers, pamphlets and reports and was the author of a book, "Earthquakes" (1936). He contributed the articles on earthquakes and volcanoes to the American Year Book during 1936-43 and on seismology to Britannica Book of the Year during 1938-44 and National Year Book (later Collier's Year Book) in 1939 and during 1941-44. Heck attended the Pan-Pacific Science Congress, Tokyo, Japan, in 1926 and the meetings of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1927, Stockholm, Sweden, in 1930, Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1936, and Washington, D.C., in 1939, serving as chairman of the arrangements committee for the last-named. Honorary D.Sc. degrees were conferred on him by Lehigh University in 1929 and Fordham University in 1941. In 1942 he was awarded the William Bowie Medal of the American Geophysical Union of which he was a fellow. During 1937-39 he was president of the Seismological



Society of America, of which he was also a fellow, and at various other periods he served for six years as president of the International Seismological Association and for three years of the Philosophical Society of Washington. Additionally, he was a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Geological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Military Engineers, American Geographical Society, and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Tau Beta Pi, and of the Federal and Cosmos clubs of Washington, D.C. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. He was unmarried. Heck died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1953.

FECHIN, Nicolai [Ivanovich], painter, was born in Kazan, Russia, Nov. 26, 1881, son of Ivan Alexandrovich Fechin. His father was a wood carver and gilder of church altars. At an early age Nicolai Fechin's talent for drawing manifested itself in designs he prepared for his father's carvings. From 1894 to 1900 he was enrolled in the Kazan Art

School. Winning a scholarship to the Imperial Academy of Fine Art, St. Petersburg, he pursued his art studies at that school for another seven years and then worked for a year under the tutelage of the Russian master, Ilya Repin. In 1909 he was awarded the degree of artist at the academy and the Grand Prix de Rome, a traveling scholarship that enabled him to visit Austria, Italy, France, and Germany. In the following year he was appointed state teacher at the Kazan Art School, a post he held for a number of years. Meanwhile, his paintings were exhibited widely in Europe and the United States, and his fame as a portraitist spread rapidly. In 1910 he was invited to send two paintings to the International Exhibition of the Carnegie Institute of Art, Pittsburgh, Pa., and in 1912 he was again invited to show his works at the Carnegie exhibition. After enduring desperate poverty during the upheavals in Russia caused by the First World War and the Bolshevik Revolution, Fechin came to the United States in 1922 with the assistance of his admirers in this country. He first settled in New York city, where he taught and exhibited at the Grand Central Art Gallery until 1927. His works were exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1923, and his first one-man show in this country was held in the following year at the Arden Gallery, New York city. In the same year eighteen of his paintings were exhibited at the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Museum. From 1927 to 1934 he lived and worked in Taos, N.Mex., and from 1936 until the close of his life maintained his home and studio in Santa Monica, Calif. He also traveled and painted in Mexico in 1935 and in Japan, Java, and Bali in 1938. Fechin's work was primarily known for the sensitiveness and understanding of his drawing and the depth and richness of his color. His early drawings and portraits of the Mongol peoples of his native Russia reflected his understanding of human meaning and character. Later, in this country, it was amid the grandeur of the mountains and deserts of the West that some of his greatest works emerged. These were characterized by his affinity for the simple honesty, inherent dignity, and colorful costumes of the Indians and Mexicans of the Southwest. His exuberant love of color also found expression in many landscapes of the Mojave Desert in California. Working in oil and charcoal, Fechin did still lifes, nudes, street scenes, and animals, in addition to his portraits and landscapes. He also did a great deal of wood carving and some sculpturing in wax and plaster. Among his notable portraits were "Madame Sapojnikova," which was done in Russia, "Lillian Gish as Romola," and "Man with Jade Earring," the last-named a study of David Burliuk. He also did portraits of Willa Cather, W. L. Clark, Mabel Dodge Luhan, Dorothy Brett, and Frieda Lawrence, among others. In 1953-54 he was commissioned by the U.S. Air Force to do portraits of two generals, Ira Eaker and John Cannon. Other well-known paintings included "Summer" (1924), "Corn Dancer" (1928), "The Prospector" (1930), and "Manuel" (1930). Fechin had several one-man shows at the Stendahl Galleries, Los Angeles, Calif., between 1925 and 1940; a one-man show at the Findlay Galleries in Chicago, Ill., in 1951; and a simultaneous exhibition of his paintings at the San Diego (Calif.) Art Museum and one-man show at the La Jolla (Calif.) Art Center in 1955. He won many prizes during his long career as a painter. For his painting, "Bearing Off the Bride," he received a gold medal at the Munich (Germany) Glaspalast in 1910. In this country he won the Thomas Proctor Prize at the National Academy of Design, New York city, in 1924, a first prize at the New York Academy of Art in 1924, and a second prize at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1926. After 1935 he was a frequent exhibitor at the Academy of Western Painters, Oakland, Calif., where he won prizes in 1935, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1947, and 1948. Fechin's religious affiliation was with the Greek Orthodox church. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1931 and was a Democrat in politics. He was married in Kazan, Russia, in 1913, to Alexandra Nicolaievna, daughter of Nicolai Ivanovitch Belkovich, founder of the Kazan Art School, and had a daughter, Eya, who married Bennett Branham. Nicolai Fechin died in Santa Monica, Calif., Oct. 5, 1955.

PARMELEE, Howard Coon, editor and chemical engineer, was born in Omaha, Nebr., Dec. 4, 1874, son of Edward Anson and Sarah Knox (Coon) Parmelee. His father was a government employee. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools of his native city, Howard C. Parmelee was graduated B.S. at the University of Nebraska in 1897 (M.A. 1899). He also served as a graduate instructor at the university. He was an assistant chemist with the Union Pacific Railroad Co., Omaha, during 1898-1900, a chemist at the Globe Plant of the American Smelting & Refining Co., Denver, Colo., for the next two years, and a consulting chemist and assayer in private practice in Denver during 1902-05. From the last-named year until his retirement in 1946, he was continuously engaged in technical journalism in the fields of chemical and metallurgical engineering. He was editor of Mining Reporter during 1905-07 and of Western Chemist and Metallurgist for the next three years, both in Denver. In 1910 he joined the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York city, as western editor of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. He was acting editor of that publication in 1916-17 and editor thereafter until 1928. During the next five years he was a vice-president and editorial director of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., as well as a member of its board of directors and its executive committee. From 1933 until his retirement, he was editor of Engineering and Mining Journal, also published by McGraw-Hill. Parmelee was a pioneer in the movement to accredit chemical engineering education, and while on leave from McGraw-Hill in 1916-17 he served as president of the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo. During the First World War, with a number of this country's prominent technical editors, he was invited by the British Ministry of Information to visit England and other Allied nations for the purpose of observing and reporting on their industrial and military contributions to the war effort. In 1922-23 he was president of the National Conference of Business Paper Editors. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Electrochemical Society (pres. 1924-25), American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Colorado Scientific Society (pres. 1916), Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Chi Sigma, the Chemists' and Engineers' clubs of New York city, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C., and the Teknik Club of Denver. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him in 1917 by Colorado College. Gardening was his chief recreation. He was married in Washington, D.C., Apr. 10, 1922, to Eugenia, daughter of Andrew McAusland of that city. Howard C. Parmelee died in Bradenton, Fla., Nov. 17, 1959.

NICHOLS, Dudley, film writer, producer, and director, was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, Apr. 6, 1895, son of Grant Byron and Mary (Means) Nichols. His father was a physician. After attending public schools of his native community, Dudley Nichols studied engineering at the University of Michigan during 1914-17. Interested in electrical research and physics, in 1912 he built the facilities utilized by the first educational radio station in Ohio at Blume High

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Nicolai Fechin

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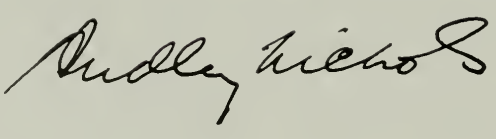

School, from which he was graduated in the following year. He was employed briefly in 1913-14 by the Marconi Co., for which he worked as a wireless operator on the Great Lakes. As a student assistant in electrical engineering for three years at the University of Michigan, he was in charge of the university's radio laboratory. With entry of this country into the First World War, he was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy. At the Great Lakes Naval Training Station he founded and was in charge of a radio school that soon grew too large for his rank to command, whereupon he was transferred late in 1917 to London, England, as communications officer on the staff of William S. Sims (q.v.), then U.S. naval commander in Europe. In 1918 he was assigned to the U.S. Naval Mine Laying Squadron, Grand Fleet, which completed a mine barrage to prevent enemy submarines from entering the Atlantic. The ensuing Armistice necessitated removal from North Sea waters of 70,000 of these mines, but there was no known way of sweeping the Mark VI, the first electrically fired mine in history, without great loss of ships and men. By experimenting at sea, Nichols devised and perfected an electrical method of protecting vessels engaged in mine-sweeping operations. For this he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with a citation acknowledging his work in making the sweeping of these mines practicable. He attained the rank of lieutenant prior to his discharge late in 1919, serving under Joseph Strauss (q.v.), admiral, at whose request he subsequently wrote a book entitled "Sweeping the North Sea Mine Barrage" (1920). Meanwhile, he had been contributing articles on mine sweeping to such publications as The Saturday Evening Post and The New York Times Magazine. Instead of returning to his university he accepted a position with the Philadelphia (Pa.) Ledger and shortly afterward went to the New York Evening Post. Remaining with the latter during 1920-24, he became one of its chief reporters and eventually wrote a daily column, "Manhattan." In 1924 he joined the staff of the New York World, with which he remained until 1929. Starting as a general reporter, he later handled drama criticism and politics, wrote a column, and in 1927 went to Europe as an itinerant foreign correspondent. Also during this five-year period he contributed to The Nation and other periodicals. In 1929 he left newspaper work and went to Hollywood, Calif., as a writer for the Fox Film Co. (later 20th Century-Fox Film Corp.), and his association with this and other motion-picture companies continued until the close of his life. His first script was "Men Without Women" (1930), a film directed by John Ford that marked the beginning of a long association between the two. Many of Ford's best films were written by Nichols, among them "The Lost Patrol" (1934), "The Informer" (1935), "Stagecoach" (1939), and "The Fugitive" (1947). Much of Nichols' finest work was in the field of adaptation. Convinced that the film industry should produce mature motion pictures, in the 1930's he did screen adaptations of Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars" (1936) and Eugene O'Neill's "The Long Voyage Home" (released 1940). Among the first writers also to produce and direct, he acted as co-producer for Paramount of Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" (1943), another of his adaptations. For Radio-Keith-Orpheum, where he was under contract for several years, he produced and directed "Government Girl" (1943) and "Sister Kenny" (1946), writing the former and co-adapting the latter. In 1946 he formed an independent unit to adapt, produce, and direct the film version of O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" (1947). He was the author of "Pinky" for Darryl F. Zanuck at 20th Century-Fox and thereafter devoted himself exclusively to writing. Released in 1949, "Pinky" was one of the first American movies to deal seriously with race problems, and it was Nichols who persuaded reluctant leaders in the industry to allow the subject to be treated in a film. Among the more than fifty films for which he did screen plays were "Born Reckless" (1930), "The Seas Beneath" and "Hush Money" (1931), "Pilgrimage" (1933), "Judge Priest" with Will Rogers (q.v.) and "You Can't Buy Everything" (1934), "The Three Musketeers," "Steamboat 'Round the Bend" and "The Crusades" for Cecil B. De Mille (1935), "Mary of Scotland" (1936), "The Hurricane" for Samuel Goldwyn (1937), "Carefree" (1938), "Manhunt" and "Swamp Water" (1941), "Air Force" and "This Land Is Mine" (1943), "It Happened Tomorrow" (1944), "And Then There Were None," "The Bells of St. Mary's" for Leo McCarey, and "Scarlet Street" (1945), "Rawhide" (1951), "Return of the Texan" and "The Big Sky" (1952), "Prince Valiant" (1953), "Run for the Sun" (1955), and "The Tin Star" (1956). His last film was "The Hangman," released in 1959. Examples of his news writing appeared in Joseph Anthony's "The Best News Stories of 1924" (1925), Stewart and Hanna's "Adventures in Citizenship" (1928), and Ward Greene's "Star Reporters" (1948). With John Gassner he co-edited and wrote the preface for two volumes, "Twenty Best Film Plays" (1943) and "Best Film Plays 1943-44" (1945). Having also contributed to Theatre Arts and other periodicals concerned with that field, in 1956 he wrote an article for the Encyclopaedia Britannica entitled "The Screenplay." When the Motion Picture Industry Council proposed setting up a clearance board in an effort to exclude communists from the industry, Nichols with several other members of the Screen Writers Guild succeeded in having the measure defeated. He held that such a body could not be sufficiently experienced in investigative procedures and might do irreparable damage to innocent parties, affecting their entire later existence. His interests further included the Motion Picture Relief Fund, of which he was a board member. For "The Informer," selected as the best screenplay of 1935, he was awarded an Oscar by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and the Grand Prix International of Belgium. His "Mary of Scotland" received a medal in 1937 at the Festival of Cinematographic Art, Venice, Italy. He also received many Blue Ribbon Nominations over the years for others of his films, including "Sister Kenney," "Mary of Scotland," and "The Bells of St. Mary's." In 1953 he was honored by the Screen Writers Guild with its highest award, the Laurel Achievement. He was one of the founders in 1933 of the Screen Writers Guild of the Authors League of America, and served two terms in 1938 and 1939 as president of the guild. He also held membership in Theta Xi. Politically he was a Democrat. In his leisure moments he was a poet. He was married in New York city, in 1924, to Esta Julia, daughter of William David Gooch-Collings of London, England, a civil engineer. Dudley Nichols died without issue in Hollywood, Calif., Jan. 4, 1960.

MERRILL, Elmer Drew, botanist, was born in East Auburn, Maine, Oct. 15, 1876, son of Daniel Cummings and Mary Adelaide (Noyes) Merrill and twin brother of Dana T. Merrill (q.v.). His first paternal American ancestor was Nathaniel Merrill, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled in Newbury, Mass. From Nathaniel and his wife, Susanna Wilterton, the descent was through Abel and Priscilla Chase, James and Mary Adams, Joshua and Mary Winslow, Hezekiah and Charlotte Pote, and Greenfield Pote and Clarissa Cummings, the grandparents of Elmer D. Merrill. His father was a farmer. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and was graduated B.S. in 1898 and M.S. in 1904 at the University of Maine. Meanwhile, during 1898-99 he was an assistant in natural science at that university, and during 1900-01 he was a student in the medical department at George Washington University. Although his interest in botany began in childhood, he had little formal training in that science. He read

and studied this subject by himself, however, and in 1899 he passed the civil service examinations for assistant agrostologist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. For two years he worked under Lamson Scribner on the taxonomy of the North American gramineae. In 1902 he became botanist with the Insular Bureau of Agriculture in the Philippine Islands. In 1903 he was transferred to the botanical work in the government laboratories and in 1906 was transferred to the Philippine Bureau of Science. In 1919 he was appointed director of the Bureau of Science in Manila. He also was associate professor of botany during 1912-16 and professor of botany during 1916-19 at the University of the Philippines. In the course of his twenty-one years of work in the Philippines he accumulated a remarkable botanical library and a herbarium representative of the many thousands of species of plants extant in those islands, only a few thousand of which had been reported at the time of his arrival. Although he devoted only half of his time to field work, Merrill nevertheless covered the entire archipelago. He established exchange relations with all the important botanical institutions in that part of the world and others in Europe and America. Although engrossed with administrative work and teaching, he was able to write some 350 articles and books on the flora of the Philippines, Guam, Borneo, China, Sumatra, and Polynesia, including the valuable "Enumeration of Philippine Flowering Plants" (4 vols., 1922-26). He also served as editor of the Philippine Journal of Science. On a field expedition to China in 1917 he was captured by bandits and ransomed himself and two companions with five dollars in Mexican currency and a watch. At the time of his return to this country he left to the Philippine Bureau of Science one of the most important single collections of scientific literature in all of Asia and Malaysia as well as botanical resources ranking with those of the few older institutions in the area. He returned to the United States in 1923 and became dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of California. Within six months Merrill was also made director of the agricultural experiment station at the university. He remained at the University of California until 1930 and during his tenure there instituted many reforms, raised the standards of instruction and research, revised the entire curriculum of the college, and encouraged and stimulated the prosecution of research in fundamental problems underlying the science of agriculture. He also gave greater autonomy to the outlying units, which included the university farm and the citrus experiment station, and established a new kind of agricultural journal under the name of Hilgardia. Meanwhile his spare time was utilized for further work in systematic botany. In five and one-half years he added 110,000 mounted specimens to the university's herbarium, prepared and published a volume on "The Flora of Borneo" (1929), and wrote numerous short articles on the plants of China, Borneo, and the Philippines. He assisted in the establishment of the California Botanical Garden, which covered 800 acres in Los Angeles, and served as its director during 1927-28, commuting weekly between Los Angeles and Berkeley, Calif. In 1930 he succeeded Nathaniel L. Britton (q.v.) as director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden, New York city, and also became professor of botany at Columbia University. In 1935, when Harvard University decided to place its various botanical collections, gardens, and libraries, which theretofore had been administered separately, under the jurisdiction of one individual as administrator, Merrill was selected for the position. At the same time he became Arnold professor of botany at Harvard University. He continued in those capacities until his retirement in 1946 as professor emeritus. Merrill's responsibilities when he took on the post of administrator of Harvard's botanical activities included the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Boston; the Atkins Institution, the arboretum's tropical substation in Cuba; the Bussey Institution in the Forest Hills section of Boston; the Gray Herbarium, noted for its collection of historical botanical material from all parts of the world; the Harvard forest, covering some 2200 acres at Petersham, Mass.; the Farlow Library and Herbarium; the botanic garden and botanical museum in Cambridge, Mass.; and the Maria Moors Cabot Foundation for botanical research, which had been established by Godfrey L. Cabot (q.v.) in 1927. During the Second World War Merrill acted as a special consultant to the secretary of war during 1943-45 and was a lecturer on tropical medicine at the U.S. Army Medical School, Washington, D.C. He prepared an emergency food manual for U.S. troops serving in the Pacific Theatre of Operations, in which were described the non-poisonous plants to be found in combat areas. Besides writing some

500 technical papers, Merrill was the author of the following books: "Dictionary of Plant Names of the Philippine Islands" (1903), "A Flora of Manila" (1912), "An Interpretation of Rumphius' Herbarium Amboinense" (1917) and "Species Blancoanae. A Critical Revision of the Philippine Species of Plants Described by Blanco and Llanos" (1918). In 1937 he completed the compilation of a Polynesian botanical bibliography covering the period from 1773 to 1935, and in the following year, with Egbert H. Walker, he completed a bibliography of all botanical literature of Eastern Asia. In addition to his other posts he served at one time as consulting botanist to the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, T.H. Merrill was vice-president and chairman of the committee on nomenclature at the 5th and 6th international botanical congresses, held respectively in Cambridge, England, in 1930, and in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1936. Honorary Sc.D. degrees were conferred on him by the University of Maine in 1925 and by Harvard University in 1936 and honorary LL.D. degrees by the University of California in 1936 and Yale University in 1951. He was the first American botanist to receive the Medal of the Linnean Society of London, in 1939, and he was awarded the George Robert White Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1947. In the following year he was made a member of the Order of Orange-Nassau by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and in 1952 he received a Guggenheim fellowship for the study of Indo-Malaysian and Philippine flora. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Academy of Science, and the California Academy of Science; a corresponding member of the Royal Asiatic Society (Malayan branch), Société des Etudes Oceannes (Tahiti), Musée d'Historie Naturelle (Paris, France), Institute de France, Institute Genevoise, Deutsche Botanische Gessellschaft, Naturhistorisches Museum of Vienna, Austria, the Netherlands Botanical Society, Royal Netherlands Geographical Society, and the Pekin Society of Natural History; a foreign member of the Linnean Society of London; and a member of the American Botanical Society (pres. 1934), Taxonomic Society of America (pres. 1946), the New York and Massachusetts horticultural societies, New York Academy of Science, the New England Botanical Club (pres. 1937-39), the Masonic order, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Sigma, the Century Association and the Explorers Club of New York city, and the Harvard Club of Boston. While in the Philippines he was a member of the Calumet Club. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Manila, P.I., May 21, 1907, to Mary Augusta, daughter of James Sperry of Washington, D.C., a civil service employee, and had four children: Lynne, who married Ross Morrison; Dudley Sperry; Wilmans Noyes; and Ann. Elmer D. Merrill died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1956.

JOHNSON, Ben, banker and business executive, was born in Mansfield, La., Aug. 31, 1881, son of Walter and Sue (Roberts) Johnson. His father was a planter. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Mansfield, Ben Johnson was graduated at Louisiana State Normal College (later Northwestern State College of Louisiana) in 1899. He then taught in Louisiana public schools and in 1903 began his banking career as a runner for the Bank of DeSoto, Mansfield. From that year until 1905 he was a clerk in the bank and during the four ensuing years was cashier. In 1909 he helped organize and became vice-president of the Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Mansfield. He was named president of the bank in 1910 and continued in that post until 1932. Meanwhile, in 1921 he was elected president of the Commercial National Bank, Shreveport, La., maintaining this position also until 1932, when he went to Washington, D.C., as a special assistant to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation board. He continued with that organization until 1938, also serving as a vice-president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and during 1936-38 as a trustee of the Export-Import Bank. In the latter year Johnson became president of the Pickering Lumber Corp., Kansas City, Mo., and Standard, Calif. In 1946 he was elected chairman of the board, the post in which he continued until his retirement in 1954. While president of the company he maintained offices in Standard. Founded in 1894 for the manufacture of lumber in Louisiana, the enterprise was incorporated as the W. R. Pickering Co. in 1899 and acquired the Standard (Calif.) Lumber Co. in 1920. The organization went into receivership in 1931 and was reincorporated in 1937 as the Pickering Lumber Corp. Under Johnson's direction, operations were re-established on a sound financial basis and

the first mortgage was paid off in 1942 rather than 1944, its due date. In 1945 the Standard sawmill was burnt; it was later rebuilt as one of the most modern mills on the West Coast. When Johnson relinquished the presidency, the corporation had holdings chiefly in Tuolumne County, Calif. It maintained a small railroad to transport logs from its timber holdings to its plant. In addition to producing lumber, it operated a box factory at Standard. From 1938 until his death Johnson was a director of the Northern Redwood Lumber Co. During the First World War he served as chairman of American Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives in DeSoto Parish, La., and during the Second World War was chairman of American Red Cross fund-raising campaigns in Tuolumne County. He was a member of the Masonic order (Shriner), BPOE, the Lions and Golf clubs of Sonora, Calif., and the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Democrat. Gardening was Johnson's chief recreation. He was married in Mansfield, La., Mar. 23, 1909, to Irma Lee,

daughter of John McHenry Nabors of that place, a planter, and had four children: Eleanor, who married Walter Thomas Colquitt, Jr.; Irma Lee, who married Rozier Chapman Murphey, Jr.; Ben; and Kathryn. Ben Johnson's death occurred in Shreveport, La., Dec. 28, 1955.

PERSON, Harlow Stafford, economist, was born in Republican City, Nebr., Feb. 16, 1875, son of Rollin Harlow and Ida May (Madden) Person. His first paternal American ancestor was John Pearson, who came to this country from England in 1637 and settled in Lynn, Mass. From John and his wife, Maudlin, the descent was through John and ——— (Kendall) Pearson, Kendall and ——— (Boardman) Pearson, Thomas and ——— (Lewis) Pearson, Samuel and Bridget (Gray) Person, Cornelius Gray and Polly (Benjamin) Person, Daniel and Fanny (Stevens) Person, and Cornelius Harlow and Lucinda (Stafford) Person, the grandparents of Harlow S. Person. His father (q.v.) was a noted jurist. The son received a preliminary education at public

schools in Howell, Mich., and was graduated Ph.B. in 1899, M.A. in 1900, and Ph.D. in 1902 at the University of Michigan. From 1902 to 1917 he was associated with the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance at Dartmouth College. For the first two years he was an instructor in commerce and industry, and thereafter he served as secretary and assistant professor of commerce and industry in 1904-05, as director and assistant professor of commerce and industry in the following year, and as dean and professor of business organization and management during 1908-17. He left Dartmouth following United States entry into the First World War to serve with the War Industries Board from June to December, 1917. He then was commissioned a major in the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps, and in October, 1918, was transferred to the Inspector General's Department, with which he served until he was mustered out of service in December, 1918. After the war he returned to Dartmouth but remained on the faculty for only six months, resigning to become managing director of the Taylor Society, New York city. When that society was disbanded in 1933 he opened offices in New York city as a business economics and management consultant, and he was thus occupied until his retirement in 1953. The Taylor Society was founded in 1913 at the Amos Tuck School for the purpose of extending to all areas of production knowledge of the theory and techniques of scientific management that had been developed in the 1880's by Frederick W. Taylor (q.v.). Person served as its president from 1913 to 1917. During the first four years of its existence, the society limited its activities to issuing occasional bulletins and to publishing in book form various papers read at conferences held at the Amos Tuck School by men who had been trained by Taylor. Following United States entry into the First World War, the members of the society as a group offered their services to the government. The offer was accepted, and the group was assigned to the task of organizing and staffing the storage committee of the War Industries Board. At the end of the conflict, the society was reorganized and headquarters were established in New York city. At the time of its reorganization the society became international in scope, with members in most of the European countries as well as in India and Japan. The society itself offered no technical services; its work continued to be educational and promotional. Despite opposition from both management and labor, it remained steadfast in its adherence to the Taylor technique. Person's contribution as managing director was that of an economist and philosopher rather than that of an engineer or technician. Under his leadership, meetings of the society constituted a forum of wide-ranging discussion and brought to the organization a breadth of view that was unusual for a technical society. He also edited the Bulletin of the Taylor Society, and he contributed many articles to that periodical. By 1930 the concept of scientific management had become so much a part of American industry, and the need for order in the process of production so well recognized, that the Taylor Society felt that its work was finished; thus in 1933 it was dissolved. During the years of his practice as a consultant, Person devoted much of his time to public service. From 1935 to 1953 he acted as consulting economist and special assistant to the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D.C. In 1934 he served as a member of the Mississippi Valley committee of the Public Works Administration and during 1934-35 was acting chairman of the water planning committee and acting director of the Water Resources Section of the National Resources Board. He was economic consultant to the National Resources Committee in 1935 and in 1936 was a member of the Great Plains Committee, by appointment of Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.), to report on economic rehabilitation of the Great Plains area. In the early months of 1936 he was sent by the American committee of the Third World Power Conference on an official mission to the national committees of thirteen European countries. In 1942 he was consulting economist and chief-of-staff to the United States-Mexican oil committee. Aside from his teaching at Dartmouth, Person was lecturer in business administration at Columbia University from 1921 to 1942, and each spring from 1920 to 1942 he lectured for two weeks on scientific management at the State University of Iowa. He was the author of "Industrial Education" (1907), "Little Waters" (1935), and "Mexican Oil" (1942), and of numerous articles on industrial and commercial education and scientific management. He was also editor and author of various chapters of "Scientific Management in American Industry" (1929). His accomplishments achieved world-wide recognition. In 1924 the government of Czechoslovakia decorated him as a member of the

Knight Order of the White Lion and made him an honorary member of the Masaryk Academy for his services in helping to organize the First World Congress of Scientific Management held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in that year. He was the recipient of the Taylor Key of the Society for the Advancement of Management in 1943, and in 1947 he was made a gold medalist of the Comité International de l'Organization Scientific, Geneva, Switzerland. In 1941 he was made a member of Artus, an honorary society of students and management at the State University of Iowa. Person was a member of the American Economic Association, American Statistical Association, American Society for Public Administration, American Association for Labor Legislation, National Management Council, National Economic and Social Planning Association, International Industrial Relations Institute, Society for the Advancement of Management, National Planning Association, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Association of University Professors, Phi Beta Kappa, City Club of New York city, and the Faculty Club of Columbia University. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was an independent Democrat. For recreation he enjoyed hunting, fishing, camping, and other outdoor activity. He was married in Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., Oct. 29, 1902, to Mary Trowbridge, daughter of Henry Newton Carson of Ypsilanti, Mich., a merchant, and had three children: Eleanor Madden, who married Ninde Seaman Wilder; Harlow Stafford (died in infancy); and Miriam Frances. Harlow S. Person died in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1955.

PHILLIPS, Jesse Snyder, lawyer and insurance executive, was born in Independence, Allegany Co., N.Y., May 4, 1871, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Snyder) Phillips, natives of Darmstadt, Hesse (later part of Germany), who came to this country about 1855 and settled on a farm in Allegany County in 1865. After receiving his preliminary education at district schools of his native community and Andover, N.Y., Jesse S. Phillips was graduated LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1893. Admitted to the New York bar in the following year, he began the practice of law in Andover as a partner of Levi C. Van Fleet. From 1899 to 1912 he practiced independently, his work taking him before the state and federal courts. Early in his career he became active in public affairs, starting with his election in 1898 to the Allegany County Board of Supervisors as representative for Andover. Following two terms in that office and further service as village attorney, he was elected in 1900 to the New York State Assembly, in which he served by re-election until 1912. One of the leaders of the house, he was chairman of the judiciary and codes committees and a member of the ways and means and the rules committees. He secured for Allegany County a state agricultural college and suitable appropriations for its maintenance and development. Following his service in the legislature, he practiced for three years in Hornell, N.Y., where he formed a partnership with Fred A. Robbins and Shirley E. Brown under the firm style of Robbins, Brown & Phillips. In 1915 he was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention and acted as chairman of the committee on library and information, ranking member of the legislative powers committee, and a member of the committee on banking and insurance. In the same year he was appointed state superintendent of insurance, an office he held until 1921. He was general manager and counsel of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York city, during 1921-26, in the latter year becoming president of the Great American Indemnity Co., New York city. He was named chairman of the board of the company in 1933 and continued in that office until 1950. Remaining a director of the Great American Indemnity Co. until the close of his life, he also was vice-president and a director of the Great American Insurance Co., New York city, a leading fire insurance carrier in the United States, of which the indemnity company was an affiliate; vice-president and a director of the Rochester-American Insurance Co., American Alliance Insurance Co., and all affiliate companies in the Great American group; and a director of the Associated Reinsurance Co., New York city. In addition, he was president and a director of the Burrows National Bank of Andover, vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Hornell, and until his death a director of the Andover National Bank. In 1917 Phillips served as president of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, and from 1933 until his resignation in 1953 he was a member of the New York State Insurance Board. From 1950 until the close of his life he again practiced law, with offices

in Bronxville, N.Y. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by Alfred University in 1949. A fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society, he held membership in the American and New York State bar associations, New York State Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order, BPOE, Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, the Bankers Club of America, and the University of Michigan, National Republican, Casualty and Surety, and Downtown Athletic clubs of New York city, the Siwanoy Country Club of Bronxville, and the Westchester Country Club of Rye, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with the Dutch Reformed Church, Bronxville, which he served as a member of the consistory. Politically a Republican, he served as chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Republican State Committee in 1923. Reading, travel, and playing golf were his chief leisure activities. He was married twice: (1) in Andover, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1902, to Mary Theresa, daughter of Patrick Cannon of that place, a merchant; his first wife died in 1939; (2) in New York city, July 1, 1944, to Emily

Marjorie, daughter of Samuel Rosebery of Boonton, N.J., a railway superintendent. By his first marriage he had two children: Francis William and Mary Elizabeth, who married John Henry Galloway, Jr. Phillips died in Bronxville, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1954.

OSGOOD, Phillips Endecott, clergyman, was born in North Attleboro, Mass., May 11, 1882, son of George Endecott and Helen Frances (Reed) Osgood. His first paternal American ancestor was John Osgood, who came to this country from England in 1638 with his wife, Sarah Booth, and later settled in Andover, Mass. From them the descent was through John and Mary Clements, John and Hannah Ayers, John and Hannah Abbott, Joseph and Margaret Binney, George and Sarah Vose, George and Nancy Endicott, and Moses Endicott and Sarah Gleason, the grandparents of Phillips E. Osgood. His father was an Episcopal clergyman. The son was graduated B.A. at Harvard University in 1904 and B.D. at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., in 1907. Ordained deacon in 1907 and

priest in 1908 in the Protestant Episcopal church, he served as curate at the Church of the Ascension, Boston, Mass., 1907-09; rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Roslindale, Mass., 1909-15; vicar of the Chapel of the Mediator, Philadelphia, Pa., 1915-21; and rector of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1921-33, and of Emmanuel Church, Boston, from the last-named year until 1945. He also served as summer rector at Emmanuel Church, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., from 1928 to 1945. In the latter year Osgood resigned from the Episcopal ministry and became a Unitarian. During 1946-48 he donated his services to the Protestant Film Commission, which later functioned under the National Council of Protestant Churches. From 1948 until the close of his life he was minister of the First Unitarian Church, Orange, N.J. While rector at Emmanuel Church in Boston, Osgood lectured on "The Art of Living," and in 1949-50 he gave evening lectures for adults at Cooper Union, New York city, on the subject, "The Origin of Theater." He was author of "Solomon's Temple" (1908), "Church Year Sermons for Children" (1917), "Old Time Church Drama Adapted" (1928), "A Sinner Beloved and Other Plays" (1929), "Say I to Myself" (1944), "Many Waters" (1945), "Religion Without Magic" (1954), and "The Sinner Beloved" (1956). His "Straight Tongue," a biography of Henry Benjamin Whipple (q.v.), was published posthumously in 1959. He was a founder of the Episcopal Religious Drama Commission in 1925 and served as its chairman. From 1924 to 1932 he was a member of the National Department of Religious Education of the Episcopal church, and during 1943-45 he served as president of the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies of the General Convention of the Episcopal church. While in Minneapolis, he was chairman of the standing committee of the Diocese of Minnesota, 1932-33; a delegate from Minnesota to the General Convention of the Episcopal church, 1929-32; and president of the Minneapolis Church Federation, which he founded. An honorary D.D. degree was conferred on him by Seabury Divinity School (later Seabury-Western Theological Seminary) in 1924, and in 1933 he received an honorary L.H.D. from Carleton College. Osgood was a member of the Liberal Ministers Association of New York city (pres. 1953-55), the Masonic order (32d degree), Delta Upsilon, the Attic Club of Minneapolis, the Copley Society and the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and the Harvard Club of New York city. Politically he was a Republican. Landscape painting was his hobby, and his special interests included the theater and travel. He was married twice: (1) in Wrentham, Mass., Sept. 7, 1907, to Marion Curtis, daughter of David Thomas Stone of that place, a merchant; this marriage was terminated by divorce in 1945; (2) in New York city, Dec. 29, 1945, to Eunice Pollard (Williams) Simonds, daughter of Espy Williams of New Orleans, La., a dramatist, and widow of William N. Simonds. By his first marriage he had three children: Catherine; Marjorie Endecott, who married Lawrence Ross; and Endecott. Phillips E. Osgood died in Orange, N.J., Nov. 6, 1956.

THORNQUEST, William Laten, business executive, was born in Saint Paul, Minn., Feb. 2, 1890, son of John Theodore and Emma Matilda (Olson) Thornquest. His father, a native of Sweden, came to this country about 1865. William L. Thornquest attended public schools in Saint Paul; in Nome, Alaska, where his father owned a hotel for five years; and in Redlands, Calif., where his father engaged in citrus growing. After completing high school in the last-named community, he entered the automobile-servicing business, starting as a mechanic in a Redlands automobile agency. Two years later Thornquest opened a tire shop, subsequently developing it into a service station that he owned and operated until his retirement in 1946 and afterward leased. In addition to this interest he owned and operated a 55-acre orange grove, raising chiefly navel oranges. From 1945 to 1950 he was president of the Redlands Orangedale Association. In 1923 he was named to the advisory board of the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, and he was reappointed when that bank became the Redlands branch of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles. Appointed chairman of its advisory board in 1946, he filled this office until his death. He also was a director of the Lugonia Water Co. and president of the Lugo Water Co. at the time of his death. In politics a Republican, Thornquest served as Redlands city councilman during 1923-29 and 1942-52. He was a member of the Masonic order, BPOE, and the Redlands Golf and Tennis Association. Playing golf was his favorite recreation. While a high school student he played baseball and basketball, and he continued his interest in these and other sports in later life. His religious affiliation was with Trinity

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

W L Thorquest

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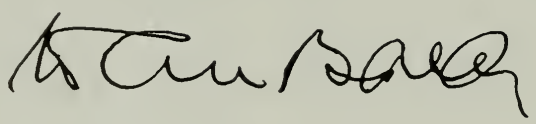

Episcopal Church, Redlands, of which he was a vestryman. He was married in Redlands, Aug. 3, 1910, to May, daughter of Frank Purvis of Eganville, Ontario, Canada, a civil engineer, and had two sons, William Laten and Frank Purvis. William L. Thornquest died in Redlands, Calif., Feb. 16, 1956.

BAKER, Daniel, Jr., manufacturer, was born in Buckeystown, Md., Aug. 20, 1890, son of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth (Bratt) Baker, grandson of Daniel and Ann Catherine (Finger) Baker, and a descendant of Henry and Eve (Salor) Baker, who settled at Oak Orchard, Frederick Co., Md., in 1791. After preparing for college at the Lawrenceville (N.J.) School, Daniel Baker, Jr., was graduated B.A. in 1912 at Princeton University. Following graduation he entered the employ of The Standard Lime & Stone Co., Baltimore, Md., of which his father (q.v.) had been a founder in 1888. He became vice-president in 1921, after his father's death, and in 1951 was named president, holding the latter office until 1954, when the business was sold. Baker also was a director of the Mercantile Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, for many years prior to his death. During the First World War he served overseas with the U.S. Army and the Army of Occupation as a lieutenant and later captain in the Motor Transport Corps. From 1922 to 1954 he was vice-president of the Buckingham School of Frederick County, an institution founded by his father and uncles in 1898 to provide a home for underprivileged boys, and during 1954-56 he served as president of that school. His religious affiliation was with Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, of which he was a trustee, also serving on the board of its youth center. In politics he was a Democrat. He was married in West Chester, Pa., Sept. 7, 1932, to Josephine (Faulconer) Lord, daughter of Henry Nichols Faulconer of that place, a Presbyterian clergyman, and widow of Llewellyn Williams Lord, a physician. Daniel Baker, Jr., died without issue in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 16, 1956.

CLAFLIN, Albert Whitman, manufacturer, was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 31, 1885, son of Arthur Whitman and Mary Alice (Howard) Claflin. His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Mackclothlan, a native of Scotland to whom, as Robert Mackclafflin, lands were granted in the town of Wenham, Mass., in 1661. From Robert and his wife, Joanna Warner, the descent was through Antipas and Sarah ———, Ebenezer and Bethia Tiffany, Oliver and Rebecca Reed, Lyman and Rebecca Gay Starkweather, and George Lyman and Louisa Sisson Whitman, the grandparents of Albert W. Claflin. After receiving his preparatory education at the University School, Providence, he was graduated Ph.B. in 1906 and Sc.M. in 1907 at Brown University, and Ph.G. in 1909, Ph.C. in 1910, and Phar.D. in 1912 at the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences. He was an assistant in the chemistry department at Brown University during the first six months of 1907. In that year he became associated with his family's pharmaceutical concern in Providence, starting as a clerk. The firm had been founded by his paternal grandfather in 1873 as the George L. Claflin Co., and from 1903 to 1926 his father (q.v. for early history) was president. Albert W. Claflin was advanced to assistant treasurer and subsequently to treasurer, retaining the latter post upon acceding to the presidency in 1926. He continued as both president and treasurer following reorganization of the business in 1940 as The Claflin Co., and served in these capacities until the close of his life. In addition to manufacturing pharmaceuticals, the company handled products of other manufacturers, including surgical, medical, and hospital supplies, laboratory equipment, chemicals, and drugs; it sold these in the southern New England region through its own sales force. Apart from his principal business interest, Claflin was a director of the Rhode Island Electric Protective Co. and the Better Business Bureau of Providence. He was associated with the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences successively, from the time of his graduation, as instructor, assistant professor, and professor of organic chemistry and as head of that department. A trustee of the college for approximately twenty years, he was elected its vice-president in 1936 and president in 1937, occupying the last-named office until his death. He also was a life governing member of the Rhode Island School of Design. During the Second World War period he took a U.S. War Department course on poison gas in Amherst, Mass., and served as deputy state gas consultant for civilian defense in Rhode Island. A contributor to chemical publications, he wrote "Chemical Identification of War Gases" (with Frederick C. Hickey, Jour. Chem. Ed., July 1943). He also wrote on historical subjects, and among his articles was "The Providence Cable Tramway" (R.I. History, Apr. and

July 1946). He lectured frequently on stamps and antique collecting, as well as on Masonic subjects. An honorary LL.D. was conferred on him in 1950 by Providence College. He became an honorary member of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, having been its president some eleven years. He served in 1906-07 as chairman of the Rhode Island section, American Chemical Society. Organizations in which he held membership further included the Society of Chemical Industry (England), American and Rhode Island pharmaceutical associations, American Surgical Trade Association, American Philatelic Society, American Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Collectors Club of New York, Society of Colonial Wars, Rhode Island Historical Society, British Empire Club, the Masonic order (33d degree), Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Psi, and The Wedgwood Club of Boston, Mass. His religious affiliation was with the Central Congregational Church, Providence, at which he served a five-year term as deacon, subsequently becoming a member of the permanent diaconate. Politically he was an independent Repub-

lican. Claflin collected stamps, books, antique furniture, and Staffordshire pottery. He was married in Providence, Feb. 23, 1918, to Harriet Ames, daughter of Rufus Clinton Fuller of that city, a business executive, and had four children: Elizabeth Fuller, Robert Christopher, George Arthur, and William Howard. Albert W. Claflin's death occurred in Providence, R.I., June 18, 1956.

DICK, Albert Blake, Jr., manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1894, son of Albert Blake and Mary Henrietta (Mathews) Dick. His father (q.v.) founded the A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, manufacturers of duplicating machinery and office supplies. Albert B. Dick, Jr., was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1915. He then entered the service of his father's company, starting as salesman and clerk. During the period of this country's participation in the First World War he served in the U.S. Navy and was stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. He began naval service as an enlisted man and rose to the rank of ensign. Following the war he rejoined the Dick company as vice-president and treasurer in 1919. He was elected president and treasurer in 1934 and served in those offices until 1947, when he became chairman of the board. He continued as board chairman until the close of his life. Under his direction during the Second World War period approximately 50 per cent of the company's facilities was devoted to war material production, including such items as bomb-sighting heads, requiring the finest type of precision workmanship. With the close of the war the company launched a new production program, introducing six new models of the 400 series of A. B. Dick mimeographs, together with a complete new line of accessories. Shortly after this, in 1950 the company introduced a new folding machine, and in the same year it entered the lithograph field, offering a complete line of lithograph supplies. With its entry into the impression paper and spirit-duplicating supply fields in 1952, the A. B. Dick Co. became one of the few companies in the office equipment business to offer its customers a complete line of supplies for the three forms of office duplicating: mimeograph, spirit, and offset. A new spirit duplicator was added to the company's line in 1953; the following year was placed on the market a radically new and patented duplicating process under the trade name, Azograph. This process was particularly adapted to short-run work, due to its economy, simplicity, and ease of use. Also under his leadership, in 1949, in order to coordinate all activities under one roof, the company moved to a new and completely modern plant in Niles, Ill. Due to the emphasis Dick placed on good personnel relations, many personnel policies that became common to industry were instituted at the A. B. Dick Co. during the early years of his leadership. In 1935 an annuity plan was adopted, to be followed by such policies as group insurance, sickness and accident benefits, and a safety program, among others. In addition to his major business interest, Dick was a director of the New York Central Railroad, Northern Illinois Gas Co., Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Commonwealth Edison Co., Marshall Field & Co., Northern Trust Co., Chicago, First National Bank of Lake Forest, Ill., and the Frank G. Hough Co., Libertyville, Ill. For some years, he served on the boards of the Markle Foundation of New York, the Chicago chapter of the American National Red Cross, and the Shedd Aquarium and the Public Health Institute of Chicago, and at his death he was a member of the boards of the Chicago Museum of Natural History, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, and the Lake Forest (Ill.) Hospital. His family was closely associated with the growth of Lake Forest, and he personally was instrumental in the founding of Lake Forest Hospital, land for which was donated by his mother. In early years he served as an alderman in Lake Forest, and during 1928-30 he was mayor of that community. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Commercial and Chicago clubs of Chicago, Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest, The Links Club of New York city, and the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club. In religion he was a Presbyterian. In politics he was a Republican. He was an ardent horseman, and his entries in the harness pony events won many prizes at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden, New York city, and at shows elsewhere. Dick was married in Lake Forest, Apr. 21, 1917, to Helen, daughter of Frederick Clement Aldrich of that community, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and had two children: Albert Blake III and Helen, who married Beckwith Roger Bronson. Albert B. Dick, Jr., died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24, 1954.

POND, Bremer Whidden, landscape architect, was born in Boston, Mass., June 23, 1884, son of Charles Choate and Annie Louise (Whidden) Pond. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Daniel Pond, who was known to have been in Dedham, Mass., in 1652. From Daniel and his wife, Abigail Shepard, the descent was through John and Hannah ———, John and Rachel Fisher, Benjamin and Mary Park, Benjamin and Catherine Cutler, Hiram and Mary L. Jenkins, and Benjamin and Emma A. Dow, the grandparents of Bremer W. Pond. His father was a banker. After attending public schools in Winchester, Mass., the son was graduated B.S. in 1907 at Dartmouth College and M.L.A. in 1911 at Harvard University. In addition to his formal studies he spent many summers in the years from 1902 to 1938 in Europe, investigating Old World specimens of architecture and landscape architecture. From 1911 to 1914 he was employed in the office of Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects of Brookline, Mass., as assistant to Frederick L. Olmsted (q.v.) and assistant designer. During 1914-16 he was a partner with Francis A. Robinson in the firm of Pond & Robinson, landscape architects of Boston. From the latter year until his retirement in 1950 he maintained his own independent offices in Cambridge, Mass. His work included the designs for many parks, private estates, and subdivisions, and the development of the grounds at Dartmouth and Radcliffe colleges, Southern Methodist University, the University of New Hampshire, and Colby Junior College. He also was landscape architect and designer for a war memorial sponsored by the people of the state of Massachusetts in St. Mihiel, France. Pond devoted much of his life to teaching and was regarded as an outstanding educator in his field. He joined the faculty of Harvard University in 1914 as instructor in landscape architecture and in 1926 was made assistant professor. In 1928 he was named Charles Eliot professor of landscape architecture and he occupied that chair until 1950, when he was retired with emeritus rank. Additionally, he was chairman of the Graduate School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard from 1930 until his retirement. For some of the years during his association with the Harvard faculty he also taught at the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women, Groton, Mass. With Henry A. Forst (q.v.) he was co-founder in 1916 of the Cambridge (Mass.) School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture for Women. He served on its faculty from its inception, and when it became a graduate school of Smith College in 1938 he continued in his teaching post. He maintained his affiliation with the school until 1942, when the Harvard Graduate School of Design was opened to women students and the Cambridge school was permanently discontinued. Meanwhile, he was also a trustee of the Cambridge School of Domestic and

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Sam E. Wilson Jr.

Landscape Architecture for Women from 1918 to 1942. He served the City of Cambridge as a member of its planning board from 1925 to 1930. During the First World War he was commissioned a captain in the construction division of the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps in September, 1917. He was discharged in the rank of major in July, 1919. His work during the war consisted of administration and liaison with the general staff in Washington, D.C. A gold medal in landscape design was awarded him in 1927 by the Architectural League of New York. He was a fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects and a member of the Cambridge Historical Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Chi Phi, and the Harvard, Harvard Faculty, and Laurel Brooks clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was a Republican. In his leisure time Pond enjoyed music, etching, and the preparing of bookplates, and his favorite recreation was fishing. He was unmarried. Bremer W. Pond died in Hanover, N.H., Sept. 2, 1959.

WILSON, Sam[uel] Emmett, Jr., businessman, was born in Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1898, son of Samuel Emmett and Louella (Whitehead) Wilson. His father was a real estate dealer and horse breeder. Sam E. Wilson, Jr., received his early education in public schools of Jackson and later attended the Alexander School for Boys and the Columbia (Tenn.) Military Academy. Early in his career he bought and sold cotton in his native city. Following a period of military duty overseas during the First World War, he went to southern Texas, where he was to play a prominent part in the development of the region's petroleum industry. His first employment in the oil business was in Burkburnett, Tex., painting storage tanks during the 1919 oil boom. He later participated in the digging of a pipeline and worked on a drill crew. At the end of two years he entered business for his own account as an oil-lease broker and operator in El Dorado, Ark., where his initial effort resulted in the opening of the Urbana extension of the El Dorado field. He also explored and drilled numerous wells in the Smackover, Northflett, and Louann fields in southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana in the early 1920's, utilizing his own techniques. Interrupting these activities temporarily, he promoted a townsite in Florida during 1925-27, selling 5000 city lots before the real estate boom ended. With two partners, Wilson in 1931 organized the United States Oil & Refining Co., New Orleans, La., of which he remained president and general manager for five years. He again went to Florida in 1935, with a drilling rig, and spent several months in unsuccessful explorations there and in southern Louisiana and eastern Texas. He set up temporary operational headquarters in Houston, Tex., and in 1936 moved permanently to Corpus Christi, Tex., where he again began drilling. He developed seventeen producing wells in the Corpus Christi field, later ruined by water, and seven in the Manvel field near Houston in 1937. Subsequently he drilled eleven dry holes in the Houston area. Good credit-standing made it possible for him to continue despite these setbacks, and following his notable success in 1941 in the Campbellton field near Arkansas Pass, Tex., Wilson extended his activities into Nueces County, bringing in forty-four producing wells. Significant discoveries were made at Agua Dulce and Refugio, Tex., and another field discovered by Wilson in Texas was named for him. A branch office was maintained in Shreveport, La., for operations in the northwestern part of that state. As a so-called wildcatter, he would frequently sell proven fields after discovering them and defining their limits. Among the companies he assembled and sold were The Bay-Tex Oil Corp., for which he received $1,750,000 in 1943; Sam E. Wilson, personal oil- and gas-producing properties, which he sold for $3,600,000 in 1945; and the Wil-Tex Oil Corp., sold for $4,000,000 in 1948. Others of which he was president and owner included the Sam Emmett Wilson Oil Corp. and Sam-Tex Oil Corp. His companies drilled more than 250 wells in the Gulf Coast area during this concluding phase of his oil career, beginning in 1936. With two later sales of proven fields to major companies, each in the amount of $6,000,000, he became comparatively inactive in the oil business. Although he continued to hold considerable proven acreage, his principle interest thereafter was in real estate. In 1944 he bought most of the twenty-four mile long Mustang Island in the Gulf of Mexico with the intention of developing it into a resort area. He acquired a 12-story building in Corpus Christi in 1947, renaming it the Wilson Building, and constructed the adjacent Wilson Tower, a modern 21-story structure completed in 1952. Along the city's Port Avenue he owned a five-and-a-half-block row of buildings occupied by oil-field maintenance, supply, and equipment companies. His holdings, which were administered by Wilson Enterprises, further included the J. C. Penney Building and a five-story parking garage in Corpus Christi, the Austin Hotel in Sherman, Tex., a city block of office buildings in Jackson, Tenn., and extensive properties in West Memphis, Ark. The garage mentioned above was designed for Wilson by the Building Management Engineering Corp. Aside from his foregoing activities, he was a director of the Glenn McCarthy Oil Co. in Bolivia. He was responsible for construction of a causeway from the Corpus Christi mainland to an island area south of Mustang Island. In 1947 he waged a successful campaign to keep the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station in full operation. He contributed to various religious and charitable organizations, and he and his wife were the principal benefactors of the Crippled Children's Hospital Medical Center, Inc., founded in 1938 by the latter. Also known as the Ada Wilson Hospital of Physical Medicine, it was believed the first in this country to specialize in the treatment of cerebral palsy victims. By the time of Wilson's death it had rehabilitated more than 7000 children and adults. During the First World War he enlisted in the 1st Tennessee Infantry, and after a short period was transferred to Princeton University for a six-month course in aeronautics. He then became attached to the Royal Air Force in England and saw action as a pilot for eleven months while on overseas duty, receiving his discharge with the rank of lieutenant. He was a member of the American Petroleum Institute, Independent Petroleum Producers' Association, Independent Natural Gas Association, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, the American Legion, the Houston (Tex.) Club, the Country, Downtown Lions, Mustang, and Town clubs of Corpus Christi, and the Athletic, Cipango, Country, Dallas, and Petroleum clubs of Dallas, Tex. In 1950 he was king of the New Orleans Mardi Gras. Interested in playing chess, he also held life membership in the United States Chess Federation. Wilson established what at the time was believed to be a world's fishing record when, in 1951, he caught a 419-pound mako shark in waters off the Florida keys. A prominent race-horse owner after 1947, he developed a stable of fifty-nine racers, brood mares, weanlings, and yearlings. Among the best-known bearing his Circle-W insignia were Gushing Oil, Bugledrums, and Royal Mustang, the last-named of which in 1951 finished second in the Kentucky Derby. He belonged to numerous thoroughbred racing associations. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a

Democrat. He was married in El Dorado, Ark., Oct. 7, 1921, to Ada Laverne, daughter of William Alonzo Rogers of Memphis, Tenn., a lumberman, and had a daughter, Marnerleen, who married Gordon P. Reid. Sam E. Wilson, Jr., died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 17, 1957.

SHERMAN, Carl, lawyer, was born in Olmütz, Austria (later Olomouc, Czechoslovakia), Oct. 16, 1890, son of Sandor and Pauline (Opler) Sherman. His parents came to this country in 1894 and settled in Buffalo, N.Y., where the father was a tobacco merchant. After attending public schools of that city, Carl Sherman was graduated LL.B. in 1910 at the University of Buffalo. During 1910-13 he was a clerk in the office of Willard Saperstone. Admitted to the New York state bar in 1913, he began practice as an associate in the firm of Lewis & Carroll. Two years later with Louis Goldring he established the law firm of Goldring & Sherman, Buffalo, and until 1923 continued in this partnership. In 1925, upon completing a term of public office, Sherman

went to New York city and re-established private practice. Renewing his partnership with Goldring in 1928, he remained a member of Sherman & Goldring, New York city, thereafter until the close of his life, conducting a general practice. During 1918-20 he served as special assistant United States attorney for the western district of New York state. Elected state attorney general in 1922, he served in that office during 1923-25 under Alfred E. Smith; as attorney general he opposed fraudulent stock activity and was instrumental in having the bureau of elections abolished. Additionally, he served on the Land Board, Canal Board, and New York State Soldiers' Bonus Commission. At one time a director of the Lloyds Casualty Co., he was at the time of his death board chairman of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., and a director of the National Pneumatic Co. and Redmond Co. A spokesman for the rights of religious minorities, Sherman in 1935 served on a commission representing the American Minorities Committee in an inquiry regarding the treatment of non-Catholic religious groups in Mexico. From 1936 until his death he was finance-committee chairman and a trustee of the Church Peace Union. Also active in Jewish organizations, he was vice-president of the Jewish Council of Greater New York, 1926-32; a director of the Jewish National Fund, 1930-32; a member of the board of the Jewish Information Bureau from 1932 until his death; a member of the executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America, 1932-41; and chairman of the executive committee of the American Jewish Congress, 1933-44. During the First World War he served in this country as a 2d lieutenant with the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard. Organizations in which he held membership included the American Law Institute, the American and New York State bar associations, Lawyers' League of New York, New York County Lawyers Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Masonic order (32d degree), and B'nai B'rith. His religious affiliation was with the Free Jewish Synagogue, New York city. Beginning in 1924 he was a delegate to every national convention of the Democratic party, and from 1944 until his death he served as treasurer of the New York State Democratic Committee. Fishing was Sherman's chief recreation. He was married in Buffalo, Apr. 14, 1915, to Helene, daughter of Louis Manheim of that city, a clothing merchant, and had two children, Mildred Louise, who married Alfred Zenker, and Louis Manheim. Carl Sherman's death occurred in Larchmont, N.Y., July 17, 1956.

BEATTIE, Robert, surgeon, was born in Fergus, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 2, 1870, son of William and Georgina (Black) Beattie. His father was an engineer. Robert Beattie attended public schools of Palmerston, Ontario, and was graduated M.D. in 1903 at the Detroit (Mich.) College of Medicine (later part of Wayne State University). In 1904-05 he did postgraduate work at Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, and also in Vienna, Austria. From 1905 until his retirement in 1955 he practiced in Detroit, Mich., specializing in surgery and diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. During 1905-13 he was assistant surgeon in the eye department at Grace Hospital, Detroit. He was head of the eye department at Providence Hospital in Detroit from 1913 to 1934 and subsequently chief consultant there until he retired. He also headed the eye departments of Wayne County General Hospital, Eloise, Mich., from 1912 to 1948 and Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital, Detroit, from 1930 until the close of his life. He was associate professor of ophthalmology at the Wayne State University College of Medicine during 1915-28, with exception of the First World War period, during which he served in France as a major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. He was an honorary life member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member emeritus of the American Medical Association, and member of the Michigan State Medical Society, Detroit Ophthalmological Society, Phi Beta Pi, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), St. Andrews Society, American Legion, and the Curling and Yacht clubs of Detroit. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Detroit, of which he was an elder from 1925 to 1950. Politically he was a Republican, having acquired United States citizenship in 1890. Travel, curling, bowling, fishing, and playing golf were Beattie's chief recreations. He was married in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 20, 1895, to Jeanne, daughter of John Patton of Toronto, Ontario, a merchant, and had two children, Robert and Lillis Ruth, who married Albert Ross Saffell. Beattie died in Clare, Mich., Aug. 18, 1956.

PHALEN, James Matthew, military surgeon, was born in Harvard, Ill., Nov. 26, 1872, son of John Dennis and Anastasia (Lawless) Phalen, and brother

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Robt Beattie

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of Charles S. Phalen (below). His father, a railroad worker, came to this country from Ireland at the age of thirteen and eventually settled in Harvard, Ill. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native town, James M. Phalen was graduated Ph.G. in 1892 at Northwestern University and M.D. in 1900 at the University of Illinois. He served an internship during 1900-01 at Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill. In the latter year he was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army Medical Corps, and subsequently was advanced through grades to the permanent rank of colonel in 1927. He was graduated at the Army Medical School in 1902 and at the London School of Tropical Medicine in 1907. Meanwhile, during 1902-05 he was on duty in the Philippine Islands, and he was again stationed in the Philippine Islands during 1907-10. In the latter period he was a member of and presided over the U.S. Army Board for Investigation of Tropical Diseases. Returning to the United States, he lectured on tropical diseases at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School during 1911-13. During the period of the First World War, he served first on the Mexican border and later at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Camp Grant, Ill., before going to France with the AEF as division surgeon of the 86th (Blackhawk) Division. He also served in France as medical inspector of the First Army and surgeon for the Port of Bordeaux, and following the Armistice he was surgeon of the 6th Division with the Army of Occupation in Germany. After a further period of training, during which he was graduated at the Army School of the Line in 1920, General Staff School in 1921, and the Army War College in 1922, Phalen served as librarian at the Army Medical Library during 1923-26. He was department surgeon of the Panama Canal Department during 1927-30 and for the next six years was attached to the National Guard, serving at Ft. Slocum, N.Y., and elsewhere. He was serving with the National Guard in Baltimore, Md., at the time of his retirement in the rank of colonel in 1936. For the next four years he was engaged in research at the Army Medical Library, an undertaking that prepared him for his further career as writer and editor. He became a diplomate of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in 1940 and in July of that year was named editor of its official publication, The Military Surgeon. He continued in that post until his final retirement shortly before the close of his life. During his administration as editor of The Military Surgeon, its coverage of current service activities was expanded and the range of articles printed was widened to include many not immediately related to military medicine but, in the opinion of the editor, of potential usefulness to the field. Over the years Phalen wrote many articles that appeared in The Military Surgeon and covered such subjects as the teaching of tropical medicine, tropical diseases in the Philippines, and the bacteriology of an epidemic of bacillary dysentery, as well as biographies of famous and important military surgeons. He was also the author of several books, including "Chiefs of the Medical Department, U.S. Army" (1920), "Sinnissippi" (1942), "I Follow Mr. Thackeray" (1945), and a partly biographical account of a Midwest family, "In the Path of Stones" (1950). Phalen was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, Military Order of Caraboa, the American Legion, and the Chevy Chase and the Army and Navy and Army and Navy Country clubs of Washington, D.C. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing, playing golf, and reading were his principal recreations. He was married in Manila, Philippine Islands, Apr. 14, 1904, to Gertrude, daughter of Frederick William Sibley, an Army officer. James M. Phalen died without issue in Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, 1954.

PHALEN, Charles Stephen, physician, was born in Harvard, Ill., Jan. 6, 1883, son of John Dennis and Anastasia (Lawless) Phalen and brother of James M. Phalen (above). After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, Charles S. Phalen was graduated Ph.G. in 1905 and M.D. in 1913 at Northwestern University. Prior to beginning his medical studies he was employed in the family pharmacy in Harvard and worked in Rockford, Ill. He served an internship for a year at the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad hospital in Salida, Colo., and then practiced medicine privately at that location until the First World War. In 1917 he was commissioned a lieutenant, U.S. Army Medical Corps, and served in France at Base Hospital No. 69 in Saveney, advancing to the rank of captain. Following the war he practiced in Harvard, Ill., for a year. From 1920 until the close of his life he practiced in association with John M. Scantleton in

Sparta, Wis., specializing in obstetrics. He was a member and during 1932-34 chief of staff at St. Mary's Hospital, Sparta. During the Second World War he served as a medical examiner for the Selective Service System. Aside from his professional pursuits, Phalen was interested in the recreational activities of young people. For a number of years he served as chairman of the Gateway Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and in 1933 he was a recipient of the national organization's Silver Beaver Award. Phalen was a member of the American Medical Association, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, American Railway Surgeons Association, the Wisconsin State and Monroe County medical societies, the American Legion, and BPOE. In religion a Roman Catholic, he also was a member of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he was an independent Democrat. While a student at Northwestern University he played varsity baseball, and subsequently he coached baseball at the high school in Rockford, Ill. He retained his interest in baseball and other outdoor sports throughout his

life. Philately was his principal hobby. He was married in Polo, Ill., June 22, 1915, to Catherine Alona, daughter of John McGrath of that place, a lumber merchant, and had two sons: John McGrath and Charles Stephen. Charles S. Phalen died in Sparta, Wis., Jan. 30, 1947.

McBROOM, David Edward, psychiatrist, was born in Akron, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1883, son of Charles and Emma (Fisher) McBroom. His father was a merchant. David E. McBroom was graduated M.D. in 1907 at Ohio Medical University, Columbus. He served an internship in 1907 at the Springfield (Ohio) City Hospital. During 1907-10 he was a member of the staff of the Minnesota School for the Feeble-Minded at Faribault. From the latter year until 1922 he was engaged in private practice successively at Northfield and Adams, Minn., and Waterloo, Iowa. In 1922 he was recalled to the Faribault institution as assistant superintendent. In 1928 he became superintendent of the Minnesota Colony for Epileptics at Cambridge, and he remained

there for thirteen years, during which time fourteen new buildings were constructed. He was named director of the mental health unit of the Minnesota Division of Public Institutions in 1941 and in the following year became superintendent of the South Dakota School and Home for Feebleminded at Redfield, where he remained until his retirement in 1948. McBroom was author of "Petit Mal Epilepsy in Identical Twins" and "Idiopathic Epilepsy in Identical Twins" (Arch. Neurol. & Psych., Apr. 1934). He was a fellow of the International Congress on Mental Hygiene and the American Psychiatric Association, a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Association for Mental Deficiencies, International League Against Epilepsy, the Minnesota State and East Central Minnesota medical societies, Minnesota Neurological Society, and the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner). McBroom was married in Toledo, Iowa, Aug. 26, 1908, to Medora, daughter of Edward McRoberts, a farmer, and had a daughter, Helen, who married Samuel Mayo. David E. McBroom died in Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 3, 1955.

ROSE, Lisle Abbott, educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1904, son of Frank Lisle and Jessie May (Allen) Rose and grandson of John Franklin Rose. His grandfather was a Methodist circuit rider and a Michigan poet, and his father was a physician and also a Michigan poet. Lisle A. Rose completed his preliminary education at public schools in Jackson, Mich., and was graduated Ph.B. in 1925, M.A. in 1928, and Ph.D. in 1935 at the University of Chicago. While working for his graduate degrees, he was an instructor at Culver Military Academy in 1925-26 and held a fellowship at the University of Chicago during 1926-28. In the last-named year he joined the faculty of Michigan College of Mining and Technology as instructor. He remained at that college until 1947, becoming successively assistant professor, associate professor, and professor and head of the department of languages. During 1945-47 he was also director of public relations and administrative officer of the college. In the latter year he went to the University of Illinois, where he was professor of general engineering, editor of the publications of the engineering experiment station, and director of engineering information and publications until the close of his life. He was also secretary of the executive committee of the University of Illinois College of Engineering. Rose's paramount interest was in raising to a high professional level the work of the technical writer and editor, especially at the college and university level. The development of the engineering report to a high level of presentation from the standpoint of style, language, coherence, and effectiveness was a prime accomplishment of his career. He was regarded as an authority and contributed a book and many articles to the literature on this subject. Rose also devoted much time to broadening the humanistic and social sciences aspect of the education of the engineering student and consequently of the practicing engineer. He worked closely with the American Society for Engineering Education, of which he was an active member for most of his professional life, in attempting to foster this aim. He was a co-founder and at one time chairman of the branch of this society at Michigan College of Mining and Technology, a member of the board of managers of the North-Midwest section of the society from 1941 to 1946 and chairman in 1946-47, and at the time of his death was about to assume the posts of director of public relations for the society and editor of its journal. Rose was also a recognized authority on American economic and political writings of the period from 1865 to 1910 and a student of the Civil War, particularly the battle of Antietam. He was the author of "The Modern American Novel: A Synopsis" (1930) and of numerous articles and reviews in the scholarly and technical journals. He was also senior author of "Engineering Reports" (1950), editor and senior author of "Preparing Technical Material for Publication" (1951), and editor and one of the authors of "Mathematical Needs of Prospective Engineers" and "Careers in Engineering" (1952). During the Second World War he served from 1943 to 1946 as a civilian public relations representative for the 3650th and 3756th units of the Army Service Forces at Michigan College of Mining and Technology. Rose was a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Academy of Political Science, History of Science Society, United States Infantry Association, National Council of Teachers of English, Blue Key, Quadrangle, Delta Sigma Phi, Sigma Rho Tau, and the Rotary and University clubs of Urbana, Ill. In religion he was a non-denominational Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. He was married

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Leila A. Rose

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L. F. Martin

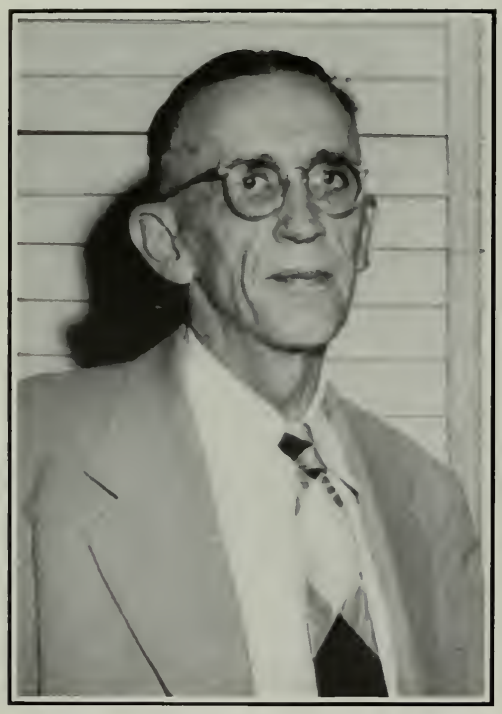
in Jackson, Mich., Sept. 25, 1926, to Mildred Elizabeth, daughter of Eben Maddux of Washington, D.C., and had two children: David Allen and Lisle Abbott. He died in Champaign, Ill., May 23, 1955.

MARTIN, Lester Francis, builder, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., June 20, 1895, son of Josiah W. and Katherine (Klubertanz) Martin. His father was a farmer. Lester F. Martin received his education in the public schools of his native community. He worked on the family farm while attending school and until the First World War. During the war he served in the U.S. Army and for a time was stationed in Archangel, Russia. Following the war he was employed for a short period in a factory in Muskegon, Mich., prior to moving to Lake Wales, Fla., in 1920. In that community he worked as a carpenter for two years and then entered the contracting business under his own name. He incorporated the business in 1950 as L. F. Martin Builders, Inc., of which he was president until the close of his life. Martin's firm built more than 160 homes in Lake Wales, in addition to many public buildings. The latter included the First Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church and educational building, the First Baptist educational building, the Lake Wales amphitheater, the State theater, the Publix market building, and the Florida Citrus Canners office and concentrate plant. The firm's work in other communities included the Beymer Memorial Church in Winter Haven, Fla., the Avon Park (Fla.) Baptist Church, and the Oakland School in Haines City, Fla. Martin took an active role in community affairs in Lake Wales, serving for several terms on the school board and also for several terms on the city council. He was a member of the original board of directors of the amphitheater corporation and a member of the board of the Waverly Growers Cooperative. He was a member of the American Legion and the Lake Wales Kiwanis Club. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was a Democrat. Hunting and fishing were his favorite recreations. Martin was married in Lakeland, Fla., Apr. 26, 1923, to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Ebenezer Yager, a citrus grower, and had four daughters: Mary Joann, who married Thomas Michael McKenna; Katherine; Joyce, who married James C. McClendan; and Frances. His death occurred at Lake Wales, Fla., Apr. 19, 1955.

COHEN, Louis, consulting engineer, was born in Kiev, Russia, Dec. 16, 1876, son of Abraham and Nattie (Resnik) Cohen. His parents came to the United States in 1891 and settled in Chicago, Ill., where the father was a merchant. Louis Cohen worked at cigar-making while studying at the Armour Institute of Technology, where he was graduated B.S. in 1901. He continued his studies at the University of Chicago in 1901-02 and at Columbia University during 1903-05, receiving a Ph.D. degree at the latter in 1919. In 1907-08 he held a fellowship at Johns Hopkins University. After leaving Columbia, he joined the staff of the U.S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., with which he served during 1905-09. He was assistant professor of physics at George Washington University during 1907-09, also teaching electrical engineering, and was employed as chief engineer of the National Electric Signaling Co., Brant Rock, Mass., during 1909-12. From the latter year until the close of his life Cohen engaged in practice as a consulting engineer, notably in circuit theory, with offices in Washington, D.C. He was again associated with George Washington University during 1916-29, holding the chair of electrical engineering, and from 1929 until his death he was a lecturer for the Bureau of Standards. An expert in patent and Federal Communications Commission litigation, he was called upon to serve as technical authority in a number of court cases, such as those concerning the patent rights to the vacuum tube invented by Lee De Forest (q.v.). Through his writings and patents Cohen made important contributions in the field of electrical communications. He developed formulae for the determination of inductance and wrote over forty books and papers, many of which were translated into French and German, on various aspects of the electrical circuit theory. He was the author of "Formulae and Tables for the Calculation of Alternating Current Problems" (1913) and "Heaviside's Electrical Circuit Theory" (1928). With Louis W. Austin (q.v.) he originated the Austin-Cohen formula for radio transmission, for many years the basic means of estimating the range of radio transmission. Among many patents issued to Cohen relating to radio and cable telegraphy were those for a radio receiver, used by the U.S. Navy prior to the First World War, and a circuit, utilized by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., both of which were named for the inventor. During the First World War, as a consulting engineer with the U.S. Army Signal Corps, he worked on numerous problems involving highly complex mathematical treatment. In 1916 he also served the U.S. Navy Department as consulting engineer, and during 1920-24 he was associated in that capacity with the U.S. War Department. He was a U.S. delegate to the International Conference on Electrical Communication that was held in Paris, France, in 1921. In 1921-22 he was an advisory technical board member of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, Washington, D.C., and in behalf of the U.S. government during 1929-31 he was a technical expert and member of the German-Austrian Claims Commission. He was elected in 1952, posthumously, an honorary member of the Imperial Institute of Mathematics, Madrid, Spain. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Radio Engineers, and American Physical Society, also holding membership in the Washington (D.C.) Academy of

Science and the City Club of Washington. In religion he was of the Jewish faith. Walking was Cohen's favorite form of recreation, and he was interested in literature, especially drama. He was married in New York city, Jan. 3, 1904, to Ethel, daughter of Abraham Slavin of Chicago, Ill., a merchant, and had a daughter, Louise Slavin, who married Louis Pasteur Sissman. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 28, 1948.

GRIFFIN, [Clayton] Ramon, newspaper executive, was born in Rebecca, Ga., Feb. 18, 1903, son of Archibald and Dorothy Willis (Little) Griffin, grandson of John J. and Martha (Mathis) Griffin, great-grandson of Benjamin and Sarah (Henderson) Griffin, and great-great-grandson of Joshua and Civil (Newell) Griffin. His father was a physician and publishing executive. After receiving his preparatory education at the Woodbury Forest (Va.) School and at the Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tenn., Ramon Griffin attended Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., and the University of Virginia and was graduated LL.B. in 1928 at Mercer University, Macon, Ga. Admitted



to the Georgia bar in 1928, he engaged in the independent practice of general law in Valdosta, Ga., until 1933, when he began an association with the Valdosta Daily Times, a newspaper that had been founded by his father. He succeeded to the presidency of the Valdosta Press, Inc., publishers of the paper, upon his father's death in 1935 and continued in that post until the close of his life. Griffin was principally interested in the problems of public education and was an advocate of better schooling for the children of Valdosta. He was a member of the Valdosta Board of Education and was serving as treasurer of that board at the close of his life. He was also a member of the Valdosta and Lowndes County (Ga.) chambers of commerce, Sigma Nu fraternity, and the Rotary, Kiwanis, Valdosta Country, and Ocean Pond Hunting and Fishing clubs of Valdosta. His religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church, Valdosta, where he was treasurer of the men's Bible class. In politics he was a Democrat. His chief recreational activities were reading and fishing. He was married in Macon, Ga., July 14, 1932, to Ermine, daughter of Samuel Lawson Felder of that city, an insurance man, and had two children: Nancy Ermine, who married Loren Buchanan, Jr., and Clayton Ramon. Ramon Griffin's death occurred in Valdosta, Ga., June 28, 1954.

GIBSON, [Willis] Stanley, pediatrician, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Apr. 9, 1883, son of George Criswell and Lavinia M. (Carlisle) Gibson and grandson of John and Mary (Davidson) Gibson. His father was a farmer and teacher. After attending public schools of Pisgah, Ill., Stanley Gibson was graduated A.B. in 1907 at DePauw University, and A.M. in 1912 and M.D. in 1913 at Northwestern University. He served his internship in 1913-14 at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and was a resident physician in 1914 at Infants' Hospital, Boston, Mass. As a research fellow in 1915 at the Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, he undertook a study of pediatrics that served as the basis for his subsequent career. Meanwhile, in 1914 he began practicing in Chicago in association with Joseph Brennemann, pediatrician. Following a period of wartime military service Gibson resumed private practice; at the time of his death he had his own office at the Children's Memorial Hospital, located in Chicago. Specializing in children's diseases, he was associated with St. Luke's Hospital as assistant attending pediatrician in 1916-17 and during 1919-21, junior attending pediatrician during 1923-29, and senior attending pediatrician from 1929 to 1941, serving thereafter as consultant. He also was attending pediatrician at Cook County Hospital, Chicago, 1920-21. His work at Children's Memorial Hospital began during 1921-23, when he served as assistant attending physician. He held the positions there of associate attending physician from 1931 to 1940, attending physician during 1941-44, and chief of staff from 1944 to 1948, continuing his affiliation after 1949 as consulting cardiologist. Of particular value at Children's Memorial Hospital was the cardiology department developed mainly by him. Among the earliest diagnosticians of blue-baby cases, he was associated in 1946 with Willis Potts, physician, in the first operation for that condition at Children's Memorial Hospital. He was an instructor in pediatrics from 1916 to 1921 at the School of Medicine, Northwestern University, and served as assistant professor of pediatrics during 1923-29, associate professor of pediatrics thereafter until 1939, and professor of pediatrics and chairman of the division of pediatrics from the last-named year until 1948, when he retired as professor emeritus. He contributed more than fifty articles to medical journals, among which were "Symposium on Nutritional Problems in Childhood; Influence of Acute and Chronic Conditions upon Nutrition" (Ill. Med. Jour., Jan. 1934), "Athletic Activity at Puberty with Special Reference to Cardiac and Tuberculous Patients" (Jour. Pediatrics, Sept. 1941), "Auricular Flutter in Infancy" (Amer. Jour. Dis. Child., Oct. 1950), "Congenital Cardiovascular Anomalies: Diagnostic Considerations in Reference to Surgical Intervention" (Med. Clinics N. Amer., Jan. 1952), and "Round Table Discussion: Etiology, Recognition, Prevention and Treatment of Rheumatic Fever" (Pediatrics, Oct. 1952). Further, he contributed to Brennemann's "Pediatrics" chapters entitled "Rheumatism and Chorea" and "The Cardiovascular System." During the First World War he served with the rank of 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed at Base Hospital No. 12, Dannes Cumières, France, for eighteen months during 1917-19, attaining the rank of captain. He received an honorary Sc.D. in 1949 from DePauw University. Organizations in which he held membership included the American Academy of Pediatrics, American Pediatric Society, American Medical Association, American Heart Association, Illinois State Medical Society,

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Stanley Gibbons

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

H. W. Mason

Institute of Medicine of Chicago (pres. 1950), Chicago Pediatric Society, Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Heart Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha, Sigma Xi, Delta Upsilon, Nu Sigma Nu, Sons of the American Revolution, and the University Club of Chicago. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was an independent Republican. Travel, watching outdoor sports, playing tennis, and reading were Gibson's leisure activities. He was married in Brockton, Mass., Sept. 30, 1922, to Virginia, daughter of Ernest Woltersdorf of Oak Park, Ill., a real estate dealer. Stanley Gibson died without issue in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24, 1956.

MARVIN, Hubert Burns, physician, was born at Springwater, Livingston Co., N.Y., Sept. 2, 1879, son of George Joseph and Lizzie (Aldrich) Marvin, grandson of Harvey H. and Caroline (Kellogg) Marvin, great-grandson of George C. and Sally D. (Hyde) Marvin, and great-great-grandson of Aaron Marvin. His father, a farmer, was county supervisor of Livingston County for some years. Hubert B. Marvin, after graduating at the Geneseo (N.Y.) State Normal School in 1901, taught school until beginning his medical studies. He was graduated M.D. in 1907 at the University of Buffalo and interned during the following year at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Hospital in Pueblo, Colo. Subsequently he began general medical practice in Lima, N.Y., where he was county coroner. In 1918 he moved to Binghamton, N.Y., where he continued in general practice until the close of his life. For twenty-five years he was a member of the staff at Binghamton City Hospital, where he donated much time to patients unable to pay for their care, and where he also lectured to the nurses and gave guidance and advice to the interns. As one of the physicians in whose honor the hospital's Doctors Memorial Building was dedicated, his picture was hung in the main entrance hall of the building. He also donated his time and services for ten years or more to the clinics of the Binghamton Child Welfare Association, Inc. During the First World War he served as a member of a New York State Medical Advisory Board and during the Second World War he was an examining physician for the Selective Service System in Binghamton for four years. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American Medical Association, Broome County Medical Society, Binghamton Academy of Medicine, Nu Sigma Nu, and the Masonic order (32d degree; Shriner). His religious affiliation was with Tabernacle Methodist Church, Binghamton, of which he was a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. He was married at Thompson, Pa., Feb. 8, 1911, to Madge Evelyn, daughter of James Monroe Brown, a farmer of that place, and had two children: George James, and Evelyn, who married Robert Courtney Mattox. Marvin's death occurred in Binghamton, N.Y., June 20, 1944.

CLAYTON, Ernest, banker, was born in Waterloo, Lancashire, England, July 9, 1889, son of William and Sarah (Ratcliffe) Clayton. In 1890 the family came to the United States, settling in Providence, R.I., where his father, a cabinetmaker, was naturalized in 1896. Ernest Clayton attended Providence public schools, and upon graduating in 1906 at the Technical High School he began a continuing association with the Industrial Trust Co., Providence, starting as a messenger. He became assistant treasurer in 1924, treasurer in 1929, vice-president and treasurer in 1931, and president in 1941. At the time of his retirement from the presidency in 1953, he became chairman of the board. In 1954 the Industrial Trust Co. was merged with the Providence Union National Bank to form the Industrial National Bank, and Clayton was a director of the last-named institution until the close of his life. During his years as president of the Industrial Trust Co., its resources were increased from $151,000,000 to $312,000,000. Clayton also was a director of the Newport (R.I.) Trust Co., Scott Testers, Inc., and the Hope Webbing Co. He was selected by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston as an alternate in 1952 and member in 1953 of its federal advisory council in Washington, D.C., in which capacity he represented the First Federal Reserve District (New England). In the latter year he was elected board chairman of the newly formed Rhode Island Development Co. a privately financed and managed organization seeking to expand industry in that state. At the time of his death he was a director of the New England Council and a trustee of the Rhode Island Public Expenditures Council. Clayton served on the Mexican border in 1916 with Battery A, 103d Field Artillery Regiment. Transferred to Battery B of the same regiment following entry of the United States into the First World War in 1917, he served

overseas with the AEF, participating in engagements at Coetquidan and in the Argonne region of France. He received his honorable discharge with the rank of 2d lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, having been transferred from the artillery. During the Second World War period he served on the Rhode Island War Finance Committee, held the offices of vice-president and director of the Rhode Island United War Fund, and was a member of the Defense Savings Committee staff for Rhode Island and the board of the Providence chapter, American Red Cross. He was active in various campaigns of the Rhode Island Community Chests and the Providence Community Fund. Organizations in which he held membership included the Rhode Island Bankers Association (pres. 1940), and the Masonic order, the Hope, University, British Empire, Providence Art, Turks Head, and Agawam Hunt clubs of Providence, and the Dunes Club of Narragansett, R.I. His religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church, Providence, which he served as a member of the finance committee. Politically he was an independent. Travel

and color photography were Clayton's principal hobbies. He was married in New York city, Oct. 15, 1919, to Maude Angell, daughter of Sanford Samuel Burton of Providence, a physician, and had two children, Alden Gould and Eleanor Angell. Ernest Clayton died in Providence, R.I., Dec. 26, 1955.

WATKINS, Elton, lawyer and congressman, was born in Newton, Miss., July 6, 1881, son of Mildred Maurn and Virginia (Williams) Watkins. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Mississippi and at the Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tenn., Elton Watkins was graduated A.B. in 1908 at Washington and Lee University, LL.B. in 1911 at Georgetown University, and M.P.L. in 1912 at George Washington University. Meanwhile, during 1910-12 he served as a special agent for the U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. In the latter year he moved to Portland, Oreg., and was admitted to the Oregon bar. He established an independent law practice in Portland in the same year and continued to practice in that city until the

close of his life. He was a trial lawyer, and his practice consisted mainly of damage cases. From 1914 to 1922 he served as prosecutor for the Oregon State Bar Association. During the First World War he did secret service work for the U.S. Department of Justice, working on an espionage case in San Francisco, Calif., and on cases in Alaska. He was assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Oregon during 1919-20. In 1922 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 3rd Congressional District of Oregon, which comprised Multnomah County. He served in the 68th Congress from Mar. 4, 1923, to Mar. 3, 1925. In congress he was a member of the committee on immigration and helped write the Immigration Restrictive-Selective Act of 1924, in particular its selective feature of which he was the author. He helped to secure passage of the Soldiers' Bonus Act and the China Trade Act, as well as an increase in pay for postal employees. He was also instrumental in securing a U.S. Veterans Hospital for Portland. Watkins was a member of the American, Oregon State, and Multnomah County bar associations. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Active in the Democratic Party from 1920 to 1948, he was a presidential elector in 1920, 1936, and 1944. He was married in Portland, Nov. 26, 1918, to Daniela Ruth, daughter of Ira Burr Sturges of that city, a businessman, and had two children: Elton and Wilma Virginia, who married Frederick Earl Weber, Jr. Elton Watkins died in Portland, Oreg., June 24, 1956.

BALDWIN, George Benjamin, business executive, was born in Chilton, Wis., Oct. 24, 1876, son of George and Catherine Mary (Plunkett) Baldwin, grandson of Jonathan Baldwin, and great-grandson of Nathan Baldwin. His father was a judge and real estate dealer. After attending public schools of his native community, George B. Baldwin was graduated B.A. in 1897 at Lawrence College and LL.B. in 1901 at Northwestern University. In 1901 he became active in the real estate interests of his father, which included large timber holdings in Oregon and farm property in the Dakotas. From 1917 until the close of his life he was president and a director of the Baldwin Corp., Appleton, Wis., a personal holding company and investment concern formed to manage the liquidated estate of his father. Baldwin also was secretary and a director of the Baldwin Plywood & Veneer Co., Gillett, Wis., from 1935 until the close of his life and a director of the Old Ben Coal Co., Chicago, Ill., from 1941 until his death. He was a trustee of Lawrence College. Organizations in which he held membership included BPOE, the Butte Des Morts Golf and Riverview Country clubs of Appleton, and the Milwaukee Country and University clubs of Milwaukee, Wis. In religion a Roman Catholic, he also belonged to the Knights of Columbus. Politically he was a Republican. Travel, reading, and playing golf were Baldwin's chief recreations. He was married in Milwaukee, Dec. 31, 1928, to Suzanne (Petit) Bournique, daughter of Louis J. Petit of that city, a banker, and widow of Lyman Bournique. Baldwin died without issue in Milwaukee, Wis., July 7, 1951.

AGNEW, William John Clarke, surgeon and naval officer, was born at High Falls, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1891, son of William John Clarke and Mary Martha (Stephens) Agnew and grandson of David and Hannah (Clarke) Agnew. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland in 1850 and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y. His father was an Episcopal clergyman. William J. C. Agnew began medical studies in 1910 at the Long Island College Hospital and was graduated M.D. in 1914 at the University of Vermont. He interned during 1914-16 at St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, N.Y., and was resident physician at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital briefly in 1916 and at the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital during 1916-17. In the latter year he entered the U.S. Navy Medical Reserve Corps and was commissioned assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant (jg). Transferred to the Navy Medical Corps later that year, he received temporary appointment to lieutenant during the First World War, was commissioned to that rank in 1919, and by subsequent promotions attained the rank of rear admiral in the U.S. Navy in 1942. His retirement from the Navy became effective May 1, 1952. For a few months in 1917 he attended the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., completing the general postgraduate course. He was then assigned duty as medical officer aboard the USS "Conyngham," and in that capacity was with the first division of destroyers to cross the Atlantic to Ireland after the United States entered the First World War. In November, 1917, he was transferred to the USS "Cassin," also operating with the destroyer force based on Queenstown, Ireland, and in January, 1918, he was assigned duty at the U.S. Naval Hospital, London, England. From April, 1919,

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Henry B. Baldwin

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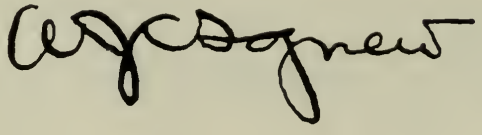

to January, 1920, he served at U.S. Naval Headquarters, London. He was then transferred to Paris, France, and placed in command of the exhumation unit for removal of Navy and Marine Corps dead in Europe, with additional duty as naval representative on the National Commission for Military Cemeteries and Pertinent Affairs in France and Belgium. For a year starting in June, 1920, he was officer in charge of the U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Graves Registration Service, Paris. Returning to this country, he reported in July, 1921, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, with which he served until Dec. 31, 1924. Again ordered to sea duty, he was assigned to the USS "Omaha" from January to November, 1925, thereupon boarding the USS "Richmond" for a two-year tour of duty. In March, 1927, he returned to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and had additional duty aboard the presidential yacht, USS "Mayflower," serving Calvin Coolidge (q.v.). For a year prior to January, 1930, he was stationed at the Naval Hospital, New York city, and thereafter until March, 1932, at the Naval Hospital, Canacao, Philippine Islands. Upon his return to the United States he again had duty with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery until December, 1933, when he was ordered to the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., with additional duty for one month attached to the 7th Regiment Marines. He was first surgeon of the Fleet Marine Force for nine months in 1934. Detached from duty at the Marine Barracks in April, 1935, he returned to sea aboard the carrier, "Saratoga," serving until January, 1937. This was followed by an assignment at the Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif., where he remained until June, 1938. For two months thereafter he had duty with the Hospital Corps School in that city. He next reported once more in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and for several years headed its division of personnel. After October, 1941, he also was attached to the Bureau of Naval Personnel (then Bureau of Navigation). Agnew was appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on Nov. 20, 1944, and in that post he bore entire responsibility for operation of the Navy's medical department during the surgeon general's absence. Further, he co-ordinated the recruiting and training of wartime naval medical officers. Designated in December, 1946, as district medical officer, 11th Naval District, San Diego, he served from April, 1948, to September, 1949, in the same capacity with the 14th Naval District, Pearl Harbor, T.H., and afterward was transferred to similar duty in the 9th Naval District, Great Lakes, Ill. Remaining there until October, 1951, he then assumed duty as commanding officer of the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., and while thus serving Agnew was relieved of active duty pending temporary disability retirement in 1952. For his service in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery during the Second World War he was awarded the Legion of Merit. He was the author of "Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U.S. Navy" (1939). A fellow of the American College of Surgeons, he held membership in the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and the American Medical Association, and also belonged to Alpha Kappa Kappa, Theta Nu Epsilon, the New York Yacht Club, the Chevy Chase and Columbia clubs of Chevy Chase, Md., and the Army and Navy clubs of both Manila, P.I., and Washington. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf was Agnew's chief recreation. He was married three times: (1) in Cardiff, Wales, in 1920, to Vera Maud Radcliffe; he was divorced from his first wife; (2) in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1930, to Nellie Pugh; he was divorced from his second wife; (3) in Franktown, Nev., Apr. 29, 1937, to Drika (Fisher) de la Noce, daughter of Henry Fisher of Redlands, Calif., an oil and public utilities executive, and former wife of Camillo de la Noce. Agnew died without issue in San Diego, Calif., Jan. 25, 1955.

JOHNSON, Evan, publisher, was born in New Castle, Ind., Dec. 14, 1869, son of William and Helen H. (Peed) Johnson and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Clunk) Johnson. His father was a printer. Evan Johnson received his education in the public schools of New Castle. During his early career he was employed at various jobs in the trade paper industry. He was first with Paper and Press in Philadelphia, Pa., for a brief period, and he then joined the staff of Howard Lockwood & Co., publishers of a number of journals, including The American Stationer. In 1899 he became western manager for the Lockwood company, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1907 he became a partner of George Patterson, who three years earlier had founded Office Appliances, the business journal of the office equip-

ment industry. When Patterson died in 1908, Johnson continued as editor and publisher of the magazine and as president of the Office Appliance Co. He retired as editor and publisher of Office Appliances in 1941, but he continued as a contributing editor of the magazine until the close of his life. For thirty-four years Johnson provided Office Appliances and the office equipment and supply industry with dynamic leadership. He was instrumental in the founding of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers (later National Stationery and Office Equipment Association) in 1904, and he was elected an honorary member of that association in 1941. He was present, by invitation, at the organization meeting of the association that later became the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Indian Society of Chicago. In religion he was a non-denominational Protestant. In politics he was a Republican. Golf and reading were his favorite leisure-time occupations. His principal hobby was corresponding with friends in more

than fifty countries. Johnson was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 3, 1900, to Laura Mable, daughter of John L. Hendricks of that city, a realtor, and had a son, Evan. His death occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., June 26, 1955.

NICHOL, Archibald Jamieson, educator, was born in Hopedale, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1897, son of William Montgomery and Amanda Evelyn (Jamieson) Nichol and grandson of Archibald and Anna Pauline (Trimble) Nichol. His grandfather came to this country from Scotland in 1825 and settled in Indiana County, Pa. His father was a clergyman and missionary. After attending public schools of New York city and the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N.Y., Archibald J. Nichol was graduated B.A. in 1917 at New York University, M.A. in 1919 at Lafayette College, and Ph.D. in 1931 at Columbia University. In 1934-35 he was a Sterling fellow at Yale University. He began his career as a teacher at the Blair Academy, Blairstown, N.J., from 1919 to 1923. During the following three years he was employed in Java and

Japan by the Standard Oil Co., and during 1926-28 he was associated with the McCrory Stores Corp. in New York city. After studying for his doctorate at Columbia University in 1928-29, he became an instructor in the department of economics at Duke University, remaining there during 1930-34. He was assistant professor of economics at the University of Maryland in 1935-36 and associate professor of economics at the University of California, Berkeley, during 1936-39. He enlisted in the U.S. Army as a private in 1940 and received his honorable discharge in 1946 with the rank of captain, throughout much of that period teaching economics in Army schools. In 1947-48 he served in Japan as an analyst and as head of a unit of the Economic Stabilization Commission. From the latter year until the close of his life he was associate professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania. His doctoral dissertation, "Partial Monopoly and Price Leadership" (1932), was believed to be the first work published in this country dealing with imperfect competition. He contributed the chapters on the subject of value to "Elementary Economics" (Fairchild, Furniss & Buck, 1936) and was the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Oyster Packing Industry of Baltimore" (1937). Among the articles he contributed to economic journals were "Reappraisal of Cournot's Theory of Duopoly Price" (Jour. Polit. Econ., Feb. 1934), "Robinson's Economics of Imperfect Competition" (ibid., Apr. 1934), "Professor Chamberlin's Theory of Limited Competition" (Quart. Jour. Econ., Feb. 1934), "Influence of Marginal Buyers on Monopolistic Competition" (ibid., Nov. 1934), "Child Labor Provisions in the Codes" (So. Atlantic Quart., July 1934), "Edgeworth's Theory of Duopoly Price" (Econ. Jour., Mar. 1935), "Tragedies in the Life of Cournot" (Econometrica, July 1938), "Probability Analysis in the Theory of Demand, Net Revenue, and Price" (Jour. Polit. Econ., Oct. 1941), "Monopoly Supply and Monopsony Demand" (ibid., Dec. 1942), and "Production and the Probabilities of Cost" (Quart. Jour. Econ., Nov. 1942). He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. His religious affiliation was with the United Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Nichol was interested in archaeology and he enjoyed playing chess. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1930, to Wilma, daughter of James William Cann of Andrew County, Mo., a merchant, and had a son, James William. Nichol died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 18, 1955.

BLOCKSOM, Berget Henri, manufacturer, was born in La Porte, Ind., May 20, 1875, son of George Washington and Esther (Zahrt) Blocksom. Berget H. Blocksom received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and was a graduate of the Northern Indiana Business Institute and, in 1900, of Valparaiso University. He began his career in the packing industry in the employ of the Salzberger Co., and later he worked for Wilson & Co., Inc. His first experience was gained in the hides department, and subsequently he transferred to the curled hair division of the Wilson company. In 1919 he entered business for his own account, organizing the firm of Blocksom & Company and building a plant at Michigan City, Ind., for the manufacture of various curled-hair products, notably furniture upholstery filler. Blocksom became president of the company on its inception, and at the time of his death he was serving as chairman of the board of directors. Under his direction the company underwent a vast expansion. He started his business with twenty employees in his Michigan City plant. In 1931 he opened a second factory in Los Angeles, Calif., and later he undertook manufacturing operations in a third plant in Etowah, Tenn. At the close of his life the company had a working force of 300 employees and its Michigan City plant, which covered 50,000 square feet at the beginning, occupied an area of 187,000 square feet. Net sales were increased from $200,000 in the first year of operation to approximately $3,000,000 in 1951. Among the products developed by the company was Paratex, in which curled animal hair was immersed in latex, making it possible to mould the hair product into the exact required shapes. This enabled Blocksom & Company to produce fitted packagings for the shockproof shipment of such delicate instruments as cameras, electronic tubes, and jet carburetors, and also to manufacture fillers for greater upholstery comfort. Curled hair and its associated products were also employed in the manufacture of spark-plug cleaners, shoulder pads for tailored clothing, thermal insulation, carburetor filters, oil strainers, and mats for pressing oil. During the Second World War the Blocksom company produced parachute pads and shockproof packagings for specialized military purposes. Blocksom himself served during the war as a member of the Advisory Board of the Curled Hair Products Industry. He was a member of the Indiana

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and Michigan City chambers of commerce, the Masonic order, BPOE, and the Rotary Club of his community. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. His chief avocational interest was a 600-acre stock farm that he owned, and for active recreation he enjoyed horseback riding. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., June 9, 1906, to June, daughter of Henry Eschmeyer of Shelbyville, Ind., and had two sons, Berget Henri and Robert Zahrt. Berget H. Blocksom died in Kingsbury, Ind., Apr. 14, 1951.

HELWIG, Frank Jay, manufacturer, was born in Big Rapids, Mich., Aug. 29, 1874, son of John Henry and Isabelle (Williams) Helwig and a descendant of Frederick Van Helwig, of Rotterdam, Holland, who came to this country in 1741 and settled in Berks County, Pa. His father was a carpenter-contractor. The son attended the public schools of Newton, Kans., including high school. Subsequently he worked in a bank in Guthrie, Okla., until 1891 when the family moved to Pueblo, Colo. He then became employed with the baking firm of Conley, Rood & Capers in Pueblo. After the Standard Fire Brick Co. of Pueblo was incorporated in 1892 he was associated with it as bookkeeper, salesman, and beginning in 1897 as manager. In 1915 he purchased an interest in the Trinidad (Colo.) Brick & Tile Co., and he managed that company for the next four years. He then returned to the Standard Fire Brick Co. in the capacity of general manager. In 1923 he became president and general manager, which offices he occupied until the close of his life. Under his direction the corporation started a building-brick plant and became one of the largest individual plants manufacturing silica brick, fire brick, sewer pipe, flue-lining and kindred clay products. At the time of his death there were some 400 persons employed. Another of Helwig s interests was the National Clay Products Co., of Colorado Springs, Colo., of which he was part owner from its organization in 1915 until his death and which he served as secretary and as treasurer. He was a member of the American Ceramic Society, Refractories Institute, National Clay Products Association, BPOE, Pueblo Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club. His religious affiliation was with First Methodist Church, Pueblo, which he served as a member of the official board and later as a trustee until named honorary trustee two years before his death. Politically he was a Republican. His special interests included education, the study of finance and the stock market, prospecting for fire clay, and photography. Helwig was married in Pueblo, June 26, 1919, to May, daughter of Chester Kingsley Allen, a grocer of that place and later assistant secretary of the Twin Lakes Land & Water Co. of Ordway, Colo. He died without issue in Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 16, 1954.

HOLLINGWORTH, Harry Levi, psychologist and educator, was born in De Witt, Nebr., May 26, 1880, son of Thomas and Libbie (Andrews) Hollingworth. His father was a carpenter. Harry L. Hollingworth was graduated B.A. in 1906 at the University of Nebraska and Ph.D. in 1909 at Columbia University. Prior to beginning his college studies he was a teacher in rural schools in Nebraska. During 1904-06 he was an assistant in the department of psychology at the University of Nebraska, and in 1906-07 he was principal of the high school in Fremont, Nebr. While studying for his doctorate he was an assistant during 1907-09 in the department of psychology at Columbia University, and subsequently he joined the faculty of Barnard College as instructor, later becoming assistant professor of psychology in 1914, associate professor in 1916, and professor of psychology and head of the department, which he founded, in 1920. He retired as professor of psychology emeritus in 1940. Hollingworth attained an international reputation as a psychologist and educator. He made many studies of the lesser known habits of mankind and was the author of more than twenty books and some 100 papers in journals of psychology, education, and social science. His books and monographs included "The Inaccuracy of Movement" (1909), "The Influence of Caffein on Efficiency" (1912), "Advertising and Selling," "Experimental Studies in Judgment," and "Outlines for Experimental Psychology" (1913), "Advertising, Principles and Practice" (with others, 1915), "Vocational Psychology" (with Leta S. Hollingworth, 1916), "The Sense of Taste" (with A. T. Poffenberger, 1917), "Applied Psychology" (with Poffenberger, 1917, rev. 1923), and "Principles of Advertising" (with others, 1920, rev. 1925). He was also the author of "Psychology of Functional Neuroses" (1920), "Judging Human Character" (1922), "The Psychology of Thought" (1926), "Mental Growth and Decline" (1927), "Psychology, Its Facts and Principles" (1928), "Vocational Psychology and

Character Analysis" (1929), "Abnormal Psychology" (1930), "Educational Psychology" (1933), "Psychology of the Audience" (1935) "Psycho-Dynamics of Chewing" (1939), and "Psychology and Ethics" (1948). He also wrote "Leta Stetter Hollingworth," a biography of his first wife (1943). During the First World War he served as a captain in the U.S. Army Sanitary Corps and was stationed at Plattsburg, N.Y., as chief psychologist of the curative workshop and school for reconstruction and study of war neuroses. He received the Nicholas Murray Butler Medal in 1921 and an honorary LL.D. from the University of Nebraska in 1938 and was honored in 1954 when the Hollingworth Psychological Laboratories were opened at Barnard College. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Psychological Association (pres. 1927-28), Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Tau Omega, and the Century Club of New York city. Politically he was an independent. In his leisure time he enjoyed playing the organ, walking, and engaging in outdoor carpentry. He was married

twice: (1) in New York city, Dec. 31, 1908, to Leta Anna, daughter of John Stetter, of Valentine, Nebr., a cattleman; his first wife died in 1939; (2) in Montrose, N.Y., June 12, 1946, to Josephine (Nellinger) Weischer, daughter of Theodore Nellinger of Cologne, Germany, and widow of Ludwig Weischer. Harry L. Hollingworth died without issue in Montrose, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1956.

PARKER, William Henry, physician, was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 16, 1873, son of William Henry and Ann Rebecca (Clarke) Parker and grandson of George Gilbert and Margaret Taylor (Savage) Parker. His father was a businessman. William H. Parker received his preliminary education at public schools in Richmond, took premedical studies at Richmond College, and was graduated M.D. in 1895 at the University College of Medicine (later part of the Medical College of Virginia), Richmond. After serving a year's internship at the Richmond City Hospital he practiced medicine in Richmond until his retirement in 1952. He was a member of the staff of Memorial Hospital in that city, and from 1925 until his retirement he was medical director of the Mutual Life Insurance Association of Richmond. He also served as physician in Richmond for the American Tobacco Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the Dolde Bakery Co. In 1912 he founded the Chimborzao Sanatorium, the first private tuberculosis hospital in Richmond. He was owner and operator of this institution, which had beds for some thirty patients, until 1917. For some years he also taught at the Medical College of Virginia. Parker probably did as much as any one other person toward promoting athletics in Richmond. As a student he played baseball at both Richmond High School and Richmond College, and he later served as graduate manager of athletics at the Medical College of Virginia. In 1905 he organized a baseball team of physicians in Richmond, and in 1910 he fielded a team known as the Parker Mascots. Beginning in 1911 he managed a baseball team known as the Battle Axes, and in the winter of 1911-12 he organized an East End basketball league in Richmond. As president of the Church Hill Civic Association in 1914, he led a movement for the first public recreation ground in Richmond, and later he was active in a roller-skating movement in the city. He was president of the Richmond baseball team when the city held a franchise in the Eastern League in 1931. When in 1950 the former state fair grounds in Richmond were converted into a football field, it was named Parker Field by unanimous choice of the city officials. In 1923 Parker was named Virginia commissioner for the Amateur Athletic Union, and in 1951 he was made a life member of the organization. Aside from his interest in athletics, Parker also rendered public service in Richmond at various times as a member of the city school board, as police commissioner, as chairman of the branch public baths of Richmond, and as chairman of the city electoral board in 1943. During the First World War he served in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps and held the rank of major. He was a member of the American and Southern medical associations, Medical Society of Virginia, Richmond Academy of Medicine, Churchill Medical Society (pres. 1914), Sons of the American Revolution, National Fraternal Congress, the Masonic order (Shriner), BPOE, IOOF, and the East End Civic Club of Richmond. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a Democrat. Parker's main interest in life apart from his profession was in education, recreation, and athletics for the youth of Richmond, and in 1955 he was the recipient of the Sportsmen's Club of Richmond Award for his lifelong leadership and devotion to this cause. Parker was married in Hanover County, Va., June 23, 1897, to Alma Ellis, daughter of Henry Selkirk Jennings, of Richmond, a merchant, and had a son, Willard Newton, and twin daughters: Anna Wilcox, who married Harvey Hinchman Pettry, and Cammie Rider, who married Harold Valentine Joyce. Parker died in Richmond, Va., June 13, 1956.

GOODE, William Henry Collier, manufacturer, was born in Sidney, Ohio, May 7, 1888, son of William Henry Collier and Frances Mary (Frazer) Goode. His father (q.v.) owned extensive ranching and agricultural properties. William H. C. Goode prepared for college at Culver Military Academy and was a student at the University of Southern California in 1917 and at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1920. On completing his education he assumed the management of his father's interests, including cattle ranches in Anderson and Freestone counties, Tex., and wheat lands near Fargo, N.Dak. Upon his father's death in 1923, he became associated with the American Steel Scraper Co., a business founded by his father in 1877. He was made general manager of the company in 1928 and in 1932 was elected president. He continued as both general manager and president of the concern until his death. A small but successful business, the American Steel Scraper Co. manufactured wheelbarrows and road scrapers. Until the close of his life, Goode also supervised the ranch and farm properties in Texas and North Dakota and additional properties in Texas, which were valuable for their oil deposits. After he made his residence in later years in Sidney, he became active in community affairs, serving as a trustee of the Sidney Public Library and a director of the Wilson Memorial Hospital and the Sidney Civic Association. In addition to the financial support that he contributed to various organizations in the city, he was also well known for his many personal philanthropies. He was a charter member of the Sidney Rotary Club and a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Church, Sidney. Politically he was a Republican. Reading, biography, history, and philately were his special interests. Goode was unmarried. He died in Sidney, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1948.

WILLKIE, Herman Frederick, chemist and business executive, was born in Elwood, Ind., Sept. 30, 1890, son of Herman Francis and Henrietta (Trisch) Willkie and grandson of Joseph Wilhelm and Minna Mathilde (Breitschuh) Willeke. His grandfather came to this country from Anhalt (later part of Germany) in 1861 and settled in Shelton, Ind. His father was a lawyer and schoolteacher, and his brother was Wendell L. Willkie (q.v.). After receiving his preparatory education at public schools in Elwood, Herman F. Willkie was graduated B.A. at Indiana University in 1912. From December, 1911, to November, 1916, he was associated with the Fajardo Sugar Co., Puerto Rico, as control chemist, soils and fertilizer chemist, and later as chief chemist. This service was interrupted for a short period in the fall of 1912, during which he was assistant chemist for the Great Western Sugar Co., Sterling, Colo. During 1916-17 he was in charge of the research laboratory on camphor substitutes of the Celluloid Company of America, East Newark, N.J., and from the latter year until 1924 was research chemist for the United States Industrial Alcohol Co., Baltimore, Md. For the next three years he was assistant manager of the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Corbyville, Ontario, and in 1927 he became associated with Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., and Hiram Walker, Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., Walkerville, Ontario, Canada, as production manager, vice-president, and member of the executive committee, continuing in those positions until May, 1937. He also was associated with Hiram Walker & Sons, Scotland, Ltd., from January to May, 1937. His responsibilities for the companies included all pro-

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duction, research and construction operations. The construction consisted of rebuilding the plant of Hiram Walker, Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., in Canada, building a new distillery for Hiram Walker & Sons, Scotland, Ltd., in Dumbarton, and building the plant of Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., in Peoria, Ill. From 1936 to 1950 Willkie was vice-president and a director of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, and vice-president in charge of production of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky., and its subsidiary corporations. While remaining as a director and consultant with Distillers Corporation-Seagrams, Ltd., Willkie resigned as vice-president in 1950 to become president of Kingan & Co. (later a division of Hygrade Food Products Corp.), meat packers of Indianapolis, Ind. He continued in that position for eleven months before his retirement in 1951. In the course of his active career Willkie received fourteen patents for inventions, ranging from articles of manufacture to industrial processes. Among these were an enameling composition (U.S. Pat. No. 1,449,157) which produced the desired results with only one application instead of the usual two, a process of recovering glycerine from waste materials (No. 1,474,750), a process of purifying acetone (No. 1,542,538), and a number of processes for purifying and distilling alcohols and spirituous liquors. He received world honors for his patents which he gave away while a vice-president of Seagrams and on which eleven industrial alcohol plants were built throughout the world. He wrote numerous pamphlets and articles relating to the distilling industry and was author or co-author of four books: "Food for Thought" (with Paul J. Kolachov, 1942), "Fundamentals of Distillery Practice" (with Joseph A. Prochaska, 1943), "Outline for Industry" (with Harrison C. Blankmeyer, 1944), and "A Rebel Yells" (1946). Following his retirement from private industry Willkie worked on industrial missions for the War Production Board and the U.S. Department of State in China, South America, and Russia. Willkie also contributed to civic and welfare societies. During 1944-45 he was chairman of the Kentucky Postwar Advisory Planning Commission and while resident in Louisville held board memberships in the Kentucky State Chamber of Commerce and the Louisville Board of Trade. He also served as a member of the Governor's Agriculture and Industry Board. He was president of the Louisville Symphony during 1946-48, an organizer of the Kentucky Rural Medical Scholarship Fund in 1946, a founder of the Louisville Fund in 1948, and a trustee of the Indiana University Foundation. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred upon him by the University of Rome in 1939, the University of Canton, China, in 1941, the University of Louisville in 1947, and Indiana University in 1949. Willkie was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, National Farm Chemurgic Council, Inc., Farm Bureau Federation, Society for the Advancement of Management, Newcomen Society in North America, English-Speaking Union of the United States, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Indiana Chamber of Commerce, Indiana Farm Bureau, Kentucky Historical Society, Filson Historical Society of Kentucky, the Masonic order, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C., the University and Chemists' clubs of New York city, Pendennis Club of Louisville, and the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Lafayette, Ind., June 10, 1944, to Helen Fowler, daughter of Oakel Fowler Hall of that city, an educator and Congregational clergyman, and had four children: Herman Frederick, Arlinda Frederick, Julia Frederick, and Hall Francis. Herman F. Willkie died in Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 28, 1959.

GAITHER, Charles Thomas, inventor, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Mar. 24, 1867, son of Thomas Jefferson and Algeo (Hicks) Gaither. His first paternal American ancestor was John Gaither, who came to this country from England in 1621 and settled first at Jamestown, Va., later moving to Anne Arundel County, Md. From John and his wife, Joan Morley, the descent was through John and Ruth Beard, John and Elizabeth Duval Warfield, Rezin and Sarah Yoldhall, and Joshua and Elizabeth Fairall, the grandparents of Charles T. Gaither. His father was manager of a flax mill. The son was educated in the public schools, including high school, of Youngstown, Ohio. In his youth he was employed as a printer's assistant and later as a pressman on The Youngstown Vindicator, which was then printed on a two-cylinder press. He helped to print the paper when it was a weekly and printed the first edition of The Youngstown Daily Vindicator on Sept. 25, 1889. In 1893, at which time the use of half-tone plates had been introduced in magazines, Gaither set up a laboratory and for six months experimented with hundreds of plates with a view to developing half-tone plates for use in newspapers. With Frank Hubler, he was successful in putting a flat cut on a circular press and finally in molding it into the cylindrical metal plate. On Dec. 26, 1893, the first half-tone to be printed on a newspaper cylinder press was published in The Youngstown Vindicator as a two-column cut. This attracted notice throughout the world and marked the beginning of the use of half-tone pictures in newspapers. The process developed by Gaither and Hubler was still used for reproducing photographs in daily newspapers and most magazines at the time of his death. At the turn of the century Gaither became interested in the so-called horseless carriage. In 1901 he assembled the first car in Youngstown at the Fredonia Carriage Works. His Fredonia B-68 was ready in October, 1902, and late that year was shipped to New York city and entered in a 500-mile round-trip race between New York city and Boston, Mass. The race lasted for six days, and at its end Gaither received a gold medal and a silver cup from the Automobile Club of America in recognition of his feat. In 1903 he took the car to Pittsburgh, Pa., for a run from Pittsburgh to New York city, and in 1904 he drove a car made at the plant of the newly organized Mahoning Motor Car Co. from Youngstown to Cleveland, Ohio, at times attaining the remarkable speed of twenty-five miles per hour on the 100-mile run. By 1912 there were 600 cars in Youngstown and another 150 in the rest of Mahoning County, Ohio. Gaither left the newspaper business in 1902 and was active in the automobile industry as a dealer in Youngstown for a number of makes of cars until his retirement in 1940. In addition to his other interests, in 1893 he was one of the founders of the Youngstown Arc Engraving Co. Following his retirement from business pursuits he devoted his time to gardening, the study of plant life, and nature study. He was a member of the Automobile Old-Timers Club of New York, United Commercial Travelers, and the BPOE. In politics he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in Youngstown, Nov. 3, 1897, to Maude, daughter of Ferdinand Carson of that city, a tailor; his first wife died in 1903; (2) in Youngstown, Nov. 16, 1912, to Katherine Clyde, daughter of James Lysle Hassan of Hubbard, Ohio, a farmer. By his first marriage he had a daughter, Maude Ethlyn, who married Carl Emil Heil. Charles T. Gaither died in Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1955.

PHELPS, David McCord, Jr., engineer, was born in Fayette County, Ky., July 22, 1895, son of David McCord and Bettie (Gibson) Phelps. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Phelps, who came to this country from England with his wife, Ellinor Howard, and settled in Baltimore, Md., in the 17th century. From them the descent was through William and Anna Gorsuch, John and Mary Burgess, Thomas and Elizabeth Patterson, Thomas and Sarah Guy, George and Tabitha Simmons, Samuel and Tabitha Taylor, and Marcus Aurelius and Dorcas Jane McCord, the grandparents of David McCord Phelps, Jr. His father was a farmer. The son received his preparatory education at the model school of Eastern Kentucky State College, and was graduated B.C.E. in 1916 and C.E. in 1923 at the University of Kentucky. Before undertaking graduate study he was instrument man with a Pennsylvania Railroad survey crew at Logansport, Ind., for a brief period and then joined the Kentucky Highway Department as resident engineer for Pulaski County,

successively becoming superintendent of convict labor in Whitley County in 1918, county road engineer in McCreary County in the following year, and resident engineer for several counties later in 1919. Although Phelps left the highway department at various times prior to 1942, he served as resident engineer and assistant district engineer in the department during 1923-27 and was the first chief engineer of the rural highways division, which he organized, during 1936-42. Meanwhile, in 1922-23 he was employed by the Bry-Mac Coal Co., Strunk, Ky., as superintendent and manager, and from 1927 to 1936 by the Cumberland Ferry Co., Burnside, Ky., as president and general manager. During 1927-36 he was also president and general manager of the Phelps Construction Co., Somerset, Ky., which engaged in work on highways, bridges, railroads, dams, sewers, waterlines, streets, and foundations. His employer during 1942-49 was the Sheppard & Bogie Equipment Co., for which he was a salesman. In 1949 he organized the Phelps Engineering Co., consultants, and the Phelps Blue Print Co., both of Lexington, Ky., remaining president of these enterprises until the close of his life. He was a member of the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers and the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), life member of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association, and honorary member of the Ten to Forty Club of Frankfort, Ky. His religious affiliation was with the First Christian Church, Richmond, Ky. In politics he was a Democrat. Phelps was a devotee of music and for recreation played golf. He was married in Lexington, Mar. 12, 1918, to Lona Mae, daughter of Sanford Harvey Orwin of Somerset, a cabinetmaker, and had two children, Bettie Gibson, who married Norman Victor Lewis, and David McCord. David M. Phelps, Jr., died in Lexington, Ky., Mar. 26, 1956.

McCONNELL, W Joseph, college president, was born in Batesville, Ark., Apr. 12, 1883, son of James Perry and Patsey Ellen (Doughty) McConnell. His father was a clergyman. W Joseph McConnell attended North Texas State Teachers College (later North Texas State University) briefly in 1912; he was graduated B.A. in 1915 and M.A. in 1918 at the University of Denver, and Ph.D. in 1925 at Columbia University. Meanwhile, he began teaching in 1906 in Newark, Tex., and was school superintendent at Van Horn, Tex., during 1908-11 and at Petrolia, Tex., from 1911 to 1916. In the last-named year he joined the faculty of North Texas State Teachers College as associate professor of mathematics. He became professor of economics and director of that department in 1919, and after serving for a year as associate dean of the college he was named dean in 1923, continuing in these capacities until 1934. In that year McConnell began a seventeen-year term as president of the college, succeeding Robert Lincoln Marquis, and it was during his administration that North Texas became a state rather than teachers' college. He retired on Sept. 1, 1951, as president emeritus of North Texas State College. Under his direction the school was organized into an institution granting the doctor's degree, and it attained accreditation by the Association of American Universities, American Association of University Women, and National Association of Schools of Music. During 1934-51 student enrollment increased from approximately 1600 to more than 5000; 14,457 degrees were awarded; the number of books in the college library grew from 50,000 to 200,000 volumes; and the campus was enlarged from twenty-four to 300 acres. McConnell was responsible for a building program costing more than $9,000,000 in which twenty-two major structures were erected. Named in his honor posthumously were the tower of the new administration building, in which a Deagan celesta-chime electronic carillon was placed, and, in 1961, a newly constructed dormitory for 300 students. He was the author of a book, "Social Cleavages in Texas" (1925), and co-author with Louis Fred Connell of the Texas supplement to "Fundamentals of Citizenship" (1940). He was a delegate to the World Congress on Education for Democracy, held in New York city in 1939. During 1940-44 he served on the executive committee of the American Association of Teachers Colleges, and during 1942-46 on the executive committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, of which he was president in 1945. Additionally, he served with the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Texas Academy of Science, also holding membership in the National Education Association, Association of Texas Colleges (pres. 1927), Southwestern Social Science Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Kappa Delta, Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Gamma Mu, Sigma Delta Pi, Alpha Phi Omega, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), and the Denton (Tex.) Rotary Club. His religious

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affiliation was with the Church of Christ. Politically he was an independent. Travel was one of McConnell's interests, and he made a trip around the world by air; for recreation he played golf. He was married in Boyd, Tex., June 19, 1902, to Clara, daughter of James Thomas Bradford of that place, a farmer. He died without issue in Denton, Tex., Nov. 24, 1955.

COULSON, Sewell Briggs, surgeon, was born in Sullivan, Ind., Aug. 10, 1878, son of Moses Kent and Susan Louella (Briggs) Coulson and a descendant of Joseph Coulson, who came to this country from England in 1713 and settled in Germantown, Pa. From Joseph and his wife, Margaret, the descent was through Thomas and Martha Wiley, Samuel and Tamar Allen, Jehu and Jane (Frame) Harvey, Uriah and Ann Winder, and Sewell and Mary Ann Louthan, the grandparents of Sewell B. Coulson. His father was a contractor. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, the son was graduated M.D. in 1903 at the Physicians and Surgeons Medical School, Indianapolis, Ind. In 1925 he did postgraduate work at the Chicago (Ill.) Laboratory of Surgical Technique. He established his practice in Jackson Hill, Ind., in 1903, moved it to Indianapolis in 1909, to Hymera, Ind., in 1911, and to Indianapolis again in 1912, and in 1915 settled in Waldron, Ind., where he conducted a general practice until the time of his death. Associated with Major Hospital, Shelbyville, Ind., from 1915 to 1958, he engaged in both major and minor surgery. During the First World War he served as a 1st lieutenant with the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and in Greenville, S.C. In 1920 he was appointed a captain in the medical reserve. He was a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the American and Indiana State Medical associations, the Shelby County (Ind.) Medical Society (pres. 1948), the American Legion, the Masonic order (Shriner), the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Community Club of Waldron. His religious affiliation was with the Waldron Methodist Church. Politically he was a Republican and member of the Shelby County Republican Club. Coulson's hobbies were fishing, hunting, and travel. He was married three times: (1) in 1903, to Pearl Russell; (2) in Paris, Ill., Oct. 1, 1912, to Lenora, daughter of Christopher Reynolds of Hymera, Ind., a coal miner, and had a daughter, Mary Jeanette, who married Leslie Beckett; (3) in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9, 1934, to Helen Goldie, daughter of Herschel Jackson of Shelbyville, a salesman. Coulson died in Waldron, Ind., Oct. 22, 1958.

TOWNSEND, Thomas Chesteen, lawyer, was born in Fayette County, W.Va., Aug. 14, 1877, son of Benjamin Mason and Julia (Rule) Townsend. His father was a farmer. Thomas C. Townsend worked in coal mines during his boyhood, also attending school for a few months each year. At the age of twenty he obtained a position in the Fayette County clerk's office. By alternately working and studying he was able to finance brief periods of education at West Virginia University and Valparaiso (Ind.) University. He read law under the preceptorship of Charles W. Dillon (q.v.) in Fayetteville, W.Va., and was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1902. He began practice in the office of his preceptor in Fayetteville. In 1905 he went to Charleston as chief clerk in the state tax commissioner's office and four years later he became state tax commissioner. Serving in the latter post for two years and again filling the office during 1929-33, he sponsored the state's tax levy limitation amendment, which placed a constitutional limit on the rate of property taxes during the depression period. This amendment, adopted in the 1932 election, was still effective at the time of his death. During 1913-17 Townsend was prosecuting attorney in Kanawha County, W.Va., following which he resumed private practice. After 1917 he specialized in criminal law, and during his subsequent career he defended more than 500 persons accused of murder. Townsend's boyhood experiences in the coal mines resulted in a resolve to devote his full ability toward helping to better conditions for miners, and he carried out his pledge in many ways. He was active as counsel for mine workers in cases resulting from a so-called armed march occurring in Logan County, W.Va., in 1920, which led to the first treason trial in the state subsequent to that of John Brown (q.v.) at Charlestown prior to the Civil War. In this case Townsend defended Bill Blizzard, charged with treason, and in a trial lasting thirty days his client was acquitted by the jury. Having been counsel for the United Mine Workers (UMW) in West Virginia at the time of the First World War, he became general counsel for the organization in 1932 and continued as such until the close of his life. He served as

prosecutor in civil cases leading to the recognition of this union and helped defend its president, John L. Lewis, against contempt-of-court charges growing out of coal strikes following the Second World War period. Among other notable legal cases in which he participated was that of the Hope Natural Gas Co. against a tax commissioner, in which the utility company contested the state's gross sales tax law; with other counsel he successfully defended the law in both the state supreme court and the Supreme Court of the United States. Apart from his legal work, Townsend had a number of business interests. At the time of his death he was president of the Helena Corp., Hillis Oil & Gas Co., and Charline Realty Co., all of West Virginia. From 1921 to 1947 he owned and managed a 1000-acre dairy farm in Mason County, W.Va. During both World War periods he served as a member of military induction boards. He was a member of the West Virginia State and Charles County bar associations and the BPOE. In religion he was a Baptist. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Cincinnati,

Ohio, in 1900, to Annie Burdett, and had two children, Helen, who married William Owen Ziebold, and Thomas Hillis. Thomas C. Townsend died in Charleston, W.Va., Nov. 6, 1949.

BETTERS, Paul Vernon, organization executive, was born in Morris, Minn., Apr. 19, 1906, son of Burt Henry and Olivia (Christianson) Betters. His father was a railroad man. After receiving his preparatory education at the Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna, Minn., Paul V. Betters studied at the United States Naval Academy in 1923-24 and was graduated B.S. in 1928 at the University of Minnesota and M.S. in 1929 at Syracuse University. He attended George Washington University in 1931 and did postgraduate work in local government at Selwyn College, Cambridge, England, during the summer of 1932. Meanwhile, he began his career as a fellow and instructor in public administration at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, in 1929-30, and in the latter year was a member of the staff of the New York Com-

mission on Revision of Public Service Laws, Albany. During 1930-32 he served on the staff of Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., and in 1931 also was a technical adviser to the governor of North Carolina. In 1932 he became executive director of the United States Conference of Mayors, Washington, a post he maintained until the close of his life. The organization was formed during a financial depression in the United States to facilitate mutual cooperation among the major cities of the country. The first meeting of representatives of the larger cities was held in 1932, in Detroit, Mich. Shortly afterward, acting at the request of that meeting's delegates, the U.S. government through an initial appropriation of $300,000,000 assumed a share of the responsibility of these municipalities in providing relief to their destitute unemployed. The organization was formally established in 1933, its membership open to all cities with a population of more than 50,000. Its objective was the improvement of all branches of city government by affording mayors or municipal officials a means of discussing together current city problems. Another of its purposes was the safeguarding of the interests, rights, and privileges of municipalities as affected by legislation. It established regional conferences and an annual national meeting, municipal research projects, and a municipal reference library, in addition to providing a means of contact between city administrators and the U.S. Congress, the President, and various federal agencies, departments, and committees. Publications established by the United States Conference of Mayors included Annual Conference Proceedings, The United States Municipal News, information bulletins and letters, and research reports, intended to keep municipal officials promptly informed on current city affairs and developments. The organization also set up various services available to municipal governments, among which were those designated as the information, federal-city program and problems, and ordinance information services. Betters was an organizer of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers in 1933, and served as its executive director thereafter until 1935. He was secretary in 1931-32 of the Governmental Research Association; adviser to the administrator of the Civil Works Administration, Washington, and liaison officer of the Public Works Administration, both in 1934-35; co-founder in 1945 of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing; a founder in 1946 of the National Institute of City and Town Clerks; vice-chairman during 1951-56 of the American Committee for International Cooperation; and member of the U.S. Bureau of the Census advisory committee, American Standards Association Committee on Model Laws, and National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances. He also served as a consultant to various federal agencies after 1933; was a delegate to national and international conferences of local, state, and federal officers; and represented the U.S. government at meetings of the International Congress of Local Authorities held in London (1932), Lyon, France (1934), Paris (1947), and The Hague (1948). The author of "Personnel Classification Board" (1931), "United States Shipping Board" (1932), "Federal Services to Municipal Governments" (1932), "State Centralization in North Carolina" (1932), and "Recent Federal-City Relations" (1936), he also wrote a series of volumes appearing annually between 1933 and 1948 under the title, "City Problems," and numerous articles dealing with municipal affairs. He served as editor of The United States Municipal News from 1933 to 1956. During the Second World War he became a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army and was assigned to the General Staff Corps, Washington. He received the Citation and Award for Distinguished Service to American Cities from the United States Conference of Mayors in 1942, 1947, and 1952; the first Distinguished Service Award of the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing in 1950; the Order of Orange-Nassau of the Netherlands government in 1948; the Star of Italian Solidarity, second class, in 1951; the Knight's Cross, first class, of the Norwegian Royal Order of Saint Olaf in 1951; the insignia of chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in 1952; the Order of the Finnish Lion in 1953; and the Swedish Royal Order of Vasa, knighthood, first class, in 1955. Organizations in which he held membership included the International City Managers Association, International Union of Local Authorities, Civic Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Governmental Research Association, American Society of Public Administration, National Municipal League, American Society of Planning Officials, National Planning Association, National Association of Housing Officials, Urban Land Institute, Municipal Finance Officers Association, National Tax Association, American Public Welfare

Association, National Safety Council, Defense Orientation Conference Association, American Ordnance Association, Association of the U.S. Army, Air Force Association, American Political Science Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Army and Navy and the National Press clubs of Washington, and the Wings Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was an independent. He was married in Syracuse, N.Y., June 8, 1929, to Myra Graff, daughter of Henry Keck of that city, designer and maker of stained glass windows, and had four children: Richard Keck; Judith Keck, who married Michael Louis Pascarella; Barry Keck; and Paula Keck. Paul V. Betters' death occurred at Silver Springs, Md., May 12, 1956.

HUBBARD, Helen Fahnestock (Mrs. John Hubbard), philanthropist, was born in New York city, Apr. 24, 1872, daughter of Harris C and Margaret Antoinette (McKinley) Fahnestock. Her father (q.v. for ancestry) was a financier. She was educated at the Comstock School in New York city and studied piano with Edward W. Bowman (q.v.). An accident in 1895 forced her to abandon her plans for a professional musical career, and she thereafter became active in promoting music education in this country and abroad. She resided in Paris, France, for many years, sponsoring musical projects in that and other French communities. Through her efforts she made possible an exchange of French and American musicians, and she befriended French artists coming to the United States and American artists in France. In 1926 she joined the board of the Neighborhood Music School, New York city, which had been founded in 1918, and she built a modern and completely equipped fireproof building in 1928 to house the school. In 1939, in memory of her husband and of a brother, Ernest Fahnestock (q.v.), she made the additional gift of the Hubbard auditorium, adjoining the main building and seating nearly 500 persons. The name of the school was changed in 1937 to the Manhattan School of Music, in conformity with the widening of its scope and enrollment, and she served for many years as honorary president and as a member of the board of directors of the school, contributing heavily to its endowment and scholarship funds. The Manhattan School of Music was a unique institution, designed to give complete musical training to students unable to afford study in conservatories or with private instructors. Some of the most prominent musicians in this country served on its faculty, and the quota of 500 students was usually filled well in advance of the starting date of each session. Apart from her musical activities, Mrs. Hubbard assisted various cultural and philanthropic undertakings in France. To Malmaison, the residence of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine at Rueil, she donated a number of objects, including the famous Savonnerie carpet, the only one extant having the letter "N" in the center, and Napoleon's personal dinner service used at the Tuileries and on St. Helena. During the Second World War she maintained three canteens at the front. She restored the windows in the church at Bouy, Marne, and gave a chalet to the village sanatorium at Passy, Haute Savoie. She was a contributor to museums and hospitals throughout France, as well as in this country. To the Church of the Heavenly Rest (Episcopal), New York city, she presented a reredos in memory of her husband and daughter, and the rose window as a memorial to Clarence Fahnestock (q.v.), another of her brothers. She joined William, Gibson, and Harris Fahnestock (qq.v.) in giving to St. Thomas Episcopal Church, New York city, a reredos in memory of their parents and the window above it as a further memorial to Clarence. She was a supporter of the Metropolitan Opera Association and a benefactor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, both of New York city. Her contributions to the School for the Instructors of the Seeing Eye, Morristown, N.J., helped support and further the work of that institution for many years. Mrs. Hubbard traveled extensively, visiting remote places in the Orient, Australia, New Zealand, the South Seas, South Africa, and South America. In 1939 she helped finance the trip of her cousins, Bruce and Sheridan Fahnestock, in the three-masted schooner, "Director II," purchasing the equipment for recording native South Seas music. Another of her interests was the colonial period in American history, and she presented to Lafayette College her collection of letters written by Lafayette to Washington (1777-99), which were later edited by Louis Gottschalk and published at Mrs. Hubbard's expense in 1944. A collector of autographs and documents, she presented to Harvard University a complete collection of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1945 she published the "Fahnestock Genealogy," a history of her family in the United States. Mrs. Hubbard was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in 1928, in recognition of her activities in that country, and was elevated to the ranks of officer in 1939 and commander in 1951. She was the recipient of an honorary L.H.D. in 1943 from Lafayette College. A director of the Travelers Aid Society, she also held membership in the National Institute of Social Sciences, French Institute, American Friends of Lafayette, Society of Women Geographers, Daughters of the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Dames, and the Ladies Christian Union and Cosmopolitan Club, both of New York city. Her religious affiliation was with St. Thomas Episcopal Church. She was married twice: (1) in New York city, Apr. 14, 1896, to Clarence Gordon Campbell (below); she was divorced from her first husband; (2) in Paris, France, Aug. 20, 1928, to John Hubbard (q.v.). By her first marriage she had a daughter, Helen Gordon, who married Clarence Gaylor Michalis. Helen Fahnestock Hubbard died in Paris, France, Aug. 6, 1955.

CAMPBELL, Clarence Gordon, physician and writer, was born in Marshfield, Ind., Apr. 28, 1868, son of Thomas Benton and Elizabeth Florence (Cronkhite) Campbell. His first paternal American ancestor was Ian Campbell, who came to this country from Scotland in 1790 and settled in Washington County, Pa. From him and his wife, Sarah Roney, the descent was through James and Elspeth Gordon and John and Sarah Smith, the grandparents of Clarence G. Campbell. His father was a physician. After completing his preliminary education at Wabash Preparatory School, Crawfordsville, Ind., the son attended Wabash College during 1883-86 and was graduated Ph.B. in 1888 at the University of Michigan. In 1890 he received his M.D. degree at Bellevue Hospital Medical College (later New York University Medical Center), New York city. He served an internship at St. Vincent's Hospital in 1890-91, afterward spending a year in further study at universities in England and Germany. During 1895-98 he was an attending physician at New York

Hospital and from 1892 to 1898 a visiting physician, out-patient department, Bellevue Hospital, New York city. He also practiced privately in New York city during that six-year period. Moving to Phoenix, Ariz., in the latter year, he remained there until 1902, specializing in treatment of tuberculosis. He then retired from medical practice, devoting the rest of his career to study and writing in the field of social ethnology. He traveled widely in the Orient, the Pacific Islands, South America, and Africa, familiarizing himself with social and ethnological aspects of those places, and in 1914 returned to this country to write. He again practiced medicine briefly in 1917, during the First World War, as a surgeon at Queen Mary's Hospital, London, England, and at other hospitals caring for military wounded. During 1918-25 he was at work on his book, "Common Wealth: A Study in Social Philosophy," published in the latter year, a non-technical survey of his thinking on human economic problems treated from the ethnological and sociological points of view. From 1925 until the close of his life, Campbell again traveled abroad extensively and published a number of articles on eugenics, his social philosophy, and related subjects. He also spent considerable time preparing material for his book, "Race and Religion," published in England in 1954, which indicated the tendencies of his religious thinking. For a number of years subsequent to 1927, Campbell was president of the Eugenics Research Association, and through his work with this and other organizations in the field he expressed his conviction that the development of human life could best be studied if the socio-economic relations were viewed against the biological, or genetic, substratum, and that human improvement could best be furthered through a study of ways and means of improving the human stock through eugenic methods of breeding. This point of view was expressed in a number of articles written by him in the field of eugenics. In 1953 he founded the Christian Research Foundation, Inc., and endowed it in perpetuity for the purpose of supporting scholarly studies of the origins and early history of Christianity. It was his conviction, in so doing, that such studies were necessary to the survival of religion in view of the general tendency of people to demand a factual rather than mythic basis for belief. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree in 1925 by Wabash College. A fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he also held membership in the American Genetics Association, American Eugenics Association, Eugenic Society of Great Britain, International Eugenics Council, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Sociological Society, the Galton Society, and the University Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in New York city, Apr. 14, 1896, to Helen Fahnestock (above), and had a daughter, Helen Gordon, who married Clarence Gaylor Michalis. Campbell died in New York city, June 16, 1956.

BROOMFIELD, Archibald, lawyer, was born in Isabella County, Mich., July 3, 1875, son of William and Elizabeth (Malloy) Broomfield. His grandfather, Neil Broomfield, a native of Scotland, immigrated to Canada about 1833, and his father came to this country from Canada about 1855, settling in what became Broomfield Township of Isabella County. His father was a farmer. Archibald Broomfield also engaged in farming until 1896. In 1896-97 he attended Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich., after which he taught in country and village schools for several years before beginning his law studies. He was graduated LL.B. in 1902 at the University of Michigan and in the same year was admitted to the Michigan bar. For fifteen years thereafter he practiced in Big Rapids, representing clients in all branches of civil and criminal law. He was a member of the firms of Cogger & Broomfield from 1902 to 1911 and Broomfield & Worcester from the latter year until 1917. From 1911 to 1914 he also was city attorney of Big Rapids. In 1917 he became associated with the Detroit, Mich., law firm of Beaumont, Smith & Harris. Named a member of the firm in 1922, he continued in this association until the close of his life. In Detroit he conducted a general civil practice and also did considerable work in matters of taxation. He represented a number of automobile companies, including the Hudson Motor Car Co. and the Briggs Manufacturing Co., among others. Broomfield's civic activities included membership, in 1907-08, in the Constitutional Convention that framed the Constitution of Michigan. From 1913 to 1918 he served on the Michigan State Board of Accountancy, and during the same period he was a member of the Michigan Commission to Compile Law and Digest Decisions. He was a member of the Ameri-

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A. Broomfield

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can, Michigan State, and Detroit bar associations, the Masonic order (Shriner), and the Detroit, Prismatic, and Thomas M. Cooley clubs of Detroit. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Republican. He traveled extensively, visiting Europe on numerous occasions, and in his leisure time he enjoyed motoring and reading. Broomfield was married in Detroit, June 1, 1912, to Nettie, daughter of Ellis Danforth Voorhees of that city, a merchant and manufacturer. Archibald Broomfield died without issue in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 4, 1952.

BAKER, Robert Harper, surgeon, was born in Bay City, Mich., Apr. 10, 1892, son of Charles Harper and Jennie A. (Crake) Baker. His father was an otolaryngologist. After attending public schools of his native community, Robert H. Baker was graduated A.B. in 1913 and M.D. in 1916 at the University of Michigan. He was on the pathology staff of Aldred S. Warthin (q.v.) in his senior year; served a rotating surgical internship in 1916-17; and was demonstrator in surgery in 1917-18 at that university. In the last-named year he entered the U.S. Army for First World War service and received a commission as 1st lieutenant in the Medical Corps. While in the Army he attended and in June, 1918, was graduated in orthopedic surgery at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., afterward being assigned to the Special Orthopedic Service. Following his discharge in 1919, he became instructor of surgery at the University of Michigan hospital for a year and completed graduate surgical training there in 1920. In that year he established a private surgical practice in Pontiac, Mich., in which he continued until shortly before the close of his life. He was a member of the building committee when in 1924 new quarters for the city-owned Pontiac General Hospital were erected. He helped organize the medical staff, served as chief of staff in 1936 and again at a later time, and also was a member of the executive committee for many years and an officer of the surgical qualifications and other committees. Further, he was an associate staff member at St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital. As chairman of the economics committee of the Oakland County (Mich.) Medical Society during the depression of the 1930's, he was credited with evolving a plan for the medical care of indigents. Active in formulating hospital and medical insurance plans, he served during the ten years prior to his death as secretary of the board of directors of the Michigan Medical Service. In later years he became interested in problems of the aged, and while president of the Michigan State Medical Society he initiated a campaign to provide more adequate medical care for senior citizens and in rural areas. He wrote on such matters as condyloma of the bladder, indications and contraindications in the treatment of hare lip and cleft palate, cylindroma of the tongue, compression fracture of the vertebral bodies with delayed symptoms (Kuemmel's disease), and post-operative patient care for Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, the Michigan State Medical Journal, and other publications. He was a life fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, Michigan State (pres. 1954-55) and Oakland County medical societies, Sigma Xi, the Oakland County Torch Club, and the Kiwanis Club of Pontiac. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. In his youth Baker was an accomplished violinist. His leisure interests included travel, photography, home woodshop work, sailing, and outdoor sports. He maintained a summer home on Drummond Island in Lake Huron. He was married in Washington, D.C., June 5, 1918, to Helen Marie, daughter of Frank Edward Crane of Summit, N.J., an engineer, and had two children, Donald Crane and Gail, who married Richard French Wells. Robert H. Baker died in Pontiac, Mich., Sept. 6, 1956.

MOTAMED, Hossein, surgeon, was born in Teheran, Iran, Feb. 26, 1893, son of Abdol Karim and Kokab (Golsorkhie) Motamed. His father was a physician. Hossein Motamed attended the Teheran College, Darolfonoun, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Teheran in 1915, later doing postgraduate work in surgery in Paris. During 1917-20 he was first assistant surgeon and then chief of the surgery section at Teheran City Hospital, and from 1920 to 1922 he was chief of the surgical section at Sepah Hospital in that city. From the last-named year to 1936 he held the rank of colonel in the Iranian Army, serving as chief of the surgical section at the Pahlavi Hospital, a military institution in Teheran. In 1931 he organized in Teheran the Motamed Hospital, with beds for sixty-five private patients and a clinic providing five free beds. He was chief surgeon and director of that hospital from its inception until 1944, and he was also director of

the surgical clinic at Razi (Iran) City Hospital during 1940-44. Motamed came to the United States in 1944, settling in Forest Hills, N.Y., where he practiced medicine until the close of his life. Aside from his private practice, he served on the staffs of the Roslyn Heights (N.Y.) and Manhasset (N.Y.) hospitals and the Memorial Hospital, Jamaica, N.Y. Before leaving Iran he had been a member of the medical faculty of the University of Teheran as professor of surgical theory from 1915, and had also served as an adviser to the faculty of the Iran Medical University. He was the author of the texts, "Operative Surgery" (1939) and "Hernia" (1943), both published in Iran. In 1917 he was awarded the Second Grade Scientific Medal of Iran, and in 1925 he received the First Grade medal. A fellow and diplomate of the International College of Surgeons, he also held membership in the American Medical Association and the New York State and Nassau County medical societies. In religion he was of the Islamic faith. Music and reading were his chief recreations. He was married in Teheran, Feb.

15, 1922, to Azizol Molouk, daughter of Mohamed Dowleh Moham of that city, a diplomat, and had two sons, Freydoun and Manoutchehr, and a daughter, Fahimeh. Hossein Motamed died in Garden City, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1955.

WINDISCH, Conrad, brewer, was born at Egloffstein, Bavaria (later part of Germany) Mar. 6, 1825, son of John Ulrich and Margareta (Regus) Windisch. His father was a farmer and brewer. The son attended schools at Egloffstein until reaching the age of thirteen, when he went to work in his father's brewery. With ten years' background in brewery experience, he came to this country in 1849 and was employed successively by brewers in Pittsburgh, Pa., St Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill. In 1852 he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was superintendent of the Buckeye Brewery for the next two years. Then, in 1854, he became the brewmaster of the newly established brewery founded by Christian Moerlein and Adam Dillman. When Dillman died, Windisch became Moerlein's partner and the business became known as Moerlein and Windisch. He sold his interest in this concern in 1866 and joined with Gottlieb and Henry Muhlhauser in founding the Lion Brewery, of Cincinnati. This enterprise enjoyed an immense success from its beginning and by 1873 had become the fifth largest brewery in the country. Conducted as a partnership until 1882, the brewery was incorporated in that year as the Windisch-Mulhauser Brewing Co., with a paid-in capital of $1,000,000. Gottlieb Mulhauser was elected president and Windisch became vice-president. While Windisch maintained that office until his death, ill health caused him to be inactive during the closing years of his life. Windisch was active in the Cincinnati Singing Society and was an original sponsor of the Cincinnati May Festival and Music Hall. In religion he was a Lutheran and in politics he was a Republican. Farming was his principal hobby. He was married in Cincinnati, Aug. 20, 1854, to Sophia Wilhelmina, daughter of John George Kobmann of Egloffstein, a miller, and had five children: John Ulrich Franklin, William Adolph, Charles Frederick (q.v.), Pauline Margaret, who married John C. Schwartz, and Emma. Conrad Windisch's death occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 2, 1887.

BRYSON, Lyman [Lloyd], educator, was born in Valentine, Nebr., July 12, 1888, son George E. and Nancy Melissa (Hayes) Bryson. His father was a druggist. Lyman Bryson received his preliminary education at public schools in Omaha, Nebr., and was graduated A.B. in 1910 and M.A. in 1915 at the University of Michigan. He subsequently studied law at Georgetown University in 1917 and at Columbia University in 1918. He began to work as a newspaperman during his student years, and was on the staff of the Omaha Bee during the summers from 1906 to 1911, the Omaha Daily News in 1911 and 1912, and the Detroit (Mich.) Evening News in 1912 and 1913. In the last-named year he took his first position in teaching, becoming an instructor in rhetoric and journalism at the University of Michigan and continuing in that post until 1917. In that year he was promoted to assistant professor, with responsibility for developing journalism courses, but he left the university soon after that appointment to work with the American National Red Cross as a member of the national headquarters' publicity staff. He was for a brief period associate director of the American Junior Red Cross, and in 1919 was sent abroad by the Red Cross to serve as aide to its commissioner for Europe. From 1920 to 1924 he worked for the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris, France, and was a member of the secretariat of the International Red Cross, holding the rank of major. During his service with these organizations he helped to found Junior Red Cross movements in twenty-five countries, was secretary for a short time of the Nansen International Famine Committee for Russia in 1921 and of the Oriental Red Cross and Health Conference in Bangkok, Siam, in 1922, and was head of the League's publications department from 1922 to 1924, in which capacity he edited "The World's Health." Bryson returned to the United States in 1924 and established his residence in San Diego, Calif. From 1925 to 1932 he was a lecturer on world politics in the extension division of the University of California, Los Angeles, and he taught as an instructor in that institution's Summer School of Adult Education, Los Angeles, in 1930, serving as director of the summer school in 1931 and 1932. A lecturer on political science, anthropology and literature at San Diego State Teachers College from 1925 to 1932, he was also professor of adult education there from 1928 to 1930. In addition, he was appointed associate director of the San Diego Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology in 1927, being named director in the following year and serving in that position until 1930. As executive director of the California Association for Adult Education from 1929 to 1932, he studied and developed methods of Socratic enquiry and group thinking. He was a lecturer at the School of American Research, Albuquerque, N.Mex., in 1931, and from 1932 to 1934 he was adult education forum leader in the Des Moines (Iowa) public school system. In 1934 Bryson became associated with Columbia University as visiting professor of education at Teachers College. He was named professor of education the following year, and he served in that capacity until 1953, when he retired as professor emeritus. One of his major activities at Teachers College was the establishment of the Readability Laboratory, in which he developed simplified, forceful versions of books in such fields as sociology, economics, and political economy. It was Bryson's view that possession of an academic degree did not necessarily indicate the grasp of universal truths and, conversely, that lack of formal education need not be a barrier to the understanding of great ideas. That view was the touchstone of his work with the Columbia Broadcasting System, with which he was associated in many capacities from 1938 until the time of his death. During that period, he was director of education from 1942 to 1944 and counsellor on public affairs from 1947 to the close of his life. After 1947 he gave his time primarily to broadcasting. He was known to CBS radio and television audiences as moderator and director of "Invitation to Learning," and as moderator or host of "The People's Platform," "Problems of the Peace," "United Nations Casebook," "You and the World," and "Lamp Unto My Feet," among other programs. He was the author of "Smoky Roses" (1916), "Adult Education" (1936), "Which Way America?" (1939), "The New Prometheus" (1941), "Working for Democracy" (1941), "Science and Freedom" (1947), "Communication of Ideas" (1948), "Time for Reason" (1948), "The Next America" (1952), "The Drive Toward Reason" (1954), "Facing the Future's Risks" (1955), and "An Outline of Man's Knowledge of the Modern World" (posthumous, 1960). He also edited "The People's Library" (1939), contributed a chapter to "American Spiritual Biography" (1948), and wrote numerous short stories, book reviews and other articles which appeared in such magazines as Adventure, Scribner's, The Atlantic, and The New Republic. In 1947 Bryson served as an adviser to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in Paris. During the First World War, as a civilian assistant to the head of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, he worked in that body's disbursing department in Washington, D.C. in 1917. During

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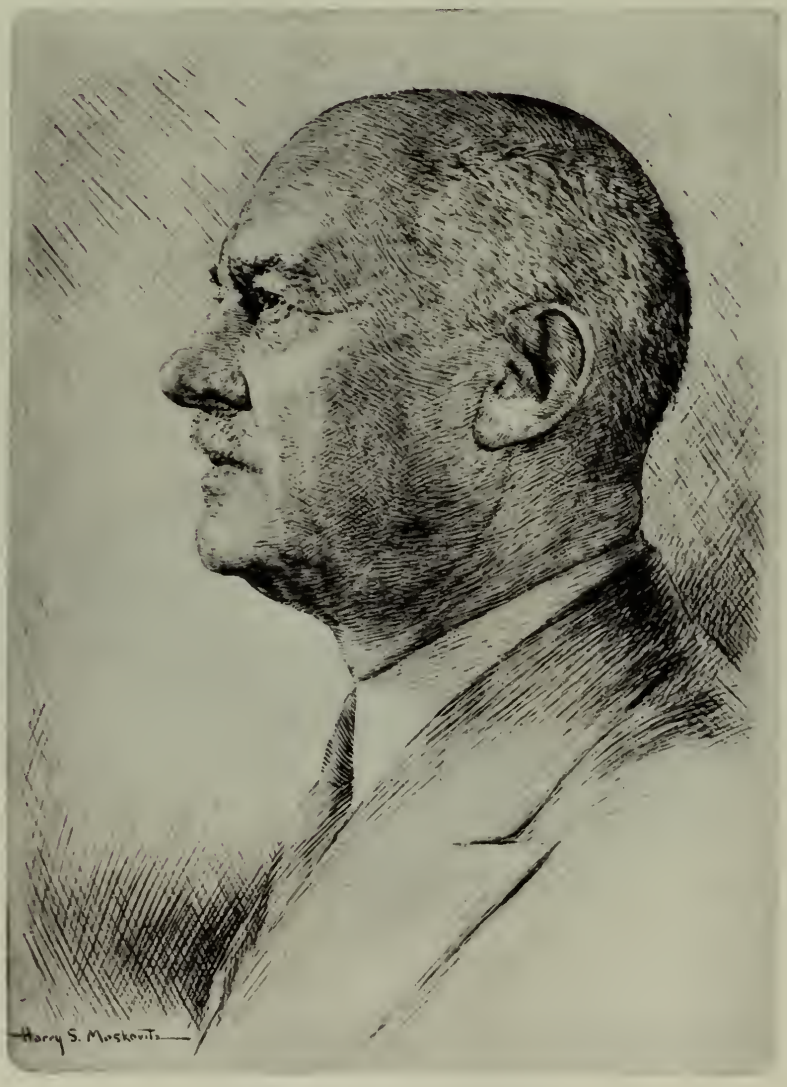
Conrad Windisch



The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

A. Stanley Beveridge

the Second World War he was chief of the Bureau of Special Services of the Office of War Information in 1942-43. Bryson received an honorary LL.D. degree from Occidental College in 1943, an L.H.D. degree from Jewish Theological Seminary in 1950 and from Columbia University in 1954, and a Litt.D. degree from Moravian College in 1949 and from Drexel Institute in 1954. He won the 1909 Nelson C. Field Poetry Prize, awarded at the University of Michigan, for his poem, "Andrea's Morning," and the first prize in the Detroit Little Theater playwriter's contest in 1917 for "The Grasshopper." He also received medals from the Polish, Hungarian, Chinese, Japanese, Belgium, and Siamese Red Cross societies. A fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he was a member of the American Association for Adult Education (pres. 1944), the Institute for Intercultural Studies, the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion (hon. pres.), Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Delta Chi, Kappa Delta Pi, and Phi Delta Kappa. He belonged the the Century Association, and the Coffee House, Dutch Treat, and Columbia Faculty clubs, all of New York city. In politics he was an independent. Bryson was married twice: (1) in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4, 1912, to Hope, daughter of Charles Vernon Mersereau of that city, a civil engineer, and had one son, George Vernon; his first wife died in 1944; (2) in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 11, 1945, to Katherine, daughter of James McGrattan, an engineer. Lyman Bryson died in New York city, Nov. 24, 1959.

BEVERIDGE, F[rank] Stanley, business executive, was born in Pembroke Shores, Nova Scotia, Canada, Apr. 17, 1879, son of Joseph Henry and Hannah (Vickery) Beveridge. His father was a farmer. After attending public schools of Yarmouth, N.S., and the Colgate Academy, F. Stanley Beveridge came to this country in 1899 and studied at the Mount Hermon (Mass.) School with the class of 1904. Concurrently, he worked on a farm at Northfield, Mass., and was employed as a grocery clerk in East Northfield, Mass. During school vacations he sold stereoscopic views for Underwood & Underwood of New York city and he remained with that concern after leaving Mount Hermon. In 1909 he began the door-to-door selling of stereoscopic views for his own account and later he engaged college students to sell views for him during the summer months. He became associated in 1913 with the Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn., which had been incorporated in that year by Alfred C. Fuller (q.v.). He was the Fuller company's college representative until 1916, when he was made district manager, and became division sales manager and secretary in 1919, secretary and director of sales in 1920, and vice-president in charge of sales in 1921. He left the brush company in 1929 to become associate sales manager of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Indianapolis, Ind., with which he remained until 1931. In that year, with Catherine L. O'Brien, he was organizer of Stanley Home Products, Inc., Westfield, Mass.; serving as president until 1951, he was chairman of the company's board thereafter until the close of his life. The Stanley enterprise began with the manufacture of brushes and soap, later adding household chemicals, and at the time of Beveridge's death its three main groups of products were household brushes, personal grooming aids, and household cleaning chemicals. These were sold on a house-to-house basis by independent representatives until 1937; at that time a cooperative plan of selling was developed whereby sales demonstrations were made at meetings of such organizations as lodges, women's clubs, and church groups, which shared profits when sponsoring Stanley events. From this emerged the so-called Hostess Plan, adopted by the company in 1939, under which a housewife could invite friends and neighbors to a Stanley sales party in her home and receive Stanley merchandise in return for her efforts. Beginning with retail sales of $72,000, seven employees, and 2000 square feet of plant floor space in 1932, the business had more than $150,000,000 in sales, 3500 employees, and 1,000,000 square feet of plant floor space by 1956. Although the corporation continued to maintain administrative offices and a distributing station in Westfield following the Second World War period, all factory operations were moved in 1947 to Easthampton, Mass., and construction of a two-story warehouse having 152,000 square feet of floor space was completed adjacent to the main building in 1951. At the time of Beveridge's death, the Stanley organization was doing business in every state of this country and in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Canada. It maintained eighteen distributing stations in the United States and three in Canada, in addition to a Canadian plant opened in 1949 at London, Ontario. Beveridge was chairman of the board of Stanley Home Products of Canada, Ltd., which had more than $2,700,000 in retail sales in 1956, and of the Stanhome Inter-American Corp. Shortly before his death Stanhome de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., was organized as a wholly owned subsidiary, and a manufacturing plant was completed in Mexico, D.F., in 1956. In addition to this principal business interest, Beveridge was a director of the Third National Bank & Trust Co., Springfield, Mass., and the Hampden National Bank & Trust Co., Westfield, Mass., as well as a trustee of the Westfield Savings Bank. In Westfield he was a director of the Chamber of Commerce (pres. 1939-44) and the YMCA, and a member of the municipal park commission. The Stanley Park in Westfield, established by Beveridge in 1944, consisted of more than thirty-seven acres and became noted for its carillon tower with electronic bells and organ. The land and buildings for an American Legion hall in Easthampton were his gift in behalf of Stanley Home Products, Inc. In 1947 he established the Frank Stanley Beveridge Foundation as a charitable trust; incorporated in 1956, it contributed to the support of Protestant and Catholic churches, the Brightside Building Fund, the Noble Hospital Building Fund, the Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations, and the YMCA. He was a corporator of American International College, Springfield, and a trustee of the Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield. Also a trustee of the Northfield Schools, he was elected vice-president of its board of trustees in 1954. His contribution to Springfield College, of which he was a trustee, made possible the erection there of Beveridge College Center. He was president in 1942 of the Mount Hermon Alumni Association and in 1950 gave the school $150,000 toward the cost of a new recitation hall, which afterward was named in his honor. He received the honorary degrees of H.M. from Springfield College in 1947, LL.D. from Colgate University in 1950, and L.H.D. from American International College in 1952; he also was awarded a citation from Pope Pius XII in 1949 and received the Mount Hermon Alumni Award, the Horatio Alger Award of the American Schools and Colleges Association (1954), the first presented Outstanding Citizen award in Westfield (1955), and the Westfield River Parkway Citation. He held membership in the Masonic order, Loyal Order of Moose, the Rotary Club of Westfield, and the Colony Club of Springfield. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Westfield. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening and horticulture were Beveridge's special interests. He was married in Port Byron, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1904, to Theresa Viola, daughter of William Burdick of that place, a farmer, and had two daughters, Evelyn Ger-

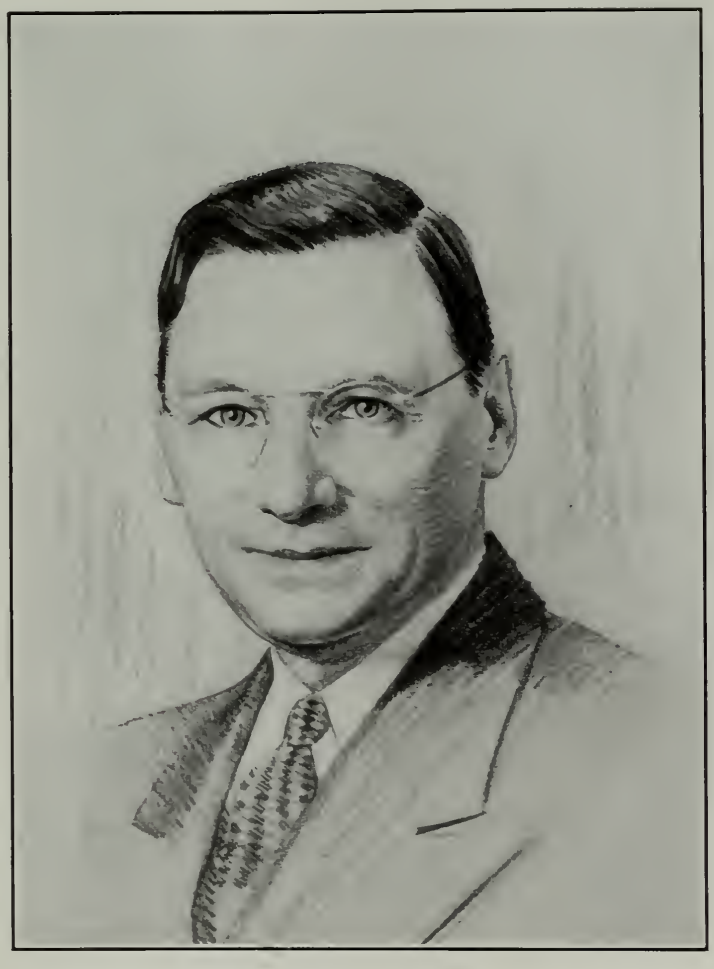
trude, who married Philip Caswell, Jr., and Ruth Margaret, who married Joseph Wellington Palmer. Beveridge died in Westfield, Mass., Dec. 4, 1956.

JUDY, Clinton Kelly, educator, was born in Vancouver, Wash, Dec. 2, 1879, son of Martin and Frederika Bremer (Kelly) Judy. His father was a clergyman. Clinton K. Judy received his preliminary education in the California public schools and was graduated B.A. in 1903 and M.A. in 1907 at the University of California. He subsequently attended Oxford University, England, where he was graduated B.A. in 1909 and M.A. in 1913, and Harvard University, where he was graduated M.A. in 1917. Meanwhile, in 1909 he began his teaching career at Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, Calif., at the invitation of James A. B. Scherer (q.v.), its president. It was Scherer's plan to broaden the curriculum of the institution by adding courses in the liberal arts and social sciences. Judy was appointed professor of English language and literature and was the sole member of the humanities depart-

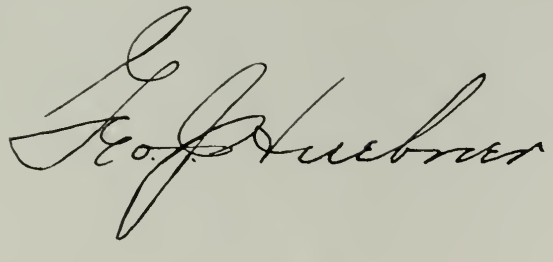
ment during the first few years of his tenure. He also taught occasional courses in history, philosophy, and social science and handled the administration of the growing humanities department as the institution expanded. In 1920-21 the school was reorganized as the California Institute of Technology, with greater stress on cultural and non-technical areas of the curriculum in addition to a broadening of the general engineering and scientific programs of the institution. In 1923 the curriculum was integrated under a small number of divisions and Judy was appointed chairman of the new division of humanities, the post he held until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1949. He was credited with a large role in making liberal arts training a prominent feature of the curriculum of the California Institute of Technology, and his seminar in literature, which met every two weeks at his home, was attended by professors as well as graduate students. During the First World War he served as captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Army, and was stationed at Ft. Monroe, Va. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Psi Upsilon, the Athenaeum and Twilight clubs of Pasadena, and the Sunset Club of Los Angeles, Calif. Politically he was a Republican. Mountaineering and fishing were his principal recreations, and he enjoyed reading. Judy was unmarried. He died in San Marino, Calif., Aug. 29, 1955.

HUEBNER, George John, publisher, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 20, 1885, son of George Charles and Katherine Louise (Lotz) Huebner and grandson of George Huebner. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools of his native city, George J. Huebner studied at the University of Michigan in 1902-03 and later attended night classes at the Detroit Law School. Meanwhile, he served apprenticeships in toolmaking and production processes with the Globe Brass Manufacturing Co., Detroit, of which his father was the founder and manager, and in 1903 became secretary and assistant manager of this company. From 1909 to 1917 he was employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Co., Detroit, as treasurer and manager of sales. He become a partner in 1917 in the Detroit investment-banking firm of A. J. Nebe & Co., with which he remained until 1928, and in the latter year he formed his own investment-banking and industrial-financing concern, George J. Huebner & Co., Detroit. During 1931-33 he was director of the Canners Warehouse, Detroit. For the following two years he was secretary of the Detroit Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers Association. A member of the National Code Authority for the toolmaking industries under the National Recovery Administration, in 1935 he was named secretary and treasurer of the National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, with offices in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1936, Huebner founded The Tool and Die Journal (later Tooling and Production Magazine), which he undertook to publish and edit. He conducted his publishing activities in partnership with his wife until 1951, when the enterprise was incorporated as Huebner Publications, Inc., and he served as its president thereafter until the close of his life. Under his direction the concern published Tooling and Production Magazine and textbooks in the manufacturing field. During the Second World War he wrote a series of papers entitled "Washington Letter" that appeared in the magazine each month during 1941-43, while he was serving as tool and die consultant to the War Production Board and as chief of its contract distribution division. In 1946-47 he was a trustee of the Society for Crippled Children, Cleveland. Huebner received an honorary award of merit from the Tool and Die Institute of Chicago in 1944 and a special award of the National Tool and Die Manufacturers Association in 1949, having in 1943 become an honorary life member of the latter organization. He also held membership in the Army Ordnance Association, the Advertising Club of Cleveland, and the Detroit Golf Club. In Detroit, he became a member of the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, in 1918 and a charter member of the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, in 1927; he transferred his membership in 1939 to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, where he served as president of the church during 1948-50. Politically he was a Republican. Travel and photography were Huebner's chief recreational interests. He was married in Detroit, Nov. 24, 1909, to Ruth, daughter of Francis Marion Riegel of Cincinnati, Ohio, a banker, and had two children, George John and Cathryn M. Huebner. George J. Huebner died in Shaker Heights, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1956.

KREZ, John Julius, contractor, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26, 1893, son of Paul Joseph and Julia (Loeffel) Krez. His father, a native of Munich, Germany, came to this country during the latter part of the 19th century and settled in Chicago, where he was a contractor. John J. Krez received his edu-



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

John J. Kleg

cation in public schools of his native city, later undertaking courses at night in high school subjects. His early business experience was gained in the employ of the Peter Hand Brewery and the United Cork Co., both of Chicago. In 1915 he joined his father's firm, the P. J. Krez Co., contractors in asbestos products. He became president of the company in 1925 and chairman of the board in 1950, continuing in the latter post until the close of his life. During the period of his leadership the firm grew from an operation employing ten persons to an enterprise with a peak employment of seventy-five to eighty. In addition to this activity, Krez was an officer in the H. M. Gousha Co., manufacturers of road maps widely distributed by various oil companies through service stations, having joined this company as treasurer and sales representative in 1930, and retiring as vice-president in 1953. At various times he was also a director of the Tobin Packing Co., Rochester, N.Y., the Albany (N.Y.) Meat Packing Co., the Estherville (Iowa) Meat Packing Co., the Janette Corp., Chicago, and the First National Bank of Barrington, Ill. A Roman Catholic in religion, Krez took an interest in various philanthropic enterprises of that church including Catholic Charities, Chicago, which he served as a member of the executive committee, and the Guardian Angel Orphanage, of which he was treasurer. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus. In 1949 he was the recipient of the papal decoration of Knight of St. Gregory. Other organizations of which he was a member included the Chicago Athletic Association, BPOE, and the Lake Shore, South Shore, Barrington Hills Country, and Ridgemore Country clubs. In politics he was an independent Republican. Hunting, deep-sea fishing, and travel were his chief recreations. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25, 1915, to Mary, daughter of Nicholas Sum of that place, a carriage maker, and had three daughters: Dorothy Elizabeth; Mary Jane, who married Paul Joseph Helmer; and Lillian Marie, who married Matthew Joseph Brost. John J. Krez died in Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1955.

COLLOM, Spencer Allen, Jr., surgeon, was born in Ratcliff, Tex., Feb. 4, 1904, son of Spencer Allen and Eugenie Elizabeth (Read) Collom. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Jonathan Collom of White County, Tenn. From Jonathan the descent was through George and Hannah ———, Charles and Elizabeth Katherine Hyder, and Spencer Rice and Martha Jane Reed, the grandparents of Spencer A. Collom, Jr. His father was a physician and surgeon. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Texarkana, Tex., the son attended Washington University during 1921-24 and was graduated B.A. in 1925 at the University of Texas and M.D. in 1929 at Vanderbilt University. Subsequently, he did postgraduate work at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester Minn., in 1934, at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, in 1938, at Cook County Graduate School of Medicine, Chicago, in 1939 and 1940, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1943. Meanwhile, he served an internship in 1929-30 at Fort Sam Houston Station Hospital, San Antonio, Tex., and in the latter year became surgeon assistant to his father in Texarkana. He took over his father's practice on the latter's death in 1934 and continued to practice in Texarkana until the close of his life, working principally in orthopedic and traumatic surgery. From 1930 until his death he was a member of the staff of the Texarkana Hospital, also serving as a director of the hospital after 1934 and as president of the board of directors after 1952. From 1930 until his death he was a consulting surgeon to St. Louis South Western General Hospital and a member of the staff and president in 1952 of St. Michael's Hospital, both in Texarkana, Ark. In 1946, with Henry M. Carney, another physician, he founded the Collom-Carney Clinic, Texarkana, Tex., of which he continued a member until the close of his life. He also served as division surgeon for the Kansas City Southern Railway Co. from 1934 until his death. He contributed a number of articles to the medical journals, including "A Comparative Study of 100 Fractures of the Shaft of the Femur" (Ann. Surg., Nov. 1945). In his capacity as a physician and surgeon and also as president of the Texarkana (Tex.) Rotary Club, Collom organized the Temple Memorial Home for Crippled Children, serving as president of the home from 1952 to 1954, when he was named honorary president. He was also one of the leaders in the work of organization and development of the Texarkana Memorial Hospital, which later became known as the Wadley Hospital; its construction was undertaken following his death, and its first-floor chapel was dedicated to his memory. During 1929-34 he held a commission as captain, 131st Hospital Company, 111th Medical

Regiment, Texas National Guard. During the Second World War he served from 1942 to 1946 in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was chief of orthopedic surgery of the 300th General Hospital Unit in Naples, Italy, rising from major to the rank of lieutenant colonel during his forty-two months of active service. Collom was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Southwestern Surgical Congress, and the International Academy of Medicine and a member of the American and Southern medical associations, the Tri-State, Texas State, and Bowie-Miller County medical societies, American Association of Railway Surgeons, American Fracture Association, Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Kappa Kappa, and the Knife and Fork, and Texarkana Country clubs of Texarkana, Tex. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Democrat. Fishing was his chief recreation, and raising pheasants was his principal hobby. He was married in Nashville, Tenn., June 12, 1929, to Mary, daughter of Finis Ewing Maddox, a clergyman of the Congregational church, and had a daughter, Mary Maddox, who married Samuel

Abraham Buchanan, Jr. Collom's death occurred in Texarkana, Tex., Oct. 10, 1955.

RODEHEAVER, Homer Alvan, music director and publisher, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1880, son of Thurman Hall and Fannie (Armstrong) Rodeheaver, grandson of George and Lorena (Jenkins) Rodeheaver, great-grandson of Christian and Mary A. (Ervin) Rodeheaver, and great-great-grandson of John and Mary (Yeagle) Rodeheaver. His father was a lumberman and manufacturer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Newcomb, Tenn., Homer A. Rodeheaver attended Ohio Wesleyan University during 1899-1902. Meanwhile, as a youngster he carried on a drayage business, hauling lumber, coal and supplies in the Newcomb area. He later worked in his father's furniture factory. That plant was destroyed in 1891 and Rodeheaver, with his father and brothers, rebuilt the factory. During the Spanish-American War he served in Cuba for four months as a trombone player with the 4th Tennessee Regimental Band. While attending college he interspersed study with work in coal mines, logging camps, and sawmills. As a child he participated in home theatricals with his brothers and learned to play the guitar and banjo and later the trombone. His study at Ohio Wesleyan University was concerned chiefly with music, and while attending that institution he was given the opportunity to serve as song leader for three weeks for R. A. Walton, an evangelist conducting a meeting in Mount Gilead, Ohio. This led to his becoming director of music in 1905 for William E. Biederwolf, an evangelist, and he continued to work with Biederwolf until 1910, when he joined William A. (Billy) Sunday (q.v.), an association that continued for twenty years, except for a world tour he made with Biederwolf during 1923-24. Rodeheaver became internationally known as a song leader and was platform manager for some of the largest singing groups ever gathered in this country, including such as those at the opening of the Atlantic City (N.J.) Auditorium with a group of 62,000 persons; the Royal Canadian Fair, Toronto, Ontario, with 150,000 persons; and the Willkie presidential nomination notification in Elwood, Ind., with 250,000 persons. In 1936 Rodeheaver made a tour of the African mission fields in the Belgian Congo. Along with his song leading, he became equally well-known for his trombone playing and on two occasions averted disaster by the use of this instrument. The first was the quelling of panic when a storm knocked down a quarter-pole in a tent during an evangelical meeting in Kansas. As soon as panic began he started to play the trombone and attracted audience attention long enough to avoid hysteria. The second such event occurred in Toledo, Ohio, when a section of bleachers crumbled. Rodeheaver was instrumental in aiding in the education of song leaders and evangelists in various parts of the world. In 1910 he founded The Rodeheaver Publishers of Sacred Music, Chicago, Ill. Two brothers, Yumbert P. and Joseph N. Rodeheaver, joined the firm in the fall of 1911, and in the following year it opened an eastern office in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1936 the firm purchased the Hall-Mack Publishing Co., Philadelphia, merging with that company to form Rodeheaver Hall-Mack Co. In 1941 the firm's headquarters were moved to Winona Lake, Ind. Homer A. Rodeheaver was president of the company from 1911 until his death. In addition to publishing religious songbooks, the firm made gospel recordings and printed special piano arrangements of sheet music. Its "Old Fashioned Revival Hour" song books were used each week by 750 radio stations over the nation. Its major printing was done in Chicago, and it maintained an office in Inglewood, Calif. Under Rodeheaver's direction the company became the world's largest publisher of gospel music. By the close of his life it was selling approximately 1,000,000 songbooks annually, and it was the publisher of the Billy Graham hymn books. During his career Rodeheaver made recordings for Edison, Victor, Columbia, Brunswick, and Decca records and conducted community song programs on the NBC and CBS radio networks. One of the most popular songs that he promoted and developed was "The Old Rugged Cross" by George Bennard, and he wrote many songs himself. He was the editor of a number of songbooks and author of "Song Stories of the Sawdust Trail" (1917), "Twenty Years with Billy Sunday" (1936), and "Singing Black" the last-named a report of his missionary trip to Africa. He was also the author of "Song Leadership" and a collection of humorous anecdotes entitled "F'r Instance." In the year before his death, with his sister Ruth Rodeheaver Thomas, he produced a series of gospel motion pictures in Hollywood, Calif., in color, including "When Malindy Sings," "Heartaches," "Somebody Cares," and "Miracles Thru Song." Beginning in 1920 he annually held The Rodeheaver Sacred Music Conference for two weeks in August at Winona Lake, Ind., for church choir leaders, evangelistic singers, ministers, and local church musicians. He was the owner of the Westminster Hotel and a farm at Winona Lake as well as farms near Vincennes and Oaktown, Ind. He also owned the Rainbow Ranch, Palatka, Fla., and in 1950 he donated a large tract of land on that ranch to found the Rodeheaver Boy's Ranch for homeless and underprivileged boys between the ages of ten and sixteen. During the First World War he served with the YMCA in France for the last six months of 1918. He was the recipient of an honorary doctorate of sacred music from Bob Jones University, Cleveland, Tenn., in 1942 and an honorary doctorate of humanities from Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., in 1951. The large auditorium at Bob Jones University was given his name, and a small Methodist church in Newcomb, Tenn., was named Rodeheaver Chapel in his honor. He was a member of the Masonic order (Shriner, Knight Templar) and the

Knights of Pythias. Politically he was a Republican. He enjoyed fishing, hunting and playing golf and tennis. His favorite recreation was horseback riding, and he was instrumental in the formation of the Tennessee Walking Horse Association. He was unmarried. Rodeheaver's death occurred at Winona Lake, Ind., Dec. 18, 1955.

LEAVENS, Dickson Hammond, educator and economist, was born in Norwich, Conn., Mar. 16, 1887, son of Francis Jedidiah and Frances (Dickson) Leavens. His first paternal American ancestor was William Preston Leavens, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled in Dorchester, Mass. From him and his wife, Mary ———, the descent was through John and Elisabeth Preston, Benjamin and Elisabeth Church, Benjamin and Dorothy Perrin, Jedidiah and Patience Whitaker, and Jedidiah and Frances Josephine Hammond, the grandparents of Dickson H. Leavens. His father was a banker. The son received his preparatory education at the Norwich Free Academy, was graduated B.A. in 1909 and M.A. in 1915 at Yale University, and did graduate work at Columbia University during 1914-15. He began his career as a mathematics teacher in 1909 at the College of Yale-in-China at Changsha, Province of Hunan. He continued as a member of the faculty of that institution until 1927, and from 1916 to 1928 served as its treasurer. Following his return to the United States, he was research assistant in the statistics department of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration from 1929 to 1933. He spent the next year in Shanghai and Bombay as a special agent of the U.S. Treasury Department, assisting James H. Rogers, a professor of Yale University, in his study of the silver situation in China and India. Meanwhile, in 1932 he had begun writing on various subjects, and in 1935 he was engaged in a study of silver and mathematical statistics. In 1936 he became research associate with the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics, Colorado Springs, Colo., and continued with that organization after its headquarters were moved to the University of Chicago in 1939. He also became managing editor of the commission's publication, Econometrica, in 1936 and retained that title until 1948. However, he had resigned from his position with the commission in 1947, and thereafter concentrated all his energies on furthering his study of silver and collecting and indexing an extensive library on the subject. His original interest in the monetary use of silver began when he started teaching in China. The amount of his salary was stated in gold but was paid in Chinese silver money and, due to the constantly fluctuating price of silver, his salary varied from month to month. The First World War had already affected the price of silver when he became treasurer of the college, and his work in that office was consequently complicated by a number of troublesome factors. It was then that he began a serious study of the monetary history of silver, and during the ensuing years he came to be regarded as an authority in the field. He was frequently called upon to give papers before economic, statistical, and other scientific associations, including an address on the "Monetary Aspects of Silver" before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He contributed articles to such publications as the American Economic Review, American Statistician, Review of Economic Statistics, The Annalist, American Mathematical Monthly, and Harvard Business Review. Among the subjects treated by him in his writings were the correlation between silver prices and exchange rates, the gold-silver ratio, American silver policy, far eastern postwar monetary standards, and price increases and uptrading in silver. He was the author of "Silver Money" (1939) and co-author, with Theodore H. Brown, of "Problems in Business Statistics" (1931). In the period from 1937 to 1950 he contributed annual reports on silver to the Engineering and Mining Journal. Among his later articles were "Silver and the War" (The Annalist, Jan. 1940), "Diversification of Investments" (Trusts and Estates, May 1945), and "Diversification of Planning (ibid., Sept. 1945). In July, 1955, he was called upon to testify before the Federal Reserve subcommittee of the U.S. Senate committee on banking and currency on a bill to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver. As a result of his studies, Leavens considered that the large amount of silver in the U.S. monetary system was anomalous under modern conditions, and he was critical of the American policy of increased monetary use of silver, which began in the 1930's. After his retirement in 1947, Leavens made his home in Colorado Springs and became active in the civic affairs of that community. He served as a trustee during 1949-55 and as chairman of the finance committee in 1955 of the Family Welfare Service (later Family Counseling Service),

had charge of records for Christmas Unlimited, and participated in the work of the Colorado Springs Community Chest. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Mathematical Society, American Statistical Association, Econometric Society, American Economic Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, American Name Society, Colorado Mining Association, Colorado Yale Association, Shanghai Tiffin Club, the Quadrangle Club of Chicago, and the Saturday Knights and Winter Nights clubs of Colorado Springs. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs, of which he was a trustee in 1938-39 and during 1951-55 and chairman of the board of trustees in 1954-55. Politically he was a Republican. One of his avocational interests was astronomy, and he constructed a sundial which marked standard as well as solar time. He also made a study of cryptology and enjoyed hiking. His vast and carefully indexed library on silver was bequeathed by him to the University of Colorado. Leavens was married in Norwich, Conn.,

June 26, 1915, to Marjorie Lathrop, daughter of Frank Woodworth Browning of that place, a manufacturer. He died without issue in Waldo Canon, near Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 3, 1955.

MARSTELLER, Ross Perry, educator, was born at West Lodi, Seneca Co., Ohio, July 27, 1882, son of Albert H. and Viola (Frazier) Marsteller. His father was proprietor of a harness store. Ross P. Marsteller attended Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, and was graduated D.V.M. in 1905 at Ohio State University. Subsequently he did special work during 1910-11 at the University of Michigan. Meanwhile, following graduation at Ohio State University, he joined the department of veterinary science of the School of Agriculture at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he was assistant to Mark Francis. He and Francis were founders of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, which was inaugurated in 1916 with Francis as dean and Marsteller as his assistant. He served as professor and head of the department

of veterinary medicine and surgery until the death of Francis in 1937, at which time he became dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine. Because of poor health he asked to be relieved of his duties as dean in 1946 and was named dean emeritus at full salary. His retirement became complete in 1950, at which time he had finished forty-five years of service at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. He and Francis pioneered in research on such diseases as tick fever in cattle, hog cholera, and infectious anemia in the horse, and together they wrote numerous bulletins on these subjects. Realizing the possibilities of a veterinary school for the vast livestock industry in Texas, Marsteller interested many prominent livestock men in the project by means of development and sponsorship of horse shows throughout the state. The School of Veterinary Medicine began on a small scale, with four graduates in its first class. By the time of Marsteller's death the school had become the largest of its kind in the country, with an enrollment of 300 and a faculty of twenty. In 1938 he served as U.S. representative to the 13th International Veterinary Congress held in Zurich, Switzerland, and following the conference he traveled throughout the continent and in England. He was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Horse and Mule Association of America, Research Workers Conference in Animal Diseases in North America, Texas State Veterinary Medical Association, Texas Public Health Association, Texas Teachers Association, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), and Phi Zeta fraternity. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Democrat. Marsteller was a breeder of fine horses and exhibited his own stock, also acting as judge at horse shows for the college. He was married at College Station, Tex., June 15, 1911, to Emmie, daughter of Charles Perkins Fountain, an educator. He died without issue at Bryan, Tex., Jan. 1, 1954.

SCHULZ, William Frederick [Andrew], physicist and educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1872, son of Alexander Henry and Anna Maria (Hauser) Schulz. His father came from Oldenburg (later part of Germany) to this country in 1851 and settled in Baltimore, where he was a financier. William F. Schulz completed his preparatory education at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and was graduated B.E. at Johns Hopkins University in 1893 (Ph.D. 1908) and E.E. at the University of Illinois in 1900. In 1924-25 and again in 1930-31 he studied at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England. Following his graduation from Johns Hopkins he worked for five years as an electrical engineer in the employ of the Southern Electric and Westinghouse Electric companies in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1901 he joined the faculty of the University of Illinois as instructor in physics. He was advanced to assistant professor in 1908 and to associate professor in 1925, retiring in 1940 as professor emeritus of physics. In addition to his teaching, he directed three laboratories devoted to research in optics at the university. At the laboratories his own research was in the field of stigmatism, and he was otherwise known for his work on the Zeeman effect of magnetic field upon absorption spectra of rare earths; the photoelectric cell in stellar photometry; spectraphotometry; and polarized light measurements. He was credited with having done much of the original work with Jacob Kunz on the photoelectric cell. Schulz was the author of "A Manual of Experiments in Physics" (1932). The most noteworthy of his numerous articles contributed to scientific journals included: "Effect of a Magnetic Field upon the Absorption Spectra of Certain Rare Earths" (Astrophys. Jour., Dec. 1909), "Photo-Electric Cell in Stellar Photometry" (ibid., Sept. 1913), and "Stellar Photometry" (Scien. Amer. Supp., Jan. 1914). Schulz also wrote and lectured on his three principal hobbies, archaeology, philately, and numismatics. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the British Optical Society, Physical Society (London), American Physical Society, American Association of Physics Teachers, Illinois State Academy of Science, American Numismatic Association, Illinois Philatelic Society, Illinois State Archaeological Society, and Sigma Xi. He helped to establish and was a member of a number of organizations for foreign students in Urbana, Ill., including the Hindustani Association and the Cosmopolitan Club, serving as treasurer of the latter for over twenty years. He also belonged to the Urbana Country Club. A founder of the Unitarian Society of Urbana and a member of the Unitarian Layman's League, he was for fourteen years treasurer of the Unitarian Church, Urbana. Politically he was a Democrat. Schulz was married in Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 9, 1901, to Christine Hendrika, daughter of John Christiaan Beeuwkes of Jamesburg, N.J., a manufacturer, and had three children: Dorothea

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William F. Schmitz

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Wayne A. Munn

Hendrika, who married Thorbjorn Germundsson; Alexander Henry Godfrey; and William Frederick John. He died in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 26, 1956.

MUNN, Wayne Alonzo, surgeon, was born near Belvidere, Ill., Dec. 9, 1881, son of James and Jennie (Mareau) Munn. His father was a farmer. Wayne A. Munn received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace and was graduated M.D. in 1906 at Northwestern University. He served his internship at St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, Colo., in 1906-07 and for a period served as a contract surgeon for the U.S. Army at Ft. Du Chesne, Utah. In 1907 he started the practice of medicine in association with W. H. Palmer in Janesville, Wis., and in the following year opened his own office in that city, where he specialized in surgery until the close of his life. After returning to Janesville from a period of military duty during the First World War, he became a founder of the Munn-Farnsworth Clinic and thereafter practiced as the senior partner of that clinic and its successor, the Munn-Koch Clinic. He became a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital, Janesville, on its establishment in 1907 and continued with that institution until his death, serving as its chief of staff in his later years. For many years he served as surgical instructor at the School of Nursing of that hospital. For twenty years he was a preceptor of the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin. He also gave public service to his community as supervisor of the 7th Ward during 1932-35 and as a director of the Rock County Farm and the Pinehurst Sanatorium. During the First World War he served as a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed at Ft. Riley, Kans. Munn was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a charter member of the Wisconsin State Surgical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Railroad Surgeons, Wisconsin State and Rock County medical societies, the American Legion, the Masonic order, and the Janesville Rotary Club. In religion he was a non-denominational Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. A main avocational interest was his farm, where he bred and raised Guernsey dairy cattle and beef cattle. A firm advocate of selective breeding to improve strains, he was among the first to encourage the use of artificial insemination in the breeding of cattle, and he was one of the founders of the Rock County Breeders Association, which was the second organization of its kind in the United States. He was also a member of the American Guernsey Cattle Club and its vice-president in 1941. In later years he developed an interest in breeding horses and Shetland ponies and for twelve years, beginning in 1941, served as president of The American Shetland Pony Club, Inc. In 1941 also he established with others the Rotary Club Horse Show, of which he was a director until his death. The show became an annual event and drew many spectators as one of the outstanding horse shows in the Middle West, proceeds being used to support Camp Rotamer for the children of Janesville. Munn was married in Belvidere, Nov. 28, 1907, to Daisy Belle, daughter of Edwin Campbell of Waterville, Kans., a grain broker and U.S. deputy marshal. His death occurred in Janesville, Wis., Aug. 8, 1953.

FULTON, George Hylton, osteopath, was born at Nettle Ridge, Patrick Co., Va., Sept. 5, 1886, son of John William and Barbara Anne (Hylton) Fulton. His first paternal American ancestor of record was John Fulton, who was of English descent and was known to have been in Lunenburg County, Va., in 1757. From John and his wife, Roseanna Littlejohn, the descent was through James and Martha Smith, Abner and Pamelia Coleman, and John Kelly and Maria Louisa Harrison, the grandparents of George H. Fulton. His father was a banker and planter. The son received his preliminary education at public and private schools in Patrick County, studied arts, sciences, and literature at the Virginia Military Institute, where he was graduated in 1907, and subsequently was graduated D.O. in 1913 at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Later he did postgraduate work in 1922-23 at the Physicians and Surgeons College in Saint Louis, Mo., and in 1925 at the University of Chicago and Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., where he also spent a number of summers in further study. Meanwhile, following graduation at the Virginia Military Institute, Fulton was commandant of the St. Charles (Mo.) Military College during 1907-08, with rank of lieutenant colonel. He then was a tobacco salesman for a firm in Danville County, Va., prior to beginning his medical studies in 1910. He practiced osteopathy in Danville, Va., from 1914 to 1919 and in Roanoke, Va., from 1919 to 1922. In the following year he joined the faculty of the Kirksville (Mo.) College of Osteopathy and Surgery as professor of practice

and associate professor of diagnosis, positions he held until his retirement in 1939. Additionally, he was vice-president of the college from 1935 to 1939. During the First World War he served as a private, 1st class, with a medical detachment of the U.S. Army at Camp Lee, Va., from May, 1918, to January, 1919. He served as president of the Virginia State Osteopathic Society in 1919-20 and was at one time also national president of Sigma Sigma Phi, honorary osteopathic fraternity. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sons of the American Revolution, the New England and Virginia historical societies, the Masonic order, Alpha Tau Sigma, Phi Sigma Gamma, Alpha Phi Omega, and the Atlas Club of Kirksville. Fulton was interested in genealogy and history and he collected original etchings. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Washington, Ill., Sept. 7, 1920, to Stella, daughter of Charles Thomas Correll of Peoria, Ill., general superintendent for a contracting firm. He died without issue in Saint Petersburg, Fla., Aug. 1, 1955.

HARTZELL, Solomon Mayer, surgeon, was born in Girard, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1879, son of Emanuel and Jennie (Mayer) Hartzell. His father, a merchant, came to this country from Hessloch, Worms (later part of Germany), in the 1860's and settled in Girard. Solomon M. Hartzell received his preliminary education at public schools in Youngstown, Ohio, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1901. Subsequently he did postgraduate work in Berlin, Germany, in 1902 and later at Harvard University. Meanwhile, in 1901-02 he interned at St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. From 1903 until his retirement in 1944 he practiced his profession in Youngstown. He was chief of the eye, ear, nose, and throat staff at the Youngstown City Hospital and a member of the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Youngstown. During his active career he served as chief eye surgeon in Youngstown for the United States Steel Corporation, Republic Steel Corporation, The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Com-

pany. He also lectured to nurses at Youngstown City Hospital and occasionally at other nursing schools. Hartzell was a fellow of the International and American colleges of surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, Ohio State and Mahoning County medical societies, the Masonic order, and the Rotary and Squaw Creek Country clubs of Youngstown. His religious affiliation was with Rodef Sholom Temple, Youngstown. In politics he was a Republican. Golf was his chief recreation. Hartzell was married in Youngstown, June 3, 1902, to Elsa, daughter of Bernard Hirshberg of that city, a merchant, and had two children: Bernard Hirshberg and Babette, who married Irving Ash. Hartzell died in Beverly Hills, Calif., Sept. 10, 1956.

PAUL, Randolph Evernghim, lawyer, was born in Hackensack, N.J., Aug. 8, 1890, son of Charles Bennet and Martha (Evernghim) Paul and grandson of Charles Bennet Paul, who came to the United States from Scotland about 1840. His father was an employee of an insurance company. Randolph E. Paul was graduated B.A. at Amherst College in 1911 and LL.B. at the New York Law School in 1913. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1914, in New Jersey in 1915, and in the District of Columbia in 1930. He began practice in 1914 in New York city with the firm of Morris & Plante. He transferred to the offices of Bowers & Sands in 1915 and to the offices of Reed, Gwinn & Deming in 1916. Later he was with Lindabury, Depue & Faulks, and in 1918 he became associated in practice with George E. Holmes, a specialist in tax law. In 1922 the firm of Lynn, Paul & Havens was organized, and he continued as a partner in its successor firms of Holmes, Paul & Havens; Olcott, Holmes, Glass, Paul & Havens; and Olcott, Paul, Havens & Wandless. In 1938 he became a member of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, New York city. For several years prior to 1941 he served as a part-time adviser to the U. S. Treasury Department and in December of that year, five days after this country entered the Second World War, he was appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.) as a special adviser to Henry Morgenthau, then secretary of the treasury. In August, 1942, he was appointed general counsel to the U. S. Treasury Department. He left this position in March, 1944, to join the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, of New York and Washington, D.C., and he remained a member of this firm until the close of his life. In 1946 he returned briefly to government service when Harry S Truman, then President, named him as a special assistant in the Allied-Swiss negotiations concerning Nazi Germany's external assets in Switzerland. Following his return to private practice he occasionally testified on tax matters as an expert, and he was giving testimony before the Joint Congressional Committee on the President's Economic Report at the time of his collapse a few hours before his death. During his professional career he was a tax adviser to Henry Ford and to the Standard Oil Company of California, and his services were retained also by General Motors Corp., the Brown Shoe Co., the B.V.D. Co., and others. In 1941-42 he was a Class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York city. Aside from his practice and government service, he was Sterling lecturer on taxation at the Yale University Law School in 1938 and visiting Sterling lecturer thereafter; visiting associate professor of law and lecturer on taxation at Harvard University Law School in 1939; and a lecturer at Howard University, Washington, D.C., at various times. As a leading authority on the subject of tax law, he contributed many articles to law reviews. He was co-author with Jacob Mertens, Jr., of "The Law of Federal Income Taxation" (1934) and author of "Studies in Federal Taxation" (1937), "Selected Studies in Federal Taxation, Second Series" (1938), "Studies in Federal Taxation, Third Series" (1940), "Federal Estate and Gift Taxation" (1942), "Taxation for Prosperity" (1947), and "Taxation in the United States" (1954). In 1946 he was awarded the Ames Medal, and in 1951 Amherst College conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on him. Paul was a member of the American Bar Association, American Judicature Society, Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, India House and the University, Amherst, and Wall Street Luncheon clubs of New York city, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C., and the Tavern Club of Chicago, Ill. Reading, music, and travel were his chief recreations. He was married twice: (1) in Pleasantville, N.Y., May 26, 1917, to Eleanor Frances, daughter of Judson Perry Welsh of that place, an educator; he was divorced from his first wife in 1931; (2) in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 23, 1931, to Muriel, daughter of Albert Neal Shaver of Cedar Vale, Kans., a banker. By his first marriage he had two children: Martha Virginia, who married Hans Schickele, and

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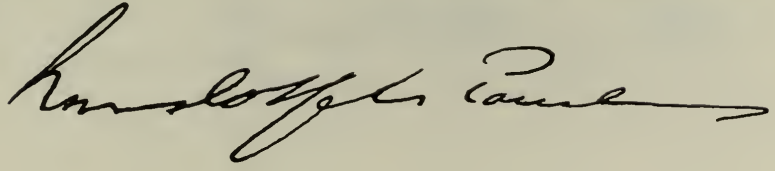

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Richard Havens. His death occurred in Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1956.

KREUTZMANN, Henry Adolph Robert, urologist, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 13, 1890, son of Henry Joseph and Marie (Kitz) Kreutzmann. His father, a gynecologist, came to this country from Germany in 1886 and settled in San Francisco. Henry A. R. Kreutzmann received his preliminary education in San Francisco public schools and at a private school in Frankfurt, Germany, and was graduated at the University of California with an A.B. degree in 1912 and at the University of Pennsylvania with an M.D. degree in 1916. He served as an instructor in physiology at Harvard University in 1916 and interned at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., in 1917-18. During the First World War he was a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and served in France with a mobile surgical group. Following the war he returned to San Francisco, where from 1920 until the close of his life he conducted a private practice as a specialist in genito-urinary diseases. In the earlier years of his practice he was also engaged in teaching, serving as assistant in urology at the University of California during 1921-27 and as assistant clinical professor of surgery at Stanford University during 1928-32. He was appointed in 1924 as urologist for the Northwestern Pacific railway and for a time he was also urologist for the Southern Pacific railway. After 1928 he was affiliated at various times as a staff member with St. Joseph and St. Francis hospitals in San Francisco. He was chief of urology at Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, during 1933-52 and held the same title at the Chinese Hospital, also of that city, after 1931. He joined the staff of Hahnemann Hospital, San Francisco, in 1941 and for seven years served as a member of its executive committee and as chairman of its surgical committee. Kreutzmann was one of the first surgeons on the West Coast to perform a transurethral prostatectomy for the removal of the prostate gland, a procedure which later became standard practice. Kreutzmann devised an improved knife for a procedure known as Young's prostatic punch, on which he reported in the Journal of Urology in 1925. He also developed an improved trocar, a sharp pointed instrument used to lead a tube into the body, reported in the same journal in 1938 in his article "An Improved Suprapubic Trocar and Cannula." His special fields of research concerned the diagnosis and treatment of sterility in the male, the treatment of Hunner's ulcer of the bladder, causes of uretral and vesical pressure, infections and methods of ligating the vas deferens, and carcinoma of the bladder and urethra. He made many contributions to the professional literature, including: "Papillomata Involving the Female Urethra" (Surg., Gyn. & Obst., Apr. 1924), "The Relation of the Appendix to the Right Kidney and Ureter" (Ann. Surg., Feb. 1925), "A Combined Wangenstee Suction and Irrigation Apparatus for the Bladder" (Jour. Urol, Sept. 1939), and "The Changes in the Blood Pressure and in the Renal Blood Flow and Glomerular Filtration Rate of Hypertensive Patients Following Unilateral Nephrectomy" (Jour. Clin. Invest., Jan. 1942). Kreutzmann was a diplomate of the American Board of Urology, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, the California, San Francisco County, and San Francisco medical societies, Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Alpha Sigma, and the Olympic and Commonwealth clubs of San Francisco. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. Photography and music were among his special interests. Kreutzmann was married twice: (1) in San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 22, 1919, to Pearl Schwindt; he was divorced from his first wife; (2) in San Francisco, Aug. 15, 1928, to Clara (Bernthal) Boese, daughter of George Adolph Bernthal of that city, a clergyman, and widow of Frederic D. Boese. By the first marriage he had three children: Henry Joseph, William, and Robert; he adopted his second wife's son by her previous marriage, Walter Boese Kreutzmann. Henry A. R. Kreutzmann died in San Francisco, Apr. 28, 1953.

FESSENDEN, Richard William, educator, was born in Middleboro, Mass., Dec. 29, 1902, son of William Pitt and Edith May (Jewell) Fessenden. His first paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Fessenden, who came to this country from England in 1667 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. From Nicholas and his wife, Margaret Cheney, the descent was through Thomas and Abigail Locke, Benjamin and Barbara Calder, Arthur and Sarah Hall, John Kirkland and Abigail Warren, and Marshall and Jane Anderson, the grandparents of Richard W. Fessenden. His father was an engineer. After attending Middleboro public schools, the son was graduated B.S. in 1926 and M.S. in 1928 at Massa-

chusetts Agricultural College (later University of Massachusetts). In 1933 he received his Ph.D. at Columbia University, where he had been an assistant in the chemistry department during 1928-31. In 1931 he became assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Massachusetts. He was made professor of inorganic chemistry there in 1943 and continued to occupy that chair until the close of his life. His particular interests were electrochemistry and the kinetics of chemical reactions. Fessenden was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association of University Professors, New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Lambda Upsilon. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. Mountain climbing, camping, and hiking were his favorite recreations. He was married in Brockton, Mass., Sept. 14, 1929, to Bertha Eleanor, daughter of William Melvin Polley of that place, a bookkeeper, and had two sons, Richard Warren and Robert Marshall. His death occurred in Eastham, Mass., July 23, 1956.

COOK, Vernon, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4, 1870, son of Henry Furlong and Catherine Eugenia (Jarboe) Cook. His father operated a bookstore. Vernon Cook was graduated B.A. in 1890 at Johns Hopkins University and LL.B. in 1892 at the University of Maryland. He was admitted to the Maryland bar in the latter year and until his retirement in 1944 practiced law in Baltimore, first as a member of the firm of Gans & Haman until 1914 and thereafter as senior partner in the firm of Cook, Chesnut & Markell and its successor, Cook & Markell. His firm numbered among its clients the First National Bank of Baltimore, Monumental Life Insurance Co., Baltimore, Sharpe & Dohme, Inc., Coca-Cola Company, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and American Sugar & Refining Co. Aside from his professional interests, Cook was a director of the Emerson Drug Co., Maryland Glass Corp., Citro Chemical Co., and the Independent Ice Co., all of Baltimore. He was a member of the commission to revise the Baltimore

city charter in 1945, and he was a founder and director of the Legal Aid Bureau, Baltimore. He was a member of the American, Maryland, and Baltimore bar associations, Beta Theta Pi, and the University Club of Baltimore. Politically he was a Republican. He was an avid reader and as a young man enjoyed working out mathematical problems. He was married in Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1898, to Jessie Rogers, daughter of William John Kellinger, a merchant, and had two children: Vernon and Jessie Marjorie. His death occurred in Baltimore, Md., May 3, 1954.

FLEMING, Frederic Sydney, clergyman, was born in Calais, Maine, Mar. 7, 1886, son of John and Isabel Maude (Crawley) Fleming. His father came to this country from England prior to 1885, settling in Calais. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools of Cambridge, Mass., Frederic S. Fleming attended Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill., during 1900-02, and was graduated S.T.B. at the Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, in 1911. Meanwhile, in 1902 he entered business as a student apprentice with the National Biscuit Co., Chicago, remaining until 1906, by which time he had become a junior executive and assistant to the president. He then tutored for a time in Chicago before entering the theological seminary. Following his graduation he was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church and became curate of St. Bartholomew's Church, Chicago. A year later he assumed charge of St. Paul's Church, La Salle, Ill., and in 1915 returned to Chicago as rector of the Church of the Atonement, remaining for twelve years; during that time he developed it into one of the leading parishes in the diocese and was instrumental in the building of a larger church. He was rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R.I., during 1927-30, after which he went to Trinity Parish, New York city, as vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession. In 1932 he was elected rector of Trinity Church, succeeding Caleb R. Stetson (q.v.); the ceremony of institution was celebrated in January, 1933. Fleming continued in the last-named capacity until his retirement in 1951. At the time he became rector, movements of the city's population had depleted the congregations of four of the parish's seven chapels. One of his first acts was to undertake a five-year plan of reviving activity at All Saints' Church on Henry Street. The church was later acquired by the parish and renamed St. Augustine's Chapel, and became the center of a flourishing mission on the lower East Side of Manhattan. In 1934, with the purchase at 74 Trinity Place of an office building, all the administrative offices of the church were transferred there. The Parish Hall was furnished in the basement of that building for daily use by workers in the area. In 1936 a Parochial Policy Committee was formed to assist the rector and vestry in solving complex parish problems, notably the management of endowment funds that had accumulated over the centuries from the time Trinity Church was founded in 1697. Two of the church's chapels, Trinity Chapel on 25th Street and St. Agnes' Chapel on 91st Street, were closed in 1943 for lack of a congregation. In 1945, The Corporation of Trinity Church acquired a 350-acre farm and camp in West Cornwall, Conn., for the use of children from all chapels of Trinity Parish, and it became known as Camp Schlueter. In the same year, St. Luke's School of Trinity Parish was opened as an elementary church school, with a capacity of forty children, from kindergarten through the third grade. Fleming and the vestry of Trinity Church in 1947 made a gift of $50,000 towards restoration of the war-damaged Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, England. During 1942-47 Trinity Church was completely renovated and some of it modernized In the last-named year the church under Fleming's direction celebrated its 250th anniversary. He was a member of the Youth Consultation Service of Trinity Church, and served from 1933 until his retirement as president and a trustee of Trinity School, New York city. During the same years he was a trustee of Columbia University. At various times he served on the standing committee and as a trustee of the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, New York city. He was a trustee of Sailor's Snug Harbor, the Leake and Watts Children's Home, Hobart College, General Theological Seminary, the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, the American Church Building Fund, and the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New York. A deputy to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church eight times during 1922-49, he was also named president of the standing committee of the Diocese of New York on three occasions. Honorary D.D. degrees were conferred on him by Nashotah House in 1926, Western Theological Sem-

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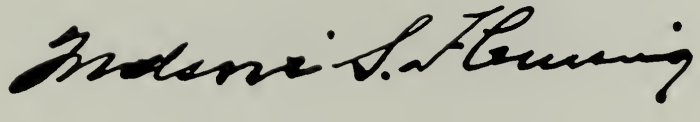

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George Gill

inary in 1933, and Trinity College in 1948, an honorary LL.D. by Hobart College in 1933, an honorary S.T.D. by General Theological Seminary in 1935, and an honorary D.C.L. by the University of the South in 1938. He was a member of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, New England Society (former pres.), St. George's Society, New York Marine Society, English-Speaking Union, The Pilgrims, and the Down Town Association and the University and Century clubs of New York city. Politically he was a Republican. Travel was Fleming's chief recreation, and he was fond of music and reading. He was married in Chicago, Nov. 4, 1916, to Margaret Frederick, daughter of John Thomas Moore of Louisville, Ky., a merchant, and had two children, Mary Louise, who married Fortunato Felice Jerace, and Thomas Crawley. Frederic S. Fleming died in Falkirk, N.Y., June 19, 1956.

GILL, George, physician, was born in Oxford Township, Erie Co., Ohio, July 12, 1866, son of Edward and Esther (Young) Gill. His father, a carpenter, came to this country from the Isle of Man. After attending public schools of his native township, George Gill was graduated B.A. and M.A. in 1893 at Oberlin College and M.D. in 1896 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago (later part of the University of Illinois). He did graduate work in 1913 at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, England, and in that and the following year took additional courses in Vienna, Austria, and Berlin, Germany. In 1918 he was certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology. Meanwhile, in 1914 he established private practice in Elyria, Ohio, where from 1918 until his retirement in 1943 he specialized in otology, ophthalmology, rhinology, and laryngology. In addition to maintaining private practice, Gill was otolaryngologist at the Elyria Memorial Hospital from 1918 to 1935. He was active in charity work for that institution's home for crippled children and also contributed his services to the Lorain County (Ohio) Infirmary. During the First World War he served with the rank of captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, stationed in Petersburg, Va. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, the American, Ohio State, and Lorain County medical associations, and the American Board of Ophthalmology; he also belonged to the Masonic order and the Rotary and Elyria Country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, Elyria. Politically he was a Republican. He devoted much leisure time to his twenty-five acre farm near Elyria. He was married in Chardon, Ohio, July 25, 1910, to Adele (Bassett) Hieber, daughter of Samuel Bassett of Ocean City, N.J., a glass manufacturer, and had two daughters, Ruth, who married Robert Kaiser, and Jane, who married Robert Eggers. George Gill died in Elyria, Ohio, Apr. 1, 1958.

YOUNG, Roy Carl, psychiatrist, was born in Abbeville, La., Sept. 7, 1895, son of Francis Fenwick and Elodie Naomie (Roy) Young and grandson of Francis Devillier and Marie Mathilde (Guegnon) Young. Roy Carl Young was graduated B.A. in 1914 at Jefferson College, Convent, La., and M.D. in 1918 at the University of Texas. Upon completing an internship at the John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, then a unit of University of Texas Medical Branch Hospitals, he began general practice at the Henderson & Lloyd Tubercular Sanatorium, El Paso, Tex., remaining for three years. He then spent a year in special work in ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania, after which he practiced in Shreveport, La., specializing in that field for five years. In 1927 he went to the School of Medicine, University of Colorado, for postgraduate work in psychiatry and neurology, and upon his return to Shreveport practiced these specialties until 1933 in association with a brother, John Dalton Young, psychiatrist. In that year he succeeded his father as medical director and psychiatrist at the Fenwick Sanitarium, which had been founded by the latter in 1892 and moved from Abbeville to Covington, La., in 1912. Roy Carl Young continued to head the Fenwick Sanitarium until the close of his life. A private institution principally for the treatment of the nervous patient, alcoholism, and drug addiction, the Fenwick Sanitarium occupied modern buildings situated in attractive grounds and provided facilities for some thirty-five patients. Among the articles contributed by Young to medical journals were "Chronic Epidemic Encephalitis: Report of Eleven Cases with Chronic Alcoholism as the Outstanding Symptom" (New Orleans Med. & Surg. Jour., Sept. 1935), "Radiology as a Valuable Aid to Neuropsychiatry" (Radiol., May 1936), "Chronic Alcoholism: A Study of One Hundred Consecutive Admissions to the Fenwick Sanitarium" (Tri-State Med. Jour., Apr. 1936),

"Neurosyphilis" (Miss. Doc., Jan. 1938), "Development of Legal Psychiatry in Louisiana" (New Orleans Med. & Surg. Jour., Jan. 1942), "The Role of the Private Psychiatric Hospital in the Treatment of Alcohol Addicts" (Ark. Med. Soc. Jour., Sept. 1947), "Clinical Observations on the Treatment of the Alcoholic" (New Orleans Med. & Surg. Jour., June 1948), and "Psychiatry and the General Practitioner" (Miss. Doc., Feb. 1949). He was for ten years chairman in his parish for the Crippled Children's Society and active locally in the work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (later The National Foundation). A diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, he also held membership in the National Private Psychiatric Hospital Association, American and Southern medical associations, Southern Psychiatric Association, Louisiana State Medical Society, New Orleans Neurological and Psychiatric Association, and St. Tammany Parish Medical Society. In religion he was of the Roman Catholic faith. Politically he was a Democrat. Fly

fishing and playing golf were Young's favorite sports, and he enjoyed gardening. He was married in Shreveport, La., Jan. 5, 1934, to Florence Magdalene, daughter of Henry Philip Weber of that city, a cotton planter. Roy Carl Young died without issue in Covington, La., June 12, 1954.

DAMON, Frank Jesse, manufacturer, was born in Cummington, Mass., Feb. 17, 1869, son of Clinton Wells and Mary Ellen (Willcutt) Damon, grandson of Moses and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Damon, and great-grandson of Jothan and Naomi (Sharp) Damon. His father was an engineer and farmer. Frank J. Damon received a public high school education in Cummington and in 1885 was employed by an uncle who operated a produce business in Holyoke, Mass. A year later he returned to Cummington to work for N. B. Crosby, manufacturer of wood turnings. Crosby's business was later taken over by Cowles & Childs, and in 1894 Damon was made superintendent of that firm's factory in Northampton, Mass. Two years later, when Cowles & Childs was absorbed by James Baldwin & Co., Manchester, N.H., manufacturers of bobbins, shuttles, and spools, he was made superintendent and manager of the handle department; he also had charge of sales of the department. In 1898 James Baldwin & Co. was absorbed in turn by the U.S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., and shortly thereafter Damon resigned his position. In August, 1898, he began a continuing association with the Union Hardware Co., Torrington, Conn., manufacturers of ice skates and roller skates, wood and steel blocks, dog collars, gun implements, and a large line of miscellaneous wood turnings. The Union Hardware Co. was founded in 1854 and incorporated at a capitalization of $12,000 in 1864. Shortly before Damon entered the business, Thomas Wallace Bryant (q.v.) had invented a new method of manufacturing ice skate runners that had revolutionized production. This improvement, together with the introduction of roller skates, which the company had just added to its line of products, resulted in a great expansion in the business. In 1898 the Union Hardware Co. manufactured 30,000 pairs of roller skates and thereafter it led the market in the manufacture of this item; by 1922 it was making over 1,000,000 pairs a year. Starting as a salesman, Damon became treasurer and sales manager of the company in 1916, a director in 1918, and vice-president in 1922, at which time he also succeeded Bryant as general manager. During his occupancy of that position the Union Hardware Co. purchased control in 1922 of the T. H. Wood Co., South Coventry, Conn., manufacturers of silk fishing lines; in 1927 it acquired the Chapin-Stephens Co., Pine Meadow, Conn., manufacturers of mechanics tools. Damon succeeded Bryant as president of the Union Hardware Co. in 1928 and continued in that office until 1941, when he became chairman of the board. As president, he conducted the firm's activities through the depression years of the 1930's, extending its operations in 1935 by the acquisition of J. T. Wood, Inc., Ware, Mass., manufacturers of skate shoes. At the time of his resignation as president, the Union Hardware Co. had a capitalization of $2,400,000 and was one of the world's largest manufacturers of ice and roller skates, steel and bamboo fishing rods, and steel golf shafts, many of the smaller items originally produced by the company having been discontinued. Damon retired as chairman of the board of the Union Hardware Co. in 1954. He was in addition a director and member of the executive committee of the Hendey Machine Co., Torrington, and the Torrington National Bank; a director of the Torrington Manufacturing Co., the Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, and the Cummington Manufacturing Co.; a member of the Connecticut advisory board of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. of Boston; and vice-president and a director of the Torrington Printing Co., publishers of the Torrington Register. Active in civic affairs, he was a member of the board of governors and executive committee of the Charlotte Hungerford Hospital, Torrington, of which he was an original corporator; member of the board of managers of the Maria Seymour Brooker Memorial and the Hillside Cemetery Association; and a trustee of the Torrington YMCA, a director of the Litchfield County YMCA from the time of its inception in 1917, and vice-chairman of the Connecticut State YMCA. He was a leader in organizing the Torrington Community Chest, afterward serving as a director, and was associated with many other organizations, including the Torrington chapter of the American Red Cross, of which he was an honorary director, the Connecticut Junior Republic Association, the Tunxis council of the Boy Scouts of America, and the Northwestern Connecticut Girl Scout council. In 1943 he was the recipient of the Silver Beaver Award of the Boy Scouts of America and in 1949, on his eightieth birthday, he was presented with the Golden Deeds Award of the Torrington Exchange Club. A Republican in politics, he was appointed to the city's finance committee when Torrington was chartered in 1923, and continued to serve on that committee until 1953. His religious affiliation was with the Torrington Methodist Church, of which he was a trustee. He held membership in the Masonic order (Knight Templar), Torrington Historical Society, and the Torrington and Torrington Country clubs. In earlier years an active participant in athletics, Damon later enjoyed fishing. He was married twice: (1) in Cummington, Mass., Sept. 4, 1889, to Agnes Day, daughter of Nehemiah Crosby of that place, a manufacturer; (2) in Torrington, Conn., Oct. 1, 1907, to Floretta Lovina (Breckenridge) Goldthwaite, daughter of William Breckenridge of that place, a farmer, and widow of Albert Goldthwaite. By his first marriage he had a son, Robert Percy. He adopted his second wife's daughter, Lovina Goldthwaite, who married Harold Ferdinand Anderson. Frank J. Damon died in Torrington, Conn., Feb. 17, 1956.

LEWI, Maurice J, physician, was born in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1857, son of Joseph and Bertha (Schwarz) Lewi. His father came to this country in 1848 from Bohemia (later part of Czechoslovakia) and settled in Albany, where he was a physician. After receiving his preliminary education at the Albany Free Academy, Maurice J Lewi was graduated M.D. in 1877 at Albany Medical College (later Union College and University). During 1878-79 he did postgraduate work at the universities of Heidelberg, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. Returning to this country in the latter year, he began the practice of medicine in Albany in association with his father. He practiced medicine in Albany until 1892, when he moved to New York city and entered private practice there. In 1903 a regulation that required the residence in Albany of the secretary of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners, in which capacity Lewi was then serving, forced him to return to the state capital. At that time he gave up medical practice. Earlier, while practicing in Albany, he served as house physician at Albany Hospital. In 1882 he was a medical witness and reporter at the hanging in Washington, D.C., of Charles J. Guiteau, who assassinated James A. Garfield (q.v.). He was professor of medical jurisprudence at Albany Law School from 1885 to 1893 and for a number of years was a lecturer at Albany Medical College. He was surgeon to the Albany Fire Department during 1888-92 and also served as city physician of Albany and as coroner's physician of Albany County at various times. In New York city in 1895 he assisted Theodore Roosevelt (q.v.), then police commissioner, in

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Frank L. Damon

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a drive to remove unlicensed practitioners from the medical profession. During 1896-99 he was medical director of the American Union Life Insurance Co., and from 1899 to 1903 he was associate medical director of the Security Trust & Life Insurance Co. For many years he also served as surgeon to the New York Central Railroad Co. and as medical consultant to the H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc., New York city. Lewi was associated with the passage of several important pieces of early medical legislation in New York. While he was serving as secretary of the legislative committee of the Albany County Medical Society, a post he held from 1889 to 1893, the first substantial Medical Practice Act was passed by the New York state legislature. This act separated the degree-granting and licensing power in the medical profession. With Melvil Dewey (q.v.), he sponsored Chapter 507, Laws of 1890, which created the New York State Board of Medical Examiners. He was appointed to that board by the New York State Board of Regents and was elected its secretary in 1892. While serving in that post he was instrumental in framing Chapter 199, Laws of 1912, which provided for the regulation of chiropody and the licensing of podiatrists by the State Board of Medical Examiners. Lewi resigned his post as secretary of that board in 1913 and returned to New York city to become president of the School of Chiropody in that city, which subsequently became the First Institute of Podiatry, and of the Foot Clinics of New York, which were housed in the school quarters and provided free foot care for the needy. He served as president of the institute until the close of his life. In 1948 it became the College of Podiatry of Long Island University. That affiliation ended in 1955, at which time it became the New York College of Podiatry. Following his death the trustees of the college secured permission from the State Board of Regents to change its name to the M. J. Lewi College of Podiatry. Early in his professional career Lewi had become interested in podiatry, or the treatment of disorders of the feet, which was then known as chiropody. His father had been afflicted with metatarsalgia and suffered pain until he was treated by a chiropodist. At that time chiropodists were frowned upon by the medical profession, and Lewi became determined to alter this attitude and to place podiatry on a scientific basis and secure its recognition as a dignified profession. He accomplished this goal almost single-handedly. For many years he campaigned for the addition of podiatrists to the staffs of hospitals and advocated programs of foot care and preventive measures for foot-defective children. When he became president of the School of Chiropody it was a small and floundering trade school. Over the years he built it into a professional institution staffed by practicing podiatrists. Through his associations in the medical profession, Lewi was able to provide a background of theory for the early practical instruction by bringing to the school distinguished physicians in such fields as anatomy, histology, physiology, and bacteriology. Thus the students were drawn into the field of general medical knowledge. When he took over the direction of the school there were no entrance requirements beyond payment of the tuition fee. At his death the minimal educational requirement was two years of completed work at the college level, and many of the applicants had bachelor's degrees. In the course of his association with the school, it graduated more than 2500 doctors of podiatry, and its clinics treated some 1,500,000 foot patients, more than half of them without charge. At the close of his life he was directing a campaign to raise $250,000 as necessary assets for the college to obtain a permanent state charter to replace its provisional charter, and he was also working to achieve his dearest dream, a clinic-connected hospital. Lewi was the author of numerous articles published in the medical journals, and he edited a number of books concerning chiropody, the practice of podiatry, surgery in podiatry, and foot orthopedics that were written by members of the school faculty. He also served for several years as associate editor of the Medical Review of Reviews. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, New York County Medical Society, and the Harmonie, Newspaper, and Whist clubs of New York city. He was also a founder and member of the Albany Society of New York and an honorary member of a club of veteran newspapermen known as the Society of the Silurians. His religious affiliation was with the Jewish faith. Politically he was an independent. His chief recreation was playing bridge, and he was one of five men who founded the New York Bridge-Whist Club in 1905. He was later made an honorary life member of that club, and for several years he was an associate editor of Bridge-Whist Magazine. Lewi was married in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1889, to Rose, daughter of Julius Saul of that city, a merchant, and had two daughters: Helen (died in childhood) and Elka Saul, who married Leo Herz. He died in New York city, May 27, 1957.

BURNETT, Charles Henry, merchant and banker, was born in Raleigh, Ill., July 24, 1867, son of Charles Pinckney and Clementine (Musgrave) Burnett, grandson of Hiram and Sarah (Morris) Burnett, great-grandson of William and Sarah (Graham) Burnett, and great-great-grandson of William and Eliza (Correll) Burnett. His father established the firm of C. P. Burnett & Sons Co., a general merchandise store, in 1865, and the firm of C. P. Burnett & Sons, Bankers, in 1884, both in Eldorado, Ill. Charles H. Burnett received a public school education in that place and entered his father's mercantile and banking business as a youth. Upon the death of his father in 1891 he became head of the two firms. He developed the mercantile company from a two-room general merchandise store into one of the largest department stores in Southern Illinois, occupying more than two blocks and retailing dry goods, ready-to-wear clothing, groceries, hardware, furniture, lumber, and building materials. The bank grew from a small office in the rear of the grocery store to one of the strongest private banking institutions in that part of Illinois. In 1904 it had capitalization of $30,000 with deposits of $100,000; by the time of Burnett's death, bank records showed a capitalization of $281,076 with deposits of $4,123,017. In 1949 part of the mercantile establishment, a lumber yard, was organized as a separate partnership under the name of the Burnett Lumber Co. During the closing years of his life he sold his retail holdings but maintained his interest in the bank and the Burnett Lumber Co. In addition, he had extensive mining, real estate, and farming interests, the latter comprising over 2,000 acres. President of the Seagraves Coal Co., Eldorado, from 1900 to 1925, and vice-president of the Wasson Coal Co., Harrisburg, Ill., from 1926 until the time of his death, he also was a director of the Blackford Window Glass Co., Vincennes, Ind. Burnett was a member of the Masonic order (Shriner), the Eldorado Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club of Eldorado. He was a trustee of the Calvary Baptist Church, Eldorado, which he helped organize. In politics he was a Republican. Playing golf was his favorite recreation. He was unmarried. Burnett died in Eldorado, Ill., Jan. 14, 1954.

HOGUET, Robert Louis, lawyer and banker, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1878, son of Robert Joseph and Marie (Noel) Hoguet and brother of J. Peter Hoguet (q.v. for ancestry). His father was a dry goods merchant. Robert L. Hoguet received his preliminary education at the Sachs School in New York city and was graduated A.B. in 1899 and LL.B. in 1902 at Harvard University. He was admitted to the New York bar in the latter year and began the practice of law in association with the New York city law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter. In 1905 he formed a law partnership with William M. Ivins, Herbert D. Mason, and Henry F. Wolff under the firm style of Ivins, Mason, Wolff & Hoguet (later Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet), and he continued as a member of this firm until 1923. Meanwhile, in 1916 he was elected a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York city, and in 1923 he became first vice-president of that bank. He served in the latter capacity until 1936, as president from 1936 to 1945, and as chairman of the board there-

after until his retirement from banking in 1946. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank had been chartered by the New York State Legislature in 1850, and his grandfather, Henry L. Hoguet, had served as a trustee from 1859 to 1890 and as president of the bank from 1865 to 1890. His father also served as a trustee of the bank from 1874 to 1909. In the twenty-three years during which Robert L. Hoguet was an active officer of the bank, its deposits grew from $239,375,761 in 1923 to $425,568,725 in 1946 and its surplus from $29,123,345 to $41,575,167 in the same period, despite the fact that this period encompassed the depression years of the 1930's and the Second World War. In addition to his major banking interest, Hoguet was a director from 1934 to 1946 of the Savings Bank Trust Co., New York city, which was established to act as trustee of an insurance fund for participating savings banks. For several years he was treasurer and a director of the Institutional Securities Corp., New York city, an investment fund for savings banks, and a director of the Mortgage Certificate Lending Corp., New York city, which was established after the banking collapse of 1932 to make loans upon mortgage certificates issued by various title companies and the capital stock of which was held by leading insurance companies and savings banks. He also served as a director of the American Trust Co., Title Guarantee & Trust Co., and the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. Following his retirement as chairman of the board of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank in 1946, Hoguet resumed law practice as a partner in the firm of Amend & Amend, New York city, an association which continued until the close of his life. Interested in real estate, he served as president from 1940 to 1955 and director of the Van Cortlandt Realty Co., New York city, and as president from 1940 until his death of the Hoguet Real Estate Corp., New York city. At various times during his career he was also vice-president and a director of Arthur Seligman & Co., Inc., United States Nickel Co., and Aluminum Transatlantic, Inc., and a director of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., 1514 Broadway Corporation, and the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. and Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of the American Fore Group of insurance companies, New York city. During the 1930's he served on various committees of the New York State Association of Mutual Savings Banks, and in 1936 he was elected president of the Mortgage Conference of New York. For a number of years he was also a member of the board of governors of the Real Estate Board of New York. Throughout his life Hoguet took part in charitable and civic activities. For over half a century he was associated with the New York Catholic Protectory, which became known as Lincoln Hall in 1938. He was a member of its board of managers from 1905 until his death and was its president from 1929 to 1958. This organization was chartered in 1865 as The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New York and became the New York Catholic Protectory in 1871. The institution began its work in Manhattan in 1865 and by the turn of the century maintained a number of buildings in the Bronx. In 1905 the board of managers purchased a series of farms at Somers Center (later known as Lincolndale) in northern Westchester County, N.Y., where a country branch of the institution was subsequently established. After 1938 the principal activities of the institution were centered at Lincolndale, following the decision of the board of managers to sell its property in the Bronx to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for use as the site of one of the earliest low-rent housing developments, which became known as Parkchester. Under Hoguet's leadership the proceeds from this sale were used to pay the funded debt, to enlarge and improve the Lincolndale plant, and to set up an endowment fund. For many years Hoguet also served as a trustee and a director of the Children's Aid Society, New York city, and took part in the work of the foster care, real estate, and plan and scope committees of that society. He served as trustee from 1912 and as president from 1947 until his death of the St. Vincent de Paul Institute, Tarrytown, N.Y., and he was also a trustee of Rosemont (Pa.) College, a trustee, director, and treasurer of the French Institute, and a director of the French Hospital, New York city. A member of the council of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York and the national advisory council of the Girl Scouts of America, he also served as a director of the Welfare Council of the City of New York, St. Paul's Guild, and the New York School of Social Work. He was treasurer and a director of the Paris University Students' Spiritual Aid Committee, Inc., and the Carthusian Foundation in America. In 1953 he was named chairman of the campaign committee of the Common Council for American Unity, an organization working to integrate immigrants into American life. Also active in the field of foreign aid, he served as a director of the Cooperative for Remittances to Everywhere (CARE) and as president and a

director of American Relief for Austria and the Brazilian Technological Fund, Inc. In 1954 he was the recipient of an honorary LL.D. degree from Manhattan College. Hoguet was a member of the American and New York city bar associations, New York County Lawyers' Association, New York Chamber of Commerce, National Institute of Social Sciences, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Upsilon, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Down Town Association and the University and Harvard clubs of New York city. In religion a Roman Catholic, he also belonged to the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre, the Knights of Malta, Xavier Alumni Sodality, St. Andrew's Society, Catholic Historical Society, and the Liturgical Arts Society. Politically he was an independent. He was married in Paris, France, June 27, 1907, to Louise Robbins, daughter of Peter William Lynch of New York city, and had eight children: Robert Louis; Henry Louis; Joseph Lynch; James Dominic; Peter Williams; Louise, who married Daniel Manning McKeon; Eleanor, who married Paul de Barsy de Give; and Marie, who married Abulqasim Khatami. His death occurred in New York city, Jan. 25, 1961.

WAHL, H[arry] Roswell, pathologist, was born in Minnesota City, Minn., May 5, 1886, son of Henry Seip and Clara E. (Waterman) Wahl and grandson of Fred and Catherine (Seip) Wahl. His father was a physician. H. Roswell Wahl was graduated B.A. in 1908 and M.A. in 1910 at the University of Wisconsin and M.D. in 1912 at Johns Hopkins University. After serving a summer internship at Mount Wilson Sanitarium for Children, Baltimore, Md., he went to Western Reserve University as Hannah research fellow during 1912-14. He was named instructor in pathology at Western Reserve University in 1914 and held the position of associate in pathology at the university from 1915 to 1919, also serving as resident in pathology at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, 1914-15, and as director of laboratories at Mount Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, during 1916-19. He was given leave of absence from his various positions in June, 1917, in order to serve in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during the First World War. He was assigned as instructor successively to the Rockefeller Institute, the central department laboratory at Leavenworth, Kans., and the Yale University Army Laboratory School, prior to his discharge in January, 1919, with rank of major. In the last-named year he joined the faculty of the University of Kansas as professor of pathology, a position he held until the close of his life. Additionally, he held a number of administrative posts at the university. He was chairman of the department of pathology from 1919 to 1951, when he relinquished that post in order to devote more of his time to teaching and research. He was acting dean during 1924-27 and dean from 1927 to 1948 of the University of Kansas School of Medicine. He also served for many years as pathologist and director of the University of Kansas Hospitals. As dean of the medical school for more than two decades, a period that encompassed the depression of the 1930's and the Second World War, Wahl was credited with guiding the school through its most difficult years and with raising the quality of medical instruction. His foresight as dean was reflected in the fact that in 1935 he had already envisioned the general outline of the medical school's future physical plant and had engaged a leading hospital architect to prepare sketches of that outline, a plan that was closely followed in the additions to the physical plant made in the ensuing years. In addition to his teaching and administrative duties, Wahl continued research work throughout his career, particularly in regard to tumors of the nervous system, fat metabolism, and cell structure in Hodgkin's disease and in certain aspects of leukemia. He was the author of many papers published in the medical journals, including "Neuroblastomata, with a Study of a Case Illustrating the Three Types that Arise from the Sympathetic System" (Jour. Med. Research, 1914), "Gaucher's Disease, A Report of Two Cases in Infants" (with J. H. M. Knox, Jr., and H. C. Schmeisser, Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bull., 1916), "A Study of the Lipin Content of a Case of Gaucher's Disease in an Infant" (with M. L. Richardson, Arch. Int. Med., 1916), "Some Experiments in the Transmission of Influenza" (with George B. White and H. W. Lyall, Jour. Infectious Dis., 1919), "The Effects of X-Ray and Radium Therapy on Tissues" (Radiology, 1925), "The Responsibility of the Pathologist" (Jour. AMA, 1928), and "Gastric Lesions in Hodgkin's Disease and Leukemia" (Amer. Jour. Path., 1956). Shortly before his death the board of regents of the University of Kansas voted to name the new second-year medical science building Wahl Hall in his honor. He was also honored by the establishment

by the alumni of the Wahl Award for outstanding students of pathology at the university. Wahl was a diplomate of the American Board of Pathology, a fellow of the College of American Pathologists, and a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, Pan American Doctors Club, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, the Masonic order, the Rotary Club of Kansas City, Kans., and the University Club of Lawrence, Kans. His religious affiliation was with the All Souls Unitarian Church, Kansas City, Mo. In politics he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed the study of natural history and reading in the fields of history and biography, and he was a collector of books. He was married twice: (1) in Meadville, Pa., Apr. 1, 1916, to Elizabeth Etta, daughter of James Emery of Toledo, Ohio, a realtor; (2) in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1940, to Katharine, daughter of George Whitney Bell of Flemingsburg, Ky., a Presbyterian clergyman. By his first marriage he had three chil-

dren: Marjorie Ellen, who married David Carson; Nancy Etta; and Roswell Emery. By his second marriage he had a son, John Rupert. H. Roswell Wahl died in Kansas City, Kans., June 18, 1956.

HERSEY, Harold Brainerd, editor, publisher, and author, was born in Bozeman, Mont., Mar. 29, 1893, son of Augustine Haynes and Adelaide Carpenter (Johnson) Hersey. His father was a newspaperman. Harold B. Hersey completed his preparatory education in 1908 at Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va., and later attended evening classes at George Washington University. Meanwhile, he gained editorial experience while working in the copyright department of the U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., during 1908-15. While in Washington he served as associate editor of The National Review and as advisory editor for the first issue of The Minaret in 1915. In that year he moved to New York city, where he was engaged in the magazine field until the close of his life, serving as editor or publisher of at least 128 dif-

ferent magazines or periodicals. During 1915-17 he was editor of a fashion magazine, Le Dernier Cri, co-founder and editor of The Quill, advisory editor of a Greenwich Village publication known as The Spectator, and assistant editor of the Authors League Bulletin of America. During 1919-20 he was editor of The Thrill Book, the first science fiction magazine to be published in this country. He was editor-in-chief of Clayton Magazines and editor of Ace High Magazine from 1920 to 1926, supervising editor of Macfadden Publications in 1927, and editor and publisher of Swap, The Swappers Exchange, in 1928. In the latter year he founded The Original Hersey Magazines, and from 1928 to 1932 he edited and published Red & Blue Band Magazines and The Complete Novel Group. He was also editor of Main Street Magazine and of Famous Lives in 1929 and of a little magazine, The American Autopsy, in 1932. A hiatus in Hersey's editorial career occurred during 1933-41 while he was recuperating from an illness. During 1941-45 he was general editor of H-K Publications, at that time publishers of Bandleaders and other magazines. From 1946 to 1951 he was advisory editor of Enwill Publications, editor-in-chief of Charlton Publications, and co-editor and publisher of Jazz Record Magazine. In the latter year he returned to H-K Publications as general editor, the position he held until his death. Aside from his work as editor or publisher of numerous periodicals, Hersey was the author of "Do's & Don'ts in the Army," "Helpful Hints on War Risk Insurance," and "When the Boys Come Home" (1919), "Pulpwood Editor" (1937), "G. I. Laughs" (1943), and "More G. I. Laughs" (1944). He also wrote several privately printed books of poetry, including "Cansona Amoroso" and "Poems" (1915), "The Wings of Song" (1916), "Night" (1923), and "Cylinders" (1925). His published books of verse included "The Singing Flame" (1917), "Gestures in Ivory" (1919), "Ballades and Grotesques" (1920), "Singing Rawhide" (1926), "Bubble and Squeak" (1927), and a second edition of "Night" (1943). In the course of his career Hersey lectured on soldier's humor, magazine editing and publishing, and American history, and during 1922-23 he conducted a regular weekly program on Radio Station WOR, New York city, speaking on subjects drawn from this country's history. During the First World War he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army and was honorably discharged in 1918 as 1st lieutenant, Adjutant General's Office, Jackson Barracks, La. In religion he was an Episcopalian. He was married in Towson, Md., Sept. 17, 1948, to Alexandrina, daughter of Robert MacGillivray of Saint Paul, Minn., a business executive. By a previous marriage he had a daughter, Dorothy Marguerite, who married Donald C. Wiley. Harold B. Hersey's death occurred in New York city, Mar. 17, 1956.

JOSSELYN, Livingston Eli, physician, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1904, son of Livingston Eli and Josephine (Giroux) Josselyn. His father was an insurance broker. Livingston E. Josselyn received his preliminary education in Chicago public schools and was graduated B.S. in 1927, M.D. in 1932, and Ph.D. in 1933 at the University of Chicago. Meanwhile, he was an assistant during 1928-30 and instructor thereafter until 1933 in the department of anatomy at the University of Chicago. In 1934-35 he served an internship and in 1936 a six-month residency in X-ray at Washington Boulevard Hospital, Chicago. He established in 1936 a general medical practice in both Highland Park and Highwood, Ill., which he continued until 1941. Also during 1936-41 he was a staff member at Highland Park Hospital. Josselyn had a special interest in anatomy, commercial pharmacology, and pharmaceuticals. He entered the U.S. Army Medical Corps in 1941 for service during the Second World War and was discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1946, having been stationed in Australia and New Guinea. Following his discharge he became a member of the medical research department of Abbott Laboratories, the Chicago pharmaceutical concern with which he remained until his retirement in 1955. His Ph.D. thesis, "The Nature of the Pulmonary Alveolar Lining," was published in a 1935 issue of Anatomical Records. Josselyn was a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Illinois State and Lake County medical societies; he also belonged to the Society of General Semantics, the Masonic order, Phi Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, and the Exmoor Country Club of Highland Park. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was an independent Republican. Travel and playing golf were his chief forms of recreation, and he enjoyed the study of history. He was married in Palisades Park, Mich., Aug. 29, 1931, to Irene Dorothy, daughter of Orris John Milliken (q.v), and had two children, Helen Louise,

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

L. Edgerton Jr

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Arthur D. Ladekoff

who married Joseph Richard Scott, and William Livingston (died in childhood). Livingston E. Josselyn died in Highland Park, Ill., Apr. 1, 1957.

LADEHOFF, Arthur Detlef [Henry], general contractor, was born in Lyons (later Clinton), Iowa, Jan. 28, 1894, son of Gustav and Weibka (Dierks) Ladehoff and grandson of Henry and Caroline (Volkman) Ladehoff. His grandfather and his father were builders. Arthur D. Ladehoff received his preliminary education at public schools in his native town and was graduated B.S. in civil engineering in 1918 at the University of Illinois. He then was associated with his father in the construction business in Clinton for two years. In 1920, with his father and his brother, Gus K. Ladehoff, he helped to organize the Clinton Engineering Co. He served as secretary-treasurer of the new company from 1920 until his father's death in 1943, when he became president of the company, the position he held at the close of his life. The Clinton Engineering Co. was organized with an original capital stock of $50,000. In the first year of operations the company did approximately $50,000 worth of business, and in the year of his death its contracts for building totaled approximately $300,000. His own role in the company was both administrative and professional. During his association with the company, it handled most of the contracting for the City of Clinton. Experienced in problems of sewer construction, the company did such work for Clinton and for several other cities, including Muscatine, Iowa, and Galena, Ill. It built sewage disposal plants for Clinton, De Witt, Iowa, and Princeton, Ill. It used hydraulic pressure to force sewer pipes under railroad tracks so that railroad service would not be interrupted during construction of sewers in Ames, Iowa. The company also built community swimming pools in Clinton and in Dixon, Ill., and handled the construction of many highway bridges in Iowa and Illinois. Among the company's building projects in Clinton were several warehouses, including those of the Clinton Foods Co., Pillsbury Co., Curtis Co., and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and four school buildings: Kirkwood School, Whittier School, Lyons Junior High School, and Elvira High School. Other buildings constructed by the company in Clinton included two railroad depots, the Tucker and the Turner buildings, and additions to the Mount Alvero Old Folks Home and to Mercy Hospital. Aside from his business activities, Ladehoff took a wide interest in civic affairs. He was instrumental in the creation of a zoning commission in Clinton and assisted in the establishment of the city's first zoning laws. In 1940 he was appointed by the governor to a special committee to draw up a statewide building code for Iowa. The organization of a city planning commission in Clinton marked the successful culmination of an extensive campaign on his part, and he was named one of the original members of the commission in 1948. Other contributions to the civic life of Clinton included a project to rename the streets of the city on the basis of a plan that he had originally submitted while still a student in high school. During the First World War he was a sergeant in Co. B, 528th Regiment, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and served in France, where he took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Ladehoff was a member of the Associated General Contractors of Iowa (pres. 1950), Iowa Good Roads Association (pres. 1950), Iowa Safety Council, Master Builders of Iowa, the American Legion, the Clinton Chamber of Commerce, Sigma Tau, Triangle, and the Engineers and Builders clubs of Clinton. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Republican, and during 1936-40 he served as chairman of the Clinton County Republican Central Committee. Travel and reading were his principal recreations. He was married in Clinton, Oct. 20, 1920, to Leona, daughter of William Henry Harrison of that place, a fire department official, and reared two adopted daughters: Mary Louise, who married Allen Leo Rutenbeck, and Joan Elinor, who married Howard Andrew Haskin. Arthur D. Ladehoff's death occurred in Clinton, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1953.

ROYCE, Clayton Elbert, pathologist, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Dec. 20, 1886, son of Philip and Betsy (Lamb) Royce. His father was a merchant. Clayton E. Royce received his preparatory education at public schools in Windsor, Vt., and at Montpelier (Vt.) Seminary and was graduated B.A. in 1908 at Dartmouth College and M.D. in 1911 at Columbia University. After serving an internship at the German Hospital (later Lenox Hill Hospital), New York city, in 1912, he became pathologist for the State University of Iowa Hospital, Iowa City, where he remained until 1917. Specializing in clinical pathology, Royce was pathologist at St. Luke's

Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa., from 1917 to 1929. In the latter year he settled in Jacksonville, Fla., where he was pathologist at the Duval County Hospital and at St. Vincent's Hospital until his retirement in 1945. He also did clinical work at Hope Haven Crippled Children's Hospital, Jacksonville, and from 1929 until his retirement in 1945 maintained a private laboratory, known as The Clinical Laboratory, in Jacksonville. He contributed a number of papers to the medical journals in the course of his career. In addition to his professional interests, Royce owned a thirteen-acre orange grove near Tampa, Fla. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists and a member of the Florida State and Duval County medical societies, International Association of Medical Museums, the Masonic order (32d degree), and the Rotary Club of Jacksonville. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a Republican. Amateur photography was his principal hobby. Royce was married twice: (1) in Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 2, 1913, to Susie Etta, daughter of

Charles F. Merrill; (2) in New York city, June 3, 1922, to Audrey, daughter of Harry A. Stolte of Brooklyn, N.Y. By his first marriage he had three sons: Philip French, Clayton Elbert, and Richard Kneeland. Royce died in Tampa, Fla., Feb. 12, 1947.

TSCHOPIK, Harry [Schlessinger], Jr., ethnologist, was born in New Orleans, La., Aug. 23, 1915, son of Harry Schlessinger and Evelyn (Fulcher) Tschopik and grandson of Adolph and Caroline (von Herbrich) Tschopik. His grandfather, a native of Russia, came to this country from Germany in the 1860's and settled in Chattanooga, Tenn. His father was a business executive. After receiving his preliminary education at public and private schools in Hollywood, Calif., and New Orleans, Harry Tschopik, Jr., attended Tulane University during 1932-34 and was graduated B.A. in 1936 at the University of California and M.A. in 1940 and Ph.D. in 1951 at Harvard University. Meanwhile, he was an anthropologist with the Institute of Social Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.,

in 1945-46. In the following year he was appointed assistant curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, the position he occupied until the close of his life. During 1949-50 he was also a lecturer in anthropology at Columbia University. Tschopik's particular field of study was South American ethnology and archaeology. While an undergraduate he worked under Waldo Wedel in field archaeological excavations in the Sacramento Valley, Calif., in the summer of 1935, and he did further work under Clyde Kluckhohn in a field study of Navaho Indian ethnology during the summers of 1937 and 1938. He was engaged during 1940-42 in a community study of the Aymara Indians in southern Peru, which was conducted under the auspices of the Peabody Museum and the Division of Anthropology at Harvard University. As anthropologist with the Institute of Social Anthropology he carried on a reconnaissance of highland communities of Central Peru and a Mestizo community study at Sicaya, near Huancayo, Peru, during 1945-46. In the spring of 1952 he traveled to Costa Rica to install a North American Indian exhibit in the Museo Nacional, San José, and to prepare background information on Indian tribes represented in the exhibit. In the course of his brief visit to Costa Rica he made a field survey of contemporary Indian, Mestizo, Negro, and White rural communities and collected ethnological and archaeological objects. From March through October, 1953, he was actively in the field in Peru, conducting an ethnological reconnaissance of the Ucayali River from the mouth of the Chahuaya River to the junction of the Ucayali with the Marañon River. On this expedition a survey was made of the Indian tribes of the Montaña area to ascertain their number at the time, condition, and degree of acculturation, with a view to selecting one or more of these little-known groups for future intensive study. The tribes visited included the Campa, Conibo, Shipibo, and Cocama. Many aspects of Indian life on the Ucayali were preserved on 4500 feet of color motion picture film. Additionally, fifty rolls of sound tape recordings were made of the full range of musical instruments, voices, and jungle noises. One of Tschopik's most important contributions to the American Museum of Natural History was the introduction of effective new sound techniques used in the museum's temporary exhibit, "Men of the Montaña" (1951). He was a member of the museum's committee on film strips and consultant to the museum's department of education in regard to the film, "Grouse of the Grasslands" (1950). He was also a consultant to the Museum of Modern Art, New York city, in connection with an exhibition of contemporary textiles from Bolivia and Peru that was held at the museum in the early 1950's. A frequent speaker on radio and television and on the lecture platform, Tschopik was the author of many articles that were published in the archaeological and anthropological journals and scientific publications. His major works included "Artifacts of Perishable Materials" (Univ. N.Mex. Bull., Anthropol. Series, 1939), "Navaho Pottery Making" (Papers Peabody Museum, 1941), "Some Notes on Rock Shelter Sites near Huancayo, Peru" (Amer. Antiquity, Oct. 1946), "Highland Communities of Central Peru: A Regional Survey" (Inst. Social Anthropol. Pub. No. 5, 1947), "On the Concept of Creole Culture in Peru" (Trans. N.Y. Acad. Sciences, 1948), "An Andean Ceramic Tradition in Historical Perspective" (Amer. Antiquity, 1950), "The Aymara of Chucuito, Peru" (Anthropol. Papers Amer. Museum Natural History, 1951), and "The Role of Museums in American Anthropology" (with Donald Collier, Amer. Anthropologist, Oct. 1954). Tschopik was author of the section on the Aymara in "Handbook of South American Indians" (Vol. 2, 1946) and of the sections on anthropology and archaeology in the Collier's Year Book for 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950. He also wrote the notes to accompany a number of record albums in the Ethnic Folkways Library, including notes for albums on Indian music of the American Southwest, Mato Grosso, and the upper Amazon, and a selection of music from his recordings on the 1953 expedition in Peru was released by the Ethnic Folkways Library in 1954 under the title, "Indian Music of the Upper Amazon." Tschopik was a guest of the Peruvian government at the 2d Inter-American Conference on Indian Life that was held at Cuzco, Peru, during the Second World War. During that war he served from 1942 to 1945 as confidential informant to the office of the legal attaché of the U.S. embassy in Lima, Peru. In 1948 Tschopik was a member of the committee on Latin American anthropology of the National Research Council's division of anthropology and psychology, and in 1954 he was an official delegate from the American Museum of Natural History to the 31st International

Congress of Americanists in Sao Paulo, Brazil. He was a fellow and member of the board of directors of the American Ethnological Society, a fellow of the American Anthropological Association and of the Society for American Archaeology, and a member of the Institute of Andean Research, American Association of Museums, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi. Politically he was an independent. His avocations included gardening and photography. He was married in Marshfield, Mass., Aug. 23, 1939, to Marion, daughter of Maynard Hutchinson of Chestnut Hill, Mass., an investment counsellor and later collector of the Port of Boston, and had three children: Harry, Carolyn, and Hope. His death occurred in Pleasantville, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1956.

HAIG, Robert Murray, economist, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1887, son of James and Mary Caroline (Murray) Haig, and grandson of Robert and Hattie (Leaman) Haig. His grandfather, a native of Scotland, lived in India and Canada before settling in Columbus about 1843. His father was a clergyman. After attending public schools of his native city, Robert M. Haig was graduated A.B. in 1908 at Ohio Wesleyan University, A.M. in 1909 at the University of Illinois, and Ph.D. in 1914 at Columbia University. He was connected with the teaching staff of Columbia University from 1912 until his retirement in 1953, serving as instructor in business administration and economics, 1912-16, assistant professor, 1916-19, associate professor, 1919-22, and professor of business administration in the School of Business, 1922-53. From 1931 until his retirement he also was McVicar professor of political economy in the Graduate Faculty of Political Science, and thereafter McVicar professor emeritus of political economy in the graduate faculties of political science, fine arts, and philosophy. During 1940-43 he was chairman of the university's economics department. Haig was an expert on the finances and taxation problems of cities, states, counties and nations, and his commissions from various municipal, state, and national bodies took him to all parts of the world. He was investigator for the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, New York city, 1914-15, and for the Colorado Survey on State Affairs, 1916; consultant on taxation to the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan, Canada, and the City of Montreal, 1917-18; assistant to the U.S. Treasury in drawing up proposals for the Revenue Act of 1918; counsel to the New Mexico Special Revenue Commission, 1920-21; secretary and chief of staff of the Special Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the legislature of New York, 1921-22; member of the Educational Finance Inquiry Commission, 1922-25; financial adviser to the government of Puerto Rico, 1924-26 and 1945-46; director of an economic survey for the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, 1923-27; adviser to the New York Governor's Commission on School Finance, 1926; adviser to the Mayor's Committee on Plan and Survey, New York city, 1927-28; and adviser and director of research of the California Tax Commission, 1928-29. Further, he served as principal taxation economist in connection with a forest taxation inquiry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1929-30; executive secretary and director of research, New York State Commission for Revision of Tax Laws, 1930-32; member of the board of consultants, National Survey of School Finance, U.S. Office of Education, 1931; consultant on taxation, U.S. Treasury, 1933-34; consultant, National Research Committee, 1935; director of research, New York State Commission on State Aid, 1935-36; adviser to the New York State Budget Commission, 1934-43; member of the Joint Legislative Economy Commission, New York state, 1942-43; and co-director of a financial study of the City of New York for the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey of the City, 1950-52. Haig was a member of the committee on war finance of the American Economic Association and was sent to England by that committee to study special British war taxes in 1919-20, and to France by Columbia University in 1926-27 to study post-war finances. In 1931 he went to Hungary on an economic mission under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and in 1937 was sent to Australia, again by Columbia University, to study tax administration in that country. In 1930 he was appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.), then governor of New York, as chairman of the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission, created to formulate plans for development of water power at the Long Sault Rapids on the St. Lawrence River. Haig was the author of "A History of the General Property Tax in Illinois" (1914), "The Exemption of Improvements from Taxation in Canada and the United States" (1915), "Some Probable Effects of the

Exemption of Improvements from Taxation in the City of New York" (1915), "The Taxation of Excess Profits in Great Britain" (1920), "The Federal Income Tax" (1921), "Economic Factors in Metropolitan Growth and Arrangement" (1927), and "The Public Finances of Post-war France" (1928), as well as co-author with George Drayton Strayer (q.v.) of "The Financing of Public Education in the State of New York" (1923), with Howard Lee McBain and Lindsay Rogers of "The Finances and Financial Administration of New York City" (1928), and with Carl Shoup of "The Sales Tax in the American States" (1934). He also wrote numerous reports, papers, and articles. He was awarded honorary LL.D. degrees in 1925 by Ohio Wesleyan University and in 1944 by Rollins College. Haig was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Economic Association, American Association of University Professors, Academy of Political Science (trustee, 1940-53), National Tax Association (pres. 1931-32), L'Institut International de Finances Publiques of Paris, France,

International Association of Public Finance and Fiscal Law at The Hague, Netherlands, Delta Tau Delta, Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Gamma Sigma, and the Century and Faculty clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was an independent. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, 1912, to Gertrude Marguerite, daughter of John Hamilton Hopping of that city, a druggist, and had two sons, James and Robert Murray. Robert M. Haig died in New York city, June 9, 1953.

BELL, Ulric, journalist, was born in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13, 1891, son of William James and Carrie (Wellington) Bell and grandson of Isaac and Martha (Anderson) Bell. His father was a merchant. Ulric Bell attended parochial schools in his native city. While a schoolboy he worked as a Western Union messenger, and he later took a correspondence course in drawing. He began drawing cartoons, several of which were accepted by the Louisville Herald. Through this activity he began associating with newspaper people, and in 1910 he became a cub reporter on the Louisville Courier-Journal. He became the paper's city editor in 1919 and was its correspondent in Washington, D.C., from 1921 to 1941. In the last-named year he became executive chairman of Fight for Freedom, Inc., a citizens' group formed to fight isolationism and to alert America to the need for intervention in the Second World War to ensure Nazi Germany's defeat. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, Bell was appointed assistant director of the U.S. Office of Facts and Figures, Washington, D.C., and served as deputy to Robert E. Sherwood, director of the overseas branch of the Office of War Information. In 1943 he was sent to Los Angeles, Calif., to head the overseas film branch of the Office of War Information. He resigned that office in 1944 in order to become director of the Hollywood Free World Association, a group formed to unify the home front. In that year he also helped to organize Americans United for World Organization, Inc. He accepted the post of executive director of that association, which incorporated Fight for Freedom, Inc., and similar organizations, and whose purpose was to establish a world authority with power to adjust disputes and to use force to prevent aggression and preserve peace. In 1947 he joined Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. as director of magazine and newspaper publicity. He became executive assistant to Spyros Skouras, president of the company, in 1951 and continued in that capacity until the close of his life. Bell was the author of a narrative drama, "Freedom Diary," which was presented at Carnegie Hall, New York city, Jan. 23, 1949, with Helen Hayes, Charles Boyer, Tallulah Bankhead, and Madeleine Carroll in the cast. He was also co-author of the script for "Why Korea?" (1950), a short documentary film compiled chiefly from newsreel clips, showing the background of the Korean War The film received an award for best short documentary of the year from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 1933-34 Bell accompanied Cordell Hull (q.v.), then secretary of state, on a tour of South America. He acted as Hull's press adviser during the tour and at the 7th International Conference of American States, Montevideo, Uruguay. In 1935 he was one of the five Washington newspapermen who incorporated the Will Rogers Memorial Commission and he served for a time as one of its vice-presidents. The Commission raised a total of $2,109,960 for memorials, the most important of which were the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital, Saranac Lake, N.Y., and beds for actors in Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, and French Hospital, New York city. Scholarships were also established in Rogers' name by the commission. Bell was a member of the board of Freedom House and served on a committee to draft a Declaration of Freedom that was widely circulated and reprinted upon the celebration of the tenth anniversary of Freedom House in 1951. As chairman of the organization's public affairs committee in 1958, he was responsible for the drafting of policy statements. During the First World War he served as a captain in the Infantry, U.S. Army, and was stationed in Georgia. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by George Washington University in 1935. Bell was a member of the American Liberal Association, Institute for International Government, Cosmopolitan, Metropolitan, National Press (pres. 1926), and Gridiron (pres. 1935) clubs, Washington, and National Arts and Salmagundi clubs and Washington Square Outdoor Association, New York city. Politically he was a Democrat. Bell was an accomplished painter and had several one-man shows of his paintings in oils, pastels, and watercolors. He was married three times: (1) in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1, 1918, to Helen, daughter of Joseph Louis Kennedy of Louisville, a railroad man, and had two children: Elizabeth Wellington, who married David Donald Peddie, and George Ulric; he was divorced from his first wife in 1942; (2) in Sparks, Nev., Oct. 13, 1942, to Dorothy, daughter of Joseph Leslie Overlock of Chicago, Ill., a banker, and had a daughter, Ulrica Mary; he was divorced from his second wife in 1946; (3) in New York city, Jan. 22, 1955, to Vivian, daughter of Richard J. Hall of Billings, Mont., an engineer. Ulric Bell died in New York city, Jan. 17, 1960.

SELBY, Francis Marion, oil operator, was born in Berne Township, Washington Co., Ohio, Dec. 12, 1856, son of Warren and Emma (Garretson) Selby. Upon completing his education at the local district school and Bartlett (Ohio) Academy, Francis M. Selby engaged in farming on his father's homestead in Washington County for some years. In 1889 he went to Sioux City, Iowa, to manage and develop 5600 acres of swampland, in which connection he supervised the digging of a drainage ditch twenty miles long and thirty feet wide, thereby converting what had been useless property into some of the finest farming areas and grasslands in Iowa. Upon completion of his work he returned to Ohio and resumed farming. In addition to raising large wheat crops he became interested in lumbering and also operated an agency for a fertilizer company. In 1897 he made his initial venture into the oil business, taking up leases in the Chesterhill fields near Plantsville, Ohio, and purchasing stock in the Plantsville Oil Co. Five years later, in 1902, he began to broaden the area of his interests, developing fields in Kansas. Thereafter, he progressively enlarged his holdings by acquisition of properties throughout the Midwest, Southwest, and Far West, eventually becoming one of the largest oil operators in the country. In 1904-05 he extended his activities to fields in Oklahoma and Texas; from 1909 to 1928 he operated on a wide scale in Illinois. The Selby Oil & Gas Co., Tulsa, Okla., which he organized in 1907, became one of the largest independent producing enterprises in the Midwest fields; it was sold to The Texas Co. in 1943. His company in 1908 drilled the first well in the so-called Wilcox sand near Kiefer, Okla., in 1914 opening the field that took its name from the Wilcox sand. At one time Selby owned what was then believed the deepest producing well in the world, more than a mile deep, in the Huntington Beach field in California. Selby was financially interested in banks and manufacturing companies of Marietta, Ohio, where he resided after 1900. He contributed to the support of numerous civic and charitable institutions, including Marietta College and the Marietta Memorial and Marietta Osteopathic hospitals. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner). Travel,

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F M Selby

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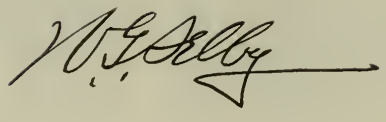

fishing, and hunting were his chief recreations. He was married in Bartlett, Ohio, to Olive Gifford and had a son, William Gifford (below). Francis M. Selby died in Marietta, Ohio, Apr. 6, 1946.

SELBY, William Gifford, oil executive, was born near Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1884, son of Francis Marion (above) and Olive (Gifford) Selby and grandson of Warren and Emma (Garretson) Selby. William G. Selby attended public schools in the Marietta area. Upon completing his education he engaged in the development of swamp acreage near Sioux City, Iowa, and other business enterprises in association with his father. Among these was the Selby Oil & Gas Co., with offices in Tulsa, Okla., which his father organized in 1907 and of which the son became vice-president. Through the years the Selby firm operated wells in Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, Kansas, and California. The Selby oil interests were purchased by The Texas Co. in 1943. At the time of his death William G. Selby owned considerable stock in that organization and in the Standard Oil companies of New Jersey and Indiana. He also had gold interests in Montana and other mineral holdings in the Rocky Mountain region of Colorado. In later life he purchased and developed a 3000-acre ranch near Sarasota, Fla., on which he bred and raised Black Angus cattle. In 1955 he announced formation of the William G. Selby and Marie Selby Foundation in Sarasota. That fund, which received $5,000,000 from his estate, was established to further educational and cultural programs and to provide scholarships, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to students in the fields of science and medicine. Selby was a member of BPOE, the New York Athletic Club, and the Longboat Cabana and Sarasota Yacht clubs of Sarasota. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. For recreation Selby enjoyed hunting, fishing, and yachting. He was married in Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1908, to Marie, daughter of Frank William Minshall of that place, an oil operator. He died without issue in Sarasota, Fla., Dec. 4, 1956.

BAUM, Walter Emerson, artist, was born in Sellersville, Pa., Dec. 14, 1884, son of Harvey Weiss and Mary Ellen (Schatz) Baum, grandson of Abraham and Barbara (Weiss) Baum, and great-grandson of Andrew Baum. His great-grandfather came to this country from Germany late in the 18th century and settled in Bucks County, Pa. His father was a barber. After attending public schools in his native town, Walter E. Baum studied under William T. Trego at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, from 1901 to 1913. Meanwhile, he had begun painting at the turn of the century, first exhibiting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1901. He gained national attention as a landscape artist in 1925, when he won the Jennie Sesnan Medal at the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Throughout his life he maintained his studio in Sellersville, and his best-known works were inspired by the local countryside. His subjects included the clustering villages and mills, old houses, and barns of Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, and Lehigh counties in Pennsylvania. Baum also did some work in figures and informal portraits. He was represented in the permanent collections of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; the Print Club of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Museum of Art; Philadelphia Water Color Club; University of Pennsylvania and Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, Philadelphia; Tuskegee Institute; Hazleton (Pa.) High School; Pennsylvania State College; the Irene Leach Art Association, Norfolk, Va.; Carnegie Library, Pennsburg, Pa.; and the museums of Toledo, Ohio, Reading and Allentown, Pa., and Asheville and Hickory, N.C. His work was also in the private collections of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Jawaharlal Nehru. Among the many awards he received for his work were a bronze medal at the American Artists Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1918; the Picture Purchase Prize of the Springville (Utah) High School Museum, 1933; the Fellowship Prize of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and honorable mention at the Philadelphia Sketch Club, 1939; the Purchase Prize at the Cape May County (N.J.) Art League, 1940; honorable mention by the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters and by the Print Club of Philadelphia, 1942; the D. J. McCarthy Prize of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, 1943; the Dana Medal of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and the Philadelphia Water Color Club, 1944; the Zabriskie Prize of the American Watercolor Society, the Purchase Prize of the Buck Hill (Pa.) Art Association, and an honorable mention at the Ohio University Annual Exhibition, 1945; the Ludwig Prize of the Audubon Artists' Annual Show, New York city, 1946; honorable mention at the Salmagundi Club, New York city, 1947; the Silver Medal of the DaVinci Alliance Exhibition in 1950 and an honorable mention in 1951; and honorable mention at Indiana (Pa.) State College and the first prize at the Woodmere Gallery, Chestnut Hill, Pa., 1951. He also received the bronze medal of the National Arts Club, New York city, in 1952 and the Gold Medal of Honor of that club in 1953; honorable mention at the Terry National Art Exhibition, Miami, Fla., honorable mention at the Philadelphia Water Color Club Annual Pennsylvania Week Show, and the Popular Prize of the Berkshire (Mass.) Art Association, all in 1952; and the M. Grumbacher Purchase Prize of Audubon Artists, Inc., New York city, in 1953. While pursuing his work in painting, Baum also carried on a second career in newspaper work as editor of the Sellersville Herald from 1920 to 1942. From 1930 until the close of his life he was art director of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and he was a contributing artist for the Curtis Publishing Co. at various times. In 1950 he illustrated the Thomas Hardy tales for "Story Classics," published by Rodale Press, Emmaus, Pa. He was the author of "Two Hundred Years" (1939), an informal history of the Pennsylvania Germans in Bucks County. In 1928 he originated the Circulating Picture Club of Allentown, Pa., and in the same year he was one of the founders of the Allentown (Pa.) Art Museum. Subsequently he served as a director of the museum and of the museum's non-profit Kline-Baum Art School, which was the first art education foundation in Allentown and was established by Hesse Bros. of that city in 1952. In his native community Baum served at various times as a member of the Sellersville School Board and of the Sellersville-Perkasie Joint School Board. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by Lehigh University in 1946. He was a fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, an associate of the National Academy of Design, and a member of the American Color Print Society, American Watercolor Society, Artists League of America, American Artists Professional League, Audubon Artists, Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, New Hope (Pa.) Art Association, Germantown Art League of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Art Alliance, Allentown-Bethlehem (Pa.) Art Alliance, Bucks-Montgomery County Press League, the Water Color, Sketch, Contemporary and University clubs of Philadelphia, and the Salmagundi Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sellersville. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Sellersville, Nov. 16, 1904, to Flora Billger, daughter of Abraham Gerhart Barndt of that place, a manufacturer, and had four children: Maria Eleanor, who

married Jacob Lawrence Grim; Robert Emerson; Ruth Lynnette, who married Robert Glenn Young; and Edgar Schofield. Walter E. Baum died in Sellersville, Pa., July 12, 1936.

GROVE, Robert Kellogg, physician, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1874, son of John Howard and Maria D. (Hershey) Grove and grandson of John and Betsy (Carr) Grove. His grandfather early in the 1800's established a hattery in Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada, moving it during the War of 1812 to Williamsville, N.Y. His father was a businessman. After attending public schools of his native city, Robert K. Grove was graduated B.S. in 1898 and M.D. in 1899 at Cornell University. During the ensuing two years he studied at clinics in London, England, and several cities in Germany. He served an internship at Bellevue Hospital, New York city. From 1901 until the close of his life he engaged in private medical practice in Buffalo, specializing in eye, ear, nose, and throat work. For a number of years he was associated with his brother,

Benjamin Hershey Grove (q.v.), on the staff of the Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County, N.Y. He joined the staff of Mercy Hospital at the time of its founding in 1904 and continued there as ophthalmologist some twenty years. He held membership in the American Medical Association, Erie County Medical Society, and Omega Upsilon Phi. His religious affiliation was with the Richmond Avenue Church of Christ (Disciples of Christ), Buffalo. Politically he was an independent. Reading and travel were Grove's leisure interests. He was married in Batavia, N.Y., June 30, 1903, to Edith Isabel, daughter of George Tisdale of that community, a lumberman, and had two daughters, Helen Marie, who married Eugene Zimmerman, and Virginia. Grove died in Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1951.

WARREN, Minton, educator and classical scholar, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., Jan. 29, 1850, son of Samuel Sprague and Ann Elizabeth (Caswell) Warren. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Warren, who came to this country in 1620 on the "Mayflower." From Richard and his wife, Elizabeth (Jouatt) March, the descent was through Nathaniel and Sarah Walker, Richard and Sarah ———, Samuel and Eleanor Billington, James and Mary Terry, Gamaliel and Ruth Jenckes, and Gamaliel (later changed to Minton) and Lucretia Durfee, the grandparents of Minton Warren. His father was a textile worker. After attending public schools of Pawtucket and Providence, R.I., the son was graduated A.B. in 1870 at Tufts College. He pursued further studies in classical languages at Yale University under William D. Whitney (q.v.) and others in 1871-72 and abroad at the universities in Leipzig, Bonn, and Strasbourg. At the last-named he qualified for the Ph.D. degree in Latin in 1879 with a thesis entitled "The Enclitic 'ne' in Early Latin," which was reprinted in the American Journal of Philology in 1881. Meanwhile, he began his career as an educator in 1872 as classical master at the high school in Medford, Mass. During 1875-76 he was principal of a high school in Waltham, Mass. Upon his return from Europe in 1879 he was invited to join the faculty of Johns Hopkins University to take charge of advanced work in Latin as associate under Basil L. Gildersleeve (q.v.). He was named associate professor in 1882 and became professor in 1892. Warren remained at Johns Hopkins University until 1899 when, following the death of F. D. Allen, Harvard University invited him to accept a professorship there. He served as Pope professor of Latin at Harvard from 1905 until the close of his life. Warren was one of the founders in 1895 of the American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy, and in 1896-97 was in Rome on leave from Johns Hopkins University to direct the school; he was also a member of its managing committee and chairman of that group in 1899-1900. While pursuing his European studies and during his period of service with the school in Rome, he devoted himself to his three areas of specialization in Latin: the early history of the language, particularly as revealed in inscriptions; the development of Latin lexicography; and the problems of language, style, and prosody in the works of the early comic dramatists, Plautus and Terence. Among scholars of his day he was regarded as one of the foremost authorities on these writers and on Latin epigraphy. One of Warren's last papers, a major contribution in the latter field, was "The Stele Inscription in the Roman Forum" (Amer. Jour. Philol., 1907). Other important papers by him included "On Latin Glossaries" (ibid., 1885), "Epigraphica" (Harvard Stud. Philol., 1900), and "On the Distinctio Versuum in the Mss of Terence" (Amer. Jour. Archaeol., 1900). Further, he prepared an edition of the St. Gall Glossary of 700 A.D. Warren was the recipient of honorary LL.D. degrees at Tufts College in 1899, Columbia University in 1900, and the University of Wisconsin in 1902. He held membership in the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Philological Association (pres. 1897), and the University Club of Baltimore, Md. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. In politics he was an independent. Tennis, fishing, and chess were his chief recreations. He was married in Salem, Mass., Dec. 29, 1885, to Salomé Amelia, daughter of Juan Francisco Machado of Boston, Mass., an educator, and had two children, Minton Machado and Francisca Machado, who married Augustus Gibson Paine. Minton Warren's death occurred in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1907.

BINE, René, internist, was born in San Francisco, Calif., June 5, 1882, son of Leon and Henriette (Neuburger) Bine. His father, a merchant, came to this country from France about 1870 and settled in San Francisco. René Bine completed his preliminary education at Lowell High School, San Francisco, and was graduated M.D. in 1903 at the University of California. After serving an internship at the

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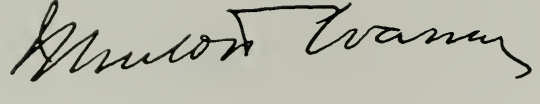

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René Bine

San Francisco County Hospital, he did postgraduate work in medicine during 1904-05 in Vienna, Austria, Heidelberg, Germany, and Paris, France. He returned to Europe for further work at Heidelberg University, where he served as a voluntary assistant at the medical clinic in 1907. Meanwhile, in 1905 he established a private practice in the field of internal medicine in San Francisco, where he continued to specialize in that branch of medicine until the close of his life. In the course of his career he served on the medical staffs of Mount Zion, French, Hahnemann, Children's, and San Francisco Polyclinic hospitals in that city. At various times he was also a member of the staff of the University of California Hospital and of the staffs of the German Hospital (later Franklin Hospital), Adler's Hospital (later Notre Dame Hospital), and the Stanford University Hospital, San Francisco. Active in the field of medical education, Bine served as instructor in medicine at San Francisco Polyclinic Hospital in 1906, an assistant in medicine at the University of California from 1908 to 1918, and an instructor in medicine at the latter institution during 1918-20. Early in his career he won recognition for his untiring efforts on behalf of the victims of the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. He was appointed commander of the Coast District Refugee Camp, which housed 1100 persons, and the Harbor View Camp, which had a population of 1300 refugees. Bine was the first physician in San Francisco to have a clinical laboratory directly associated with his office, and he was a founder in 1927 of the E. Charles Fleishner Fund, which was established to support work in contagious disease research at a clinical laboratory at Children's Hospital in San Francisco. His writings in the field of internal medicine included "The Treatment of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer" (with Emile Schmoll, Calif. State Jour. Med., Sept. 1914), "Internal Medicine in Relation to Industrial Accidents" (Calif. State Jour. Med., Oct. 1915), "Innominate Aneurysm with Rupture (Report of a Case with Tuberculosis of Adjacent Tissues)" (Jour. A.M.A., Jan. 1917), "Pleural Eosinophilia" (Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, Apr. 1918), and "Hodgkin's Disease of the Skin and Mucous Membranes" (ibid., Apr. 1927). Bine was a founder of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association in 1908 and of the San Francisco Opera Association in 1932. He also served on the Associated Charities Children's Committee from 1910 to 1925 and was a member of the physicians division of the professional service committee for the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, 1939-40. During the First World War he served as an examining physician for the San Francisco Exemption Board. He was a member of the American and California medical associations, California Academy of Medicine, San Francisco County Medical Society, Phi Chi medical fraternity, the Masonic order (32d degree), and the Argonaut and Commonwealth clubs of San Francisco. His religious affiliation was with Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco. In politics he was a Republican. Reading, playing golf, and hiking were his principal avocations. He was married in San Francisco, Oct. 4, 1914, to Alma, daughter of Henry Kahn of Oakland, Calif., a merchant, and had three children: René, Marie Louise, who married Ruben Rodriguez, and Barbara, who married Robert Emerich. René Bine's death occurred in San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 14, 1956.

MORRIS, Charles Dexter, editor and public relations consultant, was born at Eldred, Pa., Jan. 22, 1883, son of Jacob Eugenia Kinkaid and Sarah (Gillingham) Morris. His father was a physician. Charles D. Morris received his preliminary education at public school in Olean, N.Y., and was graduated B.A. in 1906 at Yale University. Subsequently he did graduate work at Yale and took courses in journalism at Columbia University. He began his journalistic career as a reporter with newspapers in New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., while a graduate student at Yale. He did reporting and editorial work for the New York Sun during 1906-08 and for the New York World in 1908-09. In the last-named year he became city editor of the Associated Press news agency in New York city, and during 1914-18 he was a member of the Associated Press staff in London, England, covering the First World War. For the next three years he was in charge of the news and publicity service of the American Red Cross in London and Paris, France. During 1921-24 he was news director of the Near East Relief Commission in Turkey, Greece, and nearby areas. He returned to New York city in 1924 and joined the staff of the International News Service. He remained with the news service for several years and during this period also wrote articles for The New York Times Magazine Section, the Saturday Evening Post,

and other magazines. In 1935 he founded C. D. Morris Associates, Inc., a newspaper, magazine, and radio production service in New York city. He was president of this enterprise from its inception until his death. At various times he was consulting editor to the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., McFadden Publications, and King Features, and from 1946 to 1950 he was a consultant to Ames & Norr, a New York city agency in the fields of radio, publications, and public relations. In addition to his other business interests, Morris was president of Armstrong Metals, Norwich, N.Y., from 1947 until the close of his life. At his death he was editor of the Journal of Calendar Reform, a publication of the World Calendar Association, which he also served as a public relations consultant and a director. He was awarded the Cross of Saint Xavier by King George of Greece in 1923 for his work in that country as news director of the Near East Relief Commission. Morris was a member of the Yale Club of New York city and the City Club of Olean. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a

Republican. He enjoyed music and in his undergraduate years sang tenor with the Yale Glee Club. He was married in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 28, 1908, to Arminta, daughter of Gilbert D. Miles of Olean, N.Y., an engineer, and had a son, Richard Miles. Morris died in New York city, May 20, 1954.

KLINE, John Robert, mathematician and educator, was born in Quakertown, Pa., Dec. 7, 1891, son of Henry Kemmerer and Emma (Osman) Kline and grandson of George Hembach Kline. His father was a baker. John R. Kline was graduated B.A. at Muhlenberg College in 1912 and received an M.A. degree in 1914 and a Ph.D. degree in 1916 at the University of Pennsylvania. During 1926-27 he furthered his studies in mathematics as a Guggenheim fellow at the University of Göttingen. Meanwhile, he had begun his career as an instructor in philosophy at Muhlenberg College. He was an instructor in mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania during 1916-18. He taught at Yale University in 1918-19 and was assistant professor of mathematics at the

University of Illinois during 1919-20. In the latter year he returned to the University of Pennsylvania as assistant professor of mathematics, and he became a full professor in 1928 and was named Thomas A. Scott professor of mathematics in 1940. In the same year he also became chairman of the department of mathematics. He retired from the chairmanship in 1954 but continued to occupy the Thomas A. Scott chair until the close of his life. In addition to his work at the University of Pennsylvania, Kline was visiting professor at Bryn Mawr College in 1935-36 and at Swarthmore College in 1938-39. In the summer of 1949 he was visiting professor of mathematics at the University of Colorado, and he held the same position during the first semester of 1952-53 at the University of Tübingen, Germany. He also lectured at other universities in Germany and before the Netherlands Mathematical Society in 1953. Kline's scientific work lay in the fields of geometry and topology, a branch of mathematics dealing with the general relationships of points in space, and he was particularly concerned with the more recondite continuity properties of Euclidean space. Influenced in his early researches by the distinguished topologist and teacher of topologists, R. L. Moore, under whom he prepared his doctoral dissertation entitled "Double Elliptic Geometry in Terms of Point and Order," Kline soon became thoroughly familiar with the work of the brilliant Polish school of point-set topology. His principal papers, written between 1916 and 1928, appeared for the most part in American publications, including the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society, the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, Annals of Mathematics, and the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, but some were published in foreign journals, including Fundamenta Mathematicae, the Tohoku Mathematical Journal, and the Mathematische Zeitschrift. Probably his most important contribution to topology was the following simple characterization of the 2-sphere: it is the only non-degenerate continuous curve which is not separated by any pair of its points but is separated by each simple closed curve contained in it. The problem of justifying this characterization challenged the interest of topologists and stimulated a number of attempts at solution culminating in a successful treatment published by R. H. Bing in the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society for 1946. In addition to his teaching appointments and mathematical research, Kline served as a member of the board of examiners in mathematics of the College Entrance Examination Board. He became a member of the Advanced Council in Mathematics, Princeton University, in 1942 and remained a member of that council until the close of his life. It was through his service to the entire mathematical profession, chiefly as secretary of the American Mathematical Society from 1941 to 1950, as associate editor of the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society during the same period, and as trustee of that society during 1951-54, that Kline made his greatest contribution. As secretary of the society he was a leader in effecting a number of organizational changes that permitted the society to broaden its activities. He played an important role in instituting the policy committee for mathematics, and he brought about the appointment of an executive director of the society to take charge of its greatly increased administrative and fiscal operations. He also took part in the discussions and negotiations that eventually led the National Research Council to recognize in 1951 that American mathematics had reached a point in its development where it needed representation on the council through its own division, and he served as the first executive secretary of the new division of mathematics of the National Research Council during 1951-53. Kline also served as secretary of the 1950 International Congress of Mathematicians, originally scheduled for 1940 but postponed because of the Second World War, that brought to Harvard University more than 2000 mathematicians from all over the world, and it was through his efforts that the success of the congress was assured despite a crisis arising from the visa policy of the U.S. Department of State. The organizing committee of the congress had asked Jacques Hadamard, one of the world's most eminent mathematicians, to accept the honorary presidency of the congress. Hadamard accepted but was refused a visa by the Department of State because of his alleged Communist sympathies. The attorney general of the United States, however, had the power to authorize admission should he deem such action to be in the best interests of the United States. It was made clear that most of the French delegation would not attend the congress if the refusal to grant their compatriot a visa were to be maintained, and that a considerable number of mathematicians from other countries, the United States included, would not take part in a

meeting from which so distinguished a mathematician had been kept away on political grounds. When it became apparent that the Department of State was not to be swayed from its decision, Kline with the aid of counsel took the appeal to the attorney general. Informed by telephone that the attorney general had decided not to act, he refused to give up and used all the fire and persuasiveness at his command, finally winning a reversal and thus assuring the success of the congress. He also gave other valuable service to the cause of international cooperation among mathematicians. Again by virtue of his position as secretary of the American Mathematical Society, he took a very active part in the negotiations which led to the revival of the International Mathematical Union in 1951. He supervised the arrangements for the conference held in New York city in 1950 at which the constitution of the new union was adopted, and as a member of the American delegation to the First General Assembly of the International Mathematical Union held in Rome, Italy, in 1952, he served on the nominating and budget committees and contributed to the successful inauguration of the new organization's activities. Kline was the recipient of an honorary D.Sc. degree from Muhlenberg College in 1934. In memory of his son he established the John S. Kline Mathematical Prize at Muhlenberg College. He was a member of the International Society of Mathematics, American Mathematical Society, American Philosophical Society, Mathematical Association of America, Société Mathématique de France, Société Polonaise de Mathématiques, Académie des Sciences et Lettres de Varsovie (Warsaw, Poland), Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung, the Masonic order, and Alpha Tau Omega. His religious affiliation was with the Swarthmore (Pa.) Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder and treasurer of the Sunday school. In politics he was a Democrat. Music was his chief form of recreation, and he enjoyed playing the piano. He was married twice: (1) in Allentown, Pa., June 1, 1915, to Anna B., daughter of Jeremia Shafer of that place; his first wife died in 1950; (2) in Swarthmore, Pa., Mar. 24, 1951, to Eunice (Story) Eaton, daughter of Augustus Story of Cambridge, Mass., a photographer, and former wife of Roland L. Eaton. By his first marriage he had a son, John Shafer. He died in Swarthmore, Pa., May 2, 1955.

WILSON, Samuel Knox, clergyman and educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1882, son of Samuel Knox and Mary Cecilia (Gaynor) Wilson. His father was a railroad employee. Samuel K. Wilson received his preliminary education at parochial schools in Chicago and Saint Louis, Mo., attended St. Mary's College, Saint Marys, Kans., and Loyola University, Chicago, and was graduated B.A. in 1908 and M.A. in 1909 at Saint Louis (Mo.) University. He had joined the Society of Jesus in 1902, and from 1914 to 1918 he was a divinity student at the last-named university, being ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic Church in 1917. He was also graduated Ph.D. in 1924 at Christ College, Cambridge University, England. Meanwhile, during 1909-13 he was an instructor in history at St. Xavier High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, and during 1913-14 taught history at St. Mary's College. Joining the faculty of Loyola University, Chicago, Wilson served as associate professor of history at that university during 1918-21, professor of American history during 1924-25, and research professor of American history from 1925 to 1929. For a year he again served as professor of American history, and in 1930 he was named head of the department of history and political science. During 1932-33 he was dean of the Graduate School of Loyola University, and from the latter year until 1942 he was president of the university. In partial retirement thereafter, he was research professor of history at the University of Detroit, Mich., from 1943 to 1958, also serving as director of admissions at this university. Thereafter until the close of his life he was resident at West Baden (Ind.) College. As president of Loyola University, Wilson labored to improve the educational standards and the facilities of the university. He introduced an honors course in the College of Arts and Sciences that was designed to lay stress on the original thinking and research of the student rather than on the routine accumulation of college credits. It was during his administration that the Institute of Jesuit History was established to promote the study of the history of the Jesuits in America. Wilson also initiated a day school of commerce and arranged for the final affiliation of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery as the dental division of Loyola University. Additionally, he established a foundation for dental research and inaugurated the Loyola University Mercy Hospital Clinic. Wilson was the author of a textbook, "American History"

(1929, 3d rev. 1946), and of many articles in the field of history and Roman Catholic education, including "This Anti-Catholic Madness" (Thought, Dec. 1928), "Present Pressing Problems of the Independent College" (Jesuit Educ. Quar., Jan. 1939), and "Catholic School Education 1900-1950" (Cath. School Jour., Apr. 1951). From 1925 to 1929 he was a member of the editorial staff of Thought, the Jesuit quarterly published in New York city. At various times he also served as editor of Mid-America, a journal of science and letters, and of the College Newsletter, a publication of the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities. For a number of years he was a member of the board of review of the latter association. In 1939 he was one of the founders of Delta Epsilon Sigma, an honorary fraternity. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred upon him in 1938 by Columbia College, Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1948 by St. Mary's College. Wilson was a member of the Jesuit Educational Association, National Catholic Education Association, Association of American Colleges, and the

American, Mississippi Valley, Illinois State, and Chicago historical societies. In politics he favored the Republican party. Travel, fishing, and walking in the country were his principal recreations. Wilson died at West Baden Springs, Ind., Apr. 2, 1959.

WHELCHEL, Frederic Cooper, physician, was born in Lula, Ga., Mar. 4, 1891, son of Cornelius Cooper and Nellie Melissa (Suddath) Whelchel. His first paternal American ancestor was Francis Whelchel, a physician, who came to this county from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania in 1745, later moving to Albemarle County, Va. From Francis and his wife, Ann Stockton, the descent was through Francis and Judith Davis, Davis and Mary Tate, and William Pinckney and Tempie Hulsey, the grandparents of Frederic C. Whelchel. His father was a physician. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in Comer, Ga., and was graduated B.A. in 1911 at the University of Georgia. He attended Emory University School of Medicine during 1913-15 and was graduated M.D. in 1918 at the

University of Vermont. In the last-named year he began a general medical practice in Comer, where his father and brother were also practicing physicians. He left general practice in 1927 to join the medical staff of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Alto, Ga. He was named chief of the department of radiology and medical director of the institution in 1930. During 1937-38 he served as acting superintendent and in the latter year was appointed assistant superintendent. In 1946 the tuberculosis hospital was moved to Rome, Ga., and renamed Battey State Hospital. Whelchel continued to serve at the new location as chief of radiology and assistant superintendent until the close of his life. He was coauthor with Horace E. Crow of "Diaphragmatic Paralysis and Pneumoperitoneum—Therapeutic Observations in White Patients" (Amer. Rev. Tuberculosis, Nov. 1945). He was a member of the American Trudeau Society, the Georgia State and Floyd County medical societies, and Sigma Nu. In politics he was a Democrat. Fishing and ornithology were his recreational interests. He was married in Comer, Ga., Nov. 15, 1919, to Harriet Elise, daughter of Thomas Cobb Davison of that community, a merchant, planter, and cotton broker, and had a daughter, Sarah Nell, who married John Elchak, Jr. Frederic C. Whelchel died in Rome, Ga., Oct. 23, 1955.

NORTH, Harold Diodate, manufacturer, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1883, son of William Case and Hannah Clark (Graham) North, grandson of William Case and Anna (Mahan) North, great-grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Mosier) North, and great-great-grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Avery) North. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools and the University School in Cleveland, Harold D. North attended Cornell University during 1903-07. On leaving college he joined The Ferry Cap & Set Screw Co., Cleveland, which was founded by his father and Thomas Ferry in 1906. He was successively secretary, treasurer, and sales manager prior to his election as president of the company in 1933. He retired as president in 1955 and thereafter until the close of his life was chairman of the board. The firm pioneered in the manufacture of screws by the cold-heading process, and its products included cap and set screws, studs, connecting rod bolts, and special screw fasteners. When he became president in 1933 in the depths of a financial depression, the company's net worth was approximately $450,000. By the time of his death the company's net worth was $1,852,000. Annual sales amounted to $380,000 in 1933 and to $4,700,000 in 1955. In the same period the plant was expanded from approximately 80,000 square feet to 145,000 square feet. Aside from his main business interest, North invented, patented, and marketed the so-called Bub North moving-picture screen for use in homes and small meeting rooms (U.S. Pat. No. 1,720,232), 1929. This device incorporated a plated sheet of metal as the flat or plane surface on which the image was projected. He also invented and patented the so-called pill-minder, a special marking on bottles to remind a user of the time to take the next pill (No. 2,739,564), 1956. In the course of his career North served as a member of several groups dealing with problems confronting industry and business in this country. In 1933 he was a member of the board of directors of the American Supply and Manufacturers Association, a federation established to draft a code for a variety of industries under the National Recovery Administration. In 1938 he was selected by a group of small business representatives then meeting in Washington, D.C., as a member of a committee to confer with Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.) on problems of small businesses. In 1944-45 he was president of the United States Cap Screw Service Bureau, an association representing manufacturers of cap screws. During the First World War he served as food administrator for Cuyahoga County, Ohio. North was a member of Zeta Psi fraternity, the Union, Hermit, Pepper Pike Golf, Cleveland Skating, and Cleveland Yacht clubs of Cleveland, the Columbus Beach and Little Sturgeon Trout clubs of Indian River, Mich., and the Rockwell Springs Trout Club of Sandusky, Ohio. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing and motor boating were his chief recreations, and photography was his principal hobby. North was married in Uniontown, Pa., June 2, 1910, to Josephine Null, daughter of John Dempsey Boyd of that place, an engineer, and had three children: Harold Diodate; William Harrison; and Josephine Boyd, who married Robert Barrett Evans, Jr. Harold D. North died in Cleveland, Ohio, June 25, 1956.

INGERSOLL, Stephen Abraham, manufacturer, was born near Barryville, N.Y., Apr. 27, 1858, son of Abraham and Sarah (Swarthout) Ingersoll. His father was a lumber merchant and farmer. After he had

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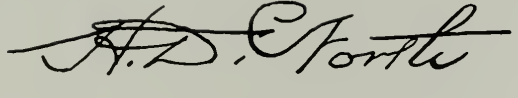

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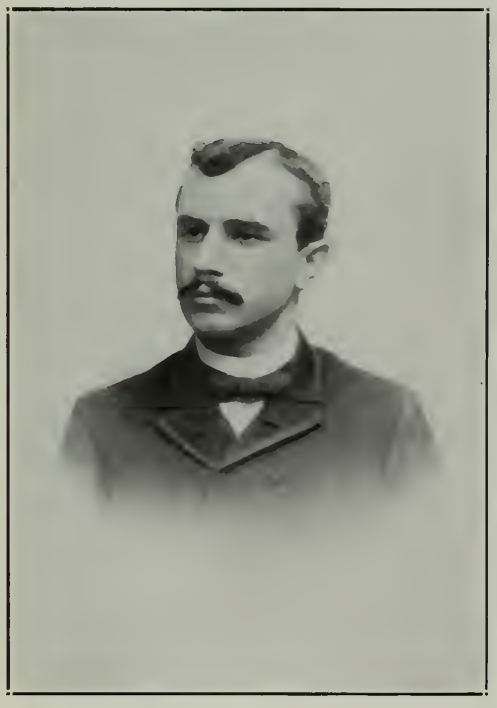
completed his preliminary education at district schools near Wenona, Ill., and at Wenona High School, Stephen A. Ingersoll attended Northern Indiana Normal College, Valparaiso, for three years. He taught school for three years and in 1881 moved to Sandoval, Ill., where he engaged in the lumber business. He withdrew from that business in 1884 to found the Sandoval Manufacturing Co. for the manufacture of coulter blades. Thereafter until the close of his life he was associated with the manufacture of farm implements. The factory was moved to Galesburg, Ill., in 1904, and the enterprise was renamed the Galesburg Coulter-Disc Co., Inc. The successful operation of the business brought about a need for expansion and in 1916 the Indiana Rolling Mill Co., at New Castle, was purchased for operations in that place. In 1928 with the acquisition of the Chicago Rolling Mills, Inc., the name was again changed, to the Ingersoll Steel & Disc Co. When, in January, 1929, the Ingersoll company was merged into the newly formed Borg-Warner Corp., Ingersoll resigned from the presidency and retired from active participation in the business. From the small Sandoval Manufacturing Co. plant employing a few men, he developed his organization into one which, at the time of his retirement, had net assets of $3,012,157, net earnings of $847,124, and a working force of 1300 people. He was a pioneer in developing steels which could be most effectively used in working soil, and it was at his Galesburg plant that an electric heat-treating process was originated and first applied in the production of discs and coulter blades for farm equipment. After 1929 Ingersoll devoted himself principally to the operation of the Broadacres Ranch near Pueblo, Colo., and the Smith Brothers Sheep Ranch in Martindale, Mont. He was a Congregationalist in religion. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Sandoval, Ill., Nov. 29, 1883, to Cordelia Lydia, daughter of Perry B. Gaylord of that place, a farmer, and had five children: Roy Claire; Winifred Cordelia, who married Arvid Pierce Zetterburg; Harold Gaylord; Jennie Viola; and Stephen Lawrence. He died in Galesburg, Ill., May 15, 1936.

SOWELL, Ellis Mast, educator, was born in Chireno, Tex., Apr. 17, 1902, son of James Hillyard and Alma (Mast) Sowell and grandson of John Sowell. His father was a farmer and a teacher in rural schools. Ellis M. Sowell received his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and was graduated B.S. in 1935 at Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches, Tex. Subsequently he attended the University of Texas, where he was graduated M.B.A. in 1936 and Ph.D. in 1944. He also did postdoctoral work in administrative practices, human relations, and business policy at Harvard University in 1947-48. Meanwhile, prior to beginning his college studies he was cashier and a director of a country bank in Chireno from 1921 to 1931. During 1935-40 he was registrar and professor of business administration and economics at Stephen F. Austin State College, and during 1940-44 he was a teaching fellow in accounting at the University of Texas. In the latter year he joined the faculty of Texas Christian University, where he helped to found the School of Business and served as its first dean and as professor of accounting and finance until 1953. He left the university at that time to become personnel administrator for staff relations with the firm of Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants of New York city. Two years later he returned to Texas Christian University, where until his death he was distinguished professor of finance, occupying a chair in finance that was endowed by the Fort Worth (Tex.) National Bank. He also served as financial consultant in regard to the university's investment program. As educational director of the Fort Worth chapter of the American Institute of Banking, he taught courses for adults under the institute's banking program and the Convair management development program during the final year of his life. Aside from his teaching activities, Sowell maintained a practice as a consultant in matters of accounting, taxation, finance, and human relations. He was a frequent contributor to the professional journals in his area of specialization. His doctoral dissertation, "The Evolution of the Theories and Techniques of Standard Costs," came to be viewed as the standard thesis on this subject and was published in 1955 by the University of Japan. He was president in 1951-52 of the Southwestern Council on Education for Business Responsibility, chairman of the junior college study committee on business education of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, a member of the advisory council of the accounting conference held annually at that college, and a member of the Texas Advisory Committee on the Economic Index. He was a director and president in 1953-54 of the Texas

Christian Missionary Society, also serving as vice-president of that society's permanent fund during 1949-54, and from 1949 until the close of his life he was a member of the board of trustees of the Disciples of Christ Pension Fund, Indianapolis, Ind. Sowell was a member of the American Institute of Accountants, American Management Association, American Accounting Association, National Management Council, Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants, Texas Association of College Teachers of Accounting, National Association of Life Underwriters, Fort Worth Personnel and Management Association, Alpha Chi, Beta Alpha Psi, Beta Gamma Sigma, and the Rotary Club of Fort Worth. His religious affiliation was with the University Christian Church, Fort Worth, where he served as elder and member of the official board. Politically he was a Democrat. In early years he enjoyed such sports as fishing and hunting and was a collector of arrowheads. In later years his interest was directed to the development of young men and women for positions of responsibility, to the exclusion of his former

recreational activities. He was married in Shelbyville, Tex., May 6, 1928, to Irma, daughter of Lawrence Allen Alford of Center, Tex., a farmer, and had a son, Ellis Mast. Ellis M. Sowell died in Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 10, 1956.

SEITZ, Roland Forrest, musician and composer, was born in Shrewsbury Township, York Co., Pa., June 14, 1867, son of William and Magdalena (Ziegler) Seitz, grandson of Andrew and Catherine (Klinefelter) Seitz, and great-grandson of Johannes and Catherine (Diehl) Seitz. His great-grandfather came to this country from Germany in 1764 and settled at Hametown in York County. His father was a farmer. After receiving his early education at Fissel's School in Glen Rock, Pa., and at public schools of York County, Roland F. Seitz attended Dana's Musical Institute, Warren, Ohio, during 1894-98 and was graduated with a bachelor's degree in music at that institute in the latter year. Subsequently he was made a fellow of music at the institute and earned a master's degree in 1924. Meanwhile, after com-



pleting his preliminary education in 1889, Seitz was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade with the Glen Rock Item, a local newspaper. From boyhood, however, his musical talent was marked. After receiving a gift of a flute, he joined a family group of musicians. The group began with Squire's Album No. 1 for beginners, from which they turned to marches, waltzes, medleys, serenades, quadrilles, and schottisches, which were in vogue at that time. This was the start of Seitz's music career. Practical considerations delayed the beginning of his formal musical education for a number of years. After graduating at Dana's Musical Institute in 1898, Seitz returned to Glen Rock and spent the remainder of his life in the field of music. He taught all instruments, except strings, played in the Glen Rock Band, and later, as director of that band, brought the group to its highest peak of perfection. The band was selected to play at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N.Y., in 1901. He also played the pipe organ at the Zion Lutheran Church, Glen Rock, of which he was a member. In addition to his work in the band and to his teaching, Seitz was highly accomplished in the field of composing, specializing in marches that were characterized by intricate instrumentation, stirring tempos, and swinging melodies. It was his custom to write marches for special groups or persons to whom he felt a special loyalty or friendship. His compositions numbered in excess of ninety, six of which were never published. His best known marches included "Grandioso," "Salutation," "Brooke's Chicago Marine Band March," "Brooke's Triumphal," "University of Pennsylvania Band March," "Enterprise," "Easy Street," "Friendship," "March of the Marines," "Memoria," "Our Defenders," "Par Ex-Cellent," "Pomposo," "Port Arthur," "Radio Pioneer," "Spring Garden Band March," "Talisman," "Third Brigade," "Triumphal," and "Trombone Hustler." He also composed an evening song, "Abendlied," and two serenades: "A Chauffeur's Dream" and "Sweet Memories." Among his other compositions were "G.R.H.S.," dedicated to the Glen Rock High School, "Institute," dedicated to his alma mater, and "I.O.R.M.," for the Independent Order of Red Men. He also composed "Academic Professionals," "Acorn Club," "Anaconda Copper Mines," "Autocrat," "Battleship Maine," "Captain W. J. Stannard," "Chaser," "DeMolay Band March," "Elks March," "Fort Dayton," "The Hummer," "Idora Park," "High School Band March," "Ithaca," "Let's Go," "Loysville Orphan's Home Boys' Band March," "Municipal," "National Progress," "New York Journal," and "Novelette." Following his death the Roland F. Seitz Music Award was established in his honor in 1956 to provide an annual cash prize for the best student musician at Susquehannock High School in York County, and in 1960 a monument to his memory was erected in his home town of Glen Rock. Seitz was a member of the Glen Rock Musical Association, Glen Rock Carolers, and the Independent Order of Red Men. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in Glen Rock, Pa., Jan. 23, 1902, to Mattie Elverta, daughter of Charles Heathcote of that community, and had two children: Charlotte Jane, who married George W. S. Zelley, and Nevin Heathcote. Roland F. Seitz died in Union, N.J., Dec. 29, 1946.

SPENCER, John Thompson, lawyer, was born in Kent County, Md., Oct. 1, 1846, son of John and Esther (Ringgold) Spencer. After receiving his preparatory education in private schools in Washington, D.C., John T. Spencer was graduated A.B. in 1866 at Washington College, Chestertown, Md., and LL.B. in 1870 at the University of Pennsylvania. In the latter year he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar and began the practice of civil law in Philadelphia, Pa., in the offices of Pemberton Morris, judge. He continued in practice, later independently, until his retirement in 1906. His major activity was in trust and corporation law. Following his retirement he lived in Newport, R.I., devoting himself to civic and philanthropic work there until the close of his life. He was a founder and first president of the Newport Improvement Association; a member of the board of governors of the Newport Casino; president of the Newport Reading Room, the only purely social club at the resort; a director of the Spouting Rock Beach Association, which controlled Bailey's Beach; and a member of the advisory committee of the corporation of Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Newport. He held membership in the American Law Institute and the American, Pennsylvania State, and Philadelphia bar associations; was governor for Pennsylvania of the Society of Colonial Wars; and also belonged to Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and various other patriotic, social, and civic organizations, as well as the Rabbit and Philadelphia clubs of Philadelphia. He was married, Dec. 18, 1876, to Rebecca

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

John T. Spencer

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Willing Spencer

Blackwell Willing, daughter of John William Wallace of Philadelphia, an author, and had two children, Willing (below) and Arthur Ringgold. John T. Spencer died in Newport, R.I., July 16, 1924.

SPENCER, Willing, foreign service officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29, 1877, son of John Thompson and Rebecca Willing (Wallace) Spencer. His father (above) was a lawyer. Willing Spencer received his preparatory education at private schools in Philadelphia, at St. Mark's School in Massachusetts, and at private schools in Switzerland and Germany. He was graduated B.A. at Harvard University in 1899 and subsequently did a year of postgraduate work at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris. In 1903 he was graduated LL.B. at the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, and for the next seven years he practiced law in Philadelphia in association with his father. In 1910 he entered the U.S. foreign service and was appointed third secretary of the embassy in St. Petersburg, Russia. He was second secretary of the embassy in Berlin, Germany, 1911-14, and secretary of the legation in Caracas, Venezuela, 1914-15, and in Panama, 1915-16. In the last-named year he was assigned to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to be in charge during the absence of the minister, and the following year he was assigned in the same capacity to Costa Rica, although he did not enter duty at that post. In March, 1917, he was assigned to Tokyo, Japan, and in August of that year he was appointed secretary of embassy or legation, class two. He was assigned to Peking, China, in December, 1917, and to Tokyo in June, 1918, and reassigned to Peking in October, 1918. In March, 1920, he was assigned to Lima, Peru, and in July of that year was again assigned to Tegucigalpa, Honduras. He was appointed secretary, class one, in August, 1921, and became counselor of the embassy in Madrid, Spain, in January, 1922. During the year prior to his retirement from the foreign service in 1925, he served in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Long active in the affairs of the summer colony at Newport, R.I., where his father had built a home in 1889, Spencer supervised restoration of the beach area after the 1938 hurricane as president of Bailey's Beach. In religion an Episcopalian, he was a member of Trinity Church in Newport and also of Holy Trinity Church in Paris, France, and he was particularly interested in church missionary work. Golf, tennis, and horseback riding were his favorite recreations, and while in China he played polo. Spencer was married in New York city, Dec. 23, 1925, to Marion, daughter of Lawrence Shephard Parsons of Louisville, Ky., a railroad executive. Willing Spencer died without issue in Newport, R.I., Sept. 18, 1952.

JACOBS, Aaron Jacob, manufacturer, was born in Szerednya, Hungary, Jan. 15, 1888, son of Abraham Levy and Reichel (Klein) Jacobs. Coming to the United States with relatives in 1899, Aaron J. Jacobs attended public schools of New York city. Around 1903 he joined his brothers, Max and Harry M. Jacobs, in a butchers' supply and scale-servicing operation, and in 1910 they established the partnership of Jacobs Brothers Co., New York city, which later was incorporated and of which he was named president in 1930. This enterprise was reincorporated in 1936 as the Detecto Scale Co., Inc., although the new name was not used until 1951, and he continued as president of Detecto until 1957, serving as board chairman thereafter until his death. The business was gradually expanded to include the jobbing of hanging scales and the servicing of scales and accessories for grocery, candy, and vegetable shops and for physicians and owners of baby scales. The brothers began manufacturing in 1915 and two years later acquired a factory in Brooklyn, N.Y., where they produced baby scales, even-balance hanging-spring scales, heavy-base bathroom scales, and store fixtures. Among the numerous products for which their company acquired patents were the Powers hanging-spring scale (U.S. Pat. No. 1,245,766) and the Powers heavy-base bathroom scale (No. 1,233,124), both 1917; a small, highly sensitive industrial check-weighing scale (over-and-under-type) developed by Jacobs and his brother, Harry, and patented by them in 1927; and a parcel-post scale for which it purchased the Strubler mechanical patent (No. 1,296,710) and Ball design patent (No. 73,132), 1928. Others were an inexpensive sheet-metal bathroom scale that became popular because mass-production methods, employed by the Jacobs Brothers Co. for the first time in 1930, enabled the company to sell it at a low price; a fan-type dairy and delicatessen scale with computing chart, registered under the Eschenbacher patent (No. 2,090,288), 1937; a personal scale, similar in type to that used in doctors' offices, in 1939; and bathroom scales that would reg-

ister accurately on carpeted floors, for which it purchased the Krups patent (No. 2,969,229) in 1960. In addition, the company developed and introduced the first scale for use in the weighing of airline baggage. During the Second World War period the Jacobs Brothers Co. manufactured parts for the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Air Force and about 1945 developed counting scales for use in war plants. It began manufacturing clothes hampers and bathroom accessories in 1946 and acquired the scale division of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., in 1950, dealing in heavy-capacity, industrial, dial-type scales. At the time of Jacobs' retirement, the Detecto Scale Co. employed 500 persons. He was a founder in 1926 of the East Midwood Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N.Y., and was interested in the work of various other religious and philanthropic organizations. He held membership in the Masonic order and IOOF. He became a United States citizen by naturalization in 1914 and in politics was an independent voter. Jacobs enjoyed reading, and his preferred forms of recreation

were golf, tennis, and fishing. He was married in New York city, Feb. 6, 1916, to Carrie, daughter of Louis Harry Hochman of Passaic, N.J., a merchant, and had two children, Samuel Michael and Harriet Ray, who married Jesse Charles Goodwin. Aaron J. Jacobs died in New York city, Apr. 28, 1961.

CORNELL, John Alfred, lawyer and judge, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 29, 1886, son of John Alfred and Minnie Frances (Geary) Cornell. His father was a steam boiler engineer. John A. Cornell received his preliminary education at public schools in his native city and later attended New York University, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1914. Meanwhile, after graduating at high school in 1905, he entered the employ of the Bridgeport Chain Co. as a stenographer. He advanced to the position of assistant sales manager with this company prior to deciding to make his career in the law. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1914 and was associated with Spotswood D. Bowers (q.v.) and Charles E. Williamson in the Bridgeport law

firm of Bowers & Williamson until that firm was dissolved in 1917. Thereafter he engaged in an independent civil practice in Bridgeport, specializing in corporation, municipal, and tax law. In 1917 Cornell was elected as a Democrat to the Bridgeport Board of Aldermen. He served on that board until 1920, when he was named corporation counsel for Bridgeport. He served in that capacity during 1921-23 and again during 1929-32. In the last-named year he was appointed judge of the Connecticut Superior Court, and he served on that bench in Bridgeport until his appointment as associate justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors in May, 1953. He retired from the latter bench later in 1953 because of ill health. While in private practice as a lawyer Cornell was retained as special corporation counsel for Bridgeport in 1925 to handle an important tax case involving the validity of certificates of error issued by a previous tax collector. In this case, Bridgeport Brass Company v. Drew (102 Conn. 206), Cornell won a decision for the city on the grounds that an agreement to reduce a tax assessment in consideration of the taxpayer's abandonment of his right to appeal lay beyond the powers of the tax collector. As judge of the Connecticut Superior Court, Cornell presided over one part of the Palka murder case (121 Conn. 670, 122 Conn. 529, 302 U.S. 319), one aspect of which was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which held that a state could appeal for a reversal of a previous conviction in a criminal trial with the object of holding a new trial of a person for the same offense, without violating the double jeopardy provision of the United States Constitution. In one of the more notable cases involving the principle of mercy killing in the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, Cornell was on the bench during a trial in which the defendant was acquitted by a jury, on grounds of temporary insanity, of a charge of allegedly murdering a parent who the defendant believed to be suffering an incurable ailment. A Democrat in politics, he served as party chairman for Bridgeport from 1921 to 1932 and was a member of the state central committee for several years. In 1924 he served as a delegate from Connecticut to the Democratic National Convention, and in 1928 he was credited with securing a substantial plurality for Alfred E. Smith (q.v.) in normally Republican Bridgeport. Cornell was at various times a member of the American, Connecticut, and Bridgeport bar associations, Phi Alpha Delta, and the University and Algonquin clubs of Bridgeport. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. For recreation he enjoyed horseback riding. He was married in Bridgeport, Nov. 14, 1917, to Alice Mary, daughter of Edward Breyer of Stratford, Conn., a metallurgist. He died without issue in Bridgeport, Jan. 6, 1956.

COPP, Andrew James, lawyer, was born in Auburn, Mass., May 26, 1846, son of Andrew James and Harriet Ann (Eddy) Copp. His first paternal American ancestor was William Copp, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled in Boston, Mass. From William and his wife, Judith Goodeth, the descent was through David and Obedience Topliff, Jonathan and Catharine Lay, Jonathan and Sarah (Downes) Hobart, David and Mary Spalding, and William and Celinda Whipple, the grandparents of Andrew J. Copp. His father was a merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Copp was graduated B.A. in 1869 and M.A. in 1872 at Yale University. For a brief period following graduation he was night editor of the New Haven (Conn.) Journal and Courier. From 1869 to 1871 he was a law student at Columbia University, transferring these credits to Yale University, and also taught in New York city. Admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1871, he practiced law in Saint Paul for three months. He then spent a year traveling in the West, after which he became superintendent, in 1872, of Phenix Furnace & Ore Mines, Millerton, N.Y. In 1884 he moved to California, was admitted to the bar in that state, and practiced law in Los Angeles until his retirement in 1895. Practicing independently at all times, he handled general civil cases. While in California he also became actively interested in business and residential real estate, buying and selling improved and unimproved property. In 1896 he built a four-story store and office building in Los Angeles known as the Copp Building. During the twelve years he spent in Millerton he was president of the Northeast Library Association. In 1893-94 he served as chairman of the Los Angeles City Council's committee on the unemployed. At Yale he held membership in the Varuna Boat Club, and he also was a member of Delta Kappa, Linonia, Delta Beta Xi, Alpha Sigma Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Chamber of Commerce. Copp was married in Lakeville, Conn., June 5, 1878, to Carrie Pettee, daughter of Robert Bostwick of that place,

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David Thomson

a farmer, and had five children: Eddy Bostwick, Andrew James, William Whipple, Carrie Belle (died in childhood), and Joseph Pettee. Andrew J. Copp died in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 27, 1940.

THOMSON, David, business executive, was born in Motherwells, Scotland, Jan. 17, 1893, son of Thomas and Mary (Cameron) Thomson. His family came to this country in 1895 and settled in Butler, Pa., where his father was in the steel business. After receiving his education at public schools in Butler, David Thomson began his career in 1912, learning the various phases of the steel business in the open-hearth department of the Forged Steel Wheel Co., Butler. Appointed open-hearth superintendent in 1922, he became manager of the firm in 1926, a post he held until 1929. In that year he joined the Great Lakes Steel Co., a subsidiary of National Steel Corp., to take charge of building and operating the former firm's plant in Detroit, Mich. He was made general manager and executive vice-president of the Great Lakes Steel Co. in 1931, continuing in those positions until 1941. During the next two years he worked for the Crucible Steel Co., New York city, and in 1943 became general manager and vice-president of the Phoenix Iron Co., Phoenixville, Pa., a firm founded in 1855. Named president in 1945, he served in that capacity until 1949, when he sold his previously acquired interest in the Phoenix company and retired because of ill health. In 1949 he purchased an interest in Alloy Precision Castings Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and supervised its reorganization and operation during part of 1950. From 1951 until the time of his death he was an inactive partner in the Thomson-Willet Corp., Haverford, Pa., a manufacturers agency. During the First World War Thomson served for eighteen months in the U.S. Army as a 1st lieutenant and was stationed in Ft. Lee, Va., and in Spartanburg, S.C. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the Merion Cricket Club of Haverford, Pa., the Butler Kiwanis Club, the Butler Country Club, St. David's Golf Club of Devon, Pa., and the Detroit Golf Club. His religious affiliation was with the Ardmore (Pa.) Presbyterian Church. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing and playing golf were his chief recreations. He was married in Butler, Oct. 23, 1923, to Ruth, daughter of William C. McCandless of that place, a physician, and had two children: Mary Margaret, who married Robert Dean Crowley; and David Donald. David Thomson died in Bryn Mawr, Pa., Nov. 16, 1953.

MANNING, Henry Parker, educator, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 3, 1859, son of John Milton and Louisa Catharine (Leonard) Manning. His first paternal American ancestor was William Manning, who came to this country from England about 1634 and settled in Massachusetts. From William and his wife, Susanna, the descent was through William and Dorothy ———, Samuel and Elizabeth Sterns, Ephraim and Mary Tompson, William and Mary Johnson Payson, and William Hyde and Lois Paine, who were the grandparents of Henry P. Manning. His father was an educator. After completing his preparatory education at Suffield (Conn.) Academy, the son attended Brown University, where he was graduated B.A. in 1883 and M.A. in 1886, and Johns Hopkins University, where he qualified for the Ph.D. degree in mathematics in 1891 with a thesis entitled "Developments Obtained by Cauchy's Theorem with Applications to the Elliptic Functions." Meanwhile, during 1883-89 he taught Latin, Greek, and mathematics at private and public schools in New York, Maryland, and West Virginia. In 1891 Manning returned to Brown University as an instructor in mathematics at the invitation of E. Benjamin Andrews (q.v.), president of the university. He became an assistant professor in 1895 and associate professor in 1906, continuing in the latter capacity until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1920, his early retirement from the classroom necessitated by his increasing difficulty in hearing. He continued to work in the field of mathematics until the 1930's. Particularly interested in higher algebra, Manning expanded the mathematics curriculum at Brown through his organization and teaching of courses in such fields as the theory of functions, quaternions, non-Euclidean geometry, and the theory of differential equations. His book, "Non-Euclidean Geometry" (1901), was the first text on this subject in English. Other works by him were "Irrational Numbers and Their Representation of Sequences and Series" (1906) and "Geometry of Four Dimensions" (1914). At the request of Scientific American magazine, he served in 1909 as judge and editor of an essay competition on the new concept of the so-called fourth dimension that was derived from the work of Albert Einstein. Twenty of the essays submitted were published in a volume entitled "The Fourth

Dimension Simply Explained" (1910), with an introduction by Manning in his capacity as editor. He read modern and classical European languages with ease and when nearly seventy years of age started and mastered the study of early Egyptian hieroglyphics in order to collaborate on a sentence by sentence revision of early unsatisfactory translations of the Rhind Papyrus (also known as the Ahmes Papyrus), which dated back to the 18th century B.C. and was the earliest known treatise on algebraic concepts. The new translation appeared during 1927-29. He also served as an associate editor of the American Mathematical Monthly during 1919-22. Manning was a charter member of the New York Mathematical Society (later American Mathematical Society) and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Circolo Mathematico di Palermo, and Beta Theta Pi. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. In politics he was a Republican. Nature study and golf were his principal recreations, and he enjoyed the study of classical literature. He was

married in Fostoria, Ohio, June 30, 1893, to Ida May, daughter of Benjamin Forman of Terra Alta, W. Va., and had two sons: Henry Whitmarsh (died in childhood) and John Milton. Manning died in Providence, R.I., Jan. 11, 1956.

ROGERS, Crawford Stanley, business executive, was born in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 27, 1885, son of Joseph Stanley and Addie Aurelia (Moore) Rogers and grandson of Crawford and Mary Elizabeth (Diggs) Rogers. His father was a salesman. Crawford S. Rogers received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. While attending school he worked as a newsboy. He began his active employment in 1903, when he became a receiving clerk with the Southern Railway at Norfolk. In the same year he was named assistant cashier for the railroad in Norfolk, and in 1904 he was sent to Pinners Point, Va., again to serve as assistant cashier. He remained with the railroad at Pinners Point until 1908, serving as payroll clerk later in 1904, export clerk in 1905-06, and as assistant cashier in 1907-08. He then left the railroad and became associated with Garret & Co., Berkley, Va., as a bookkeeper and in 1913 was made secretary of the company, an office he held for three years. In 1916 he began an association with the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Corp. that was to continue until his death. Starting as assistant secretary of the corporation, he was elected vice-president and general manager in 1926 and president and general manager in 1944, and he occupied the latter offices until the close of his life. The business had its beginning in 1900, when Fred O. Smith and George W. McCoy founded the firm of Smith & McCoy, to engage in ship repairing. It was incorporated in 1915 as the F. O. Smith Shipbuilding Co., and later in the same year George W. Roper and a group of his associates purchased the enterprise from its original owners and began reorganizing it as the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Corp., the name under which it was incorporated in 1917. At the time of the latter incorporation, the company owned one small drydock. During the next two decades plant facilities were more than quadrupled in size and a second drydock was put into operation. After Rogers became president the company acquired a ship repair plant in Norfolk, built by the U.S. Navy during the Second World War, and at the time of his death the company had a 12,000-ton and a 4,000-ton floating drydock, two 1,000-ton marine railways, and a 5,000-ton Crandall railway, comprising all modern facilities for ship repair work. Rogers was also a director of the National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk. He was a leader in regional and local civic activities. He was a member of the promotion committee of the Southern Conference on Human Relations during 1940-43, chairman of the Tidewater Virginia Development Council during 1954-56, and treasurer of the Hampton Roads Maritime Association during 1954-56, having served the last-named also as a director and member of the executive committee. In Norfolk, he was chairman of the board of the commissioners of the Norfolk Port Authority from 1952 to 1956, a director of the Norfolk Industrial Commission, and a member of the Norfolk City School Board and the Norfolk Tax Commission. Further, he was president of the Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, from 1949 to 1956 and was a director and member of the executive committee of the Tidewater Hospital Association and a director of the Norfolk Community Chest and the Norfolk Navy YMCA. In 1951 he was co-chairman of the MacArthur Memorial Committee, and from 1951 to 1956 he was a member of the advisory board in Norfolk for William and Mary College. He was an advocate of the development of port facilities along the Norfolk downtown waterfront and the construction of a union bus terminal and heliport in that area, matters which were under serious consideration at the time of his death. During the Second World War he was a member of the War Manpower Commission, Hampton Roads Area. In recognition of the many contributions he made to the development of Norfolk, Rogers was named Man of the Year by the Norfolk Industrial Management Club in 1952 and was presented the First Citizens Award by the Cosmopolitan Club in 1954. Rogers was further active in organization affairs. He became a director of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1953 and was a director of the Shipbuilders Council of America from 1950 to his death and of the Virginia Manufacturers Association from 1952 until his death. He was also influential in the councils of the Sons of the American Revolution, serving at various times as vice-president general of the South Atlantic District, first vice-president of the state society, and president of the Norfolk chapter. He was a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), the Monterey Country Club of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., and the Kiwanis, Virginia, Norfolk Executive, Norfolk Yacht and Country, and Propeller clubs of Norfolk. His religious affiliation was with the Ghent Methodist Church, Norfolk, which he served as chairman of the board of stewards. Politically he was an independent. His chief avocational interest was the raising of flowers. Rogers was married in Berkley, Va., Mar. 22, 1910, to Columbia Taylor, daughter of James Arthur Bott of Accomack County, Va., a farmer, and had a daughter, Frances Rogers, who married James Richard Coates. His death occurred in Norfolk, Va., June 4, 1956.

FOSTER, Richard Clarke, university president, was born in Demopolis, Ala., July 12, 1895, son of John Manly and Kathleen Mary (Clarke) Foster, grandson of John Collier and Georgia Ann (Maharry) Foster, great-grandson of James and Mary Ellen (Hill) Foster, great-great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Savidge) Foster, and great-great-great-grandson of Arthur and Martha (Collier) Foster of Virginia. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Richard C. Foster was graduated A.B. at the University of Alabama in 1914 and LL.B. at Harvard University in 1917. He then entered the U.S. Army during the First World War and served in France as a 1st lieutenant and later as captain in the Field Artillery. Following his honorable discharge from the Army in 1919, he was admitted to the bar of Alabama and began a general practice of law with the Tuscaloosa firm of Foster, Verner & Rice, in which his father was senior partner. The firm was reorganized as Foster, Rice & Foster in 1923, and Foster continued as a partner until 1937, when he withdrew to accept the office of president of the University of Alabama. His administration of the university, terminated by his death in 1941, was notable for his vigorous efforts at expansion. Student enrollment in that four-year period increased from 4700 to 5258, while the faculty was increased from 305 to 405 members. He concentrated also on developing the resources of the library, to which some 55,000 volumes were added while he was president of the university. He was otherwise prominent in educational affairs in the South after 1937, serving at various times as president of the National Association of Separated Universities and as vice-president of the Southern University Conference. Additionally, he was president of the Southern Conference, which administered the athletic competitions of twelve institutions. Further, he participated in the business and civic life of Tuscaloosa. For a number of years he was a director of the Merchants Bank & Trust Co. In 1939,

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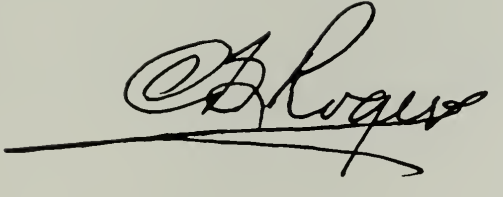

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E. Asbury Davis

in memory of his wife, he established two scholarships at the University of Alabama for the benefit of seniors of the Tuscaloosa Senior High School. At the time of his death he was a trustee of Alabama State Hospitals. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by the University of Alabama in 1936 and an honorary D.C.L. by the University of the South in 1937. Foster Field, developed at the University of Alabama by the Alabama Institute of Aeronautics for student training, was named in his honor in recognition of his achievements in promoting aviation among college students and civilians. He was a member of the American and Alabama State bar associations, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Eta Sigma, Alpha Tau Omega, Alabama State and Tuscaloosa chambers of commerce, American Legion, the Masonic order, IOOF, Knights of Pythias, and the Tuscaloosa Country Club. His religious affiliation was with Christ Church (Episcopal), Tuscaloosa. Politically a Democrat, he served on the state executive committee of that party from 1924 to 1936 and on the Tuscaloosa County Executive Committee during 1932-36. He was married in Tuscaloosa, Feb. 27, 1923, to Lida, daughter of Andrew Green Scarborough of Sumter County, Ala., a planter and merchant, and had a daughter, Lida, who married William M. Nichols. Richard C. Foster died in Tuscaloosa, Nov. 19, 1941.

DAVIS, E[dwin] Asbury, business executive, was born in Shelltown, Md., Aug. 24, 1870, son of Francis Asbury and Sallie Octavia (Long) Davis. After attending public schools of Baltimore, Md., E. Asbury Davis studied for a year at the Baltimore City College. He went to work in 1885 as an order clerk for the firm of F. A. Davis & Co., wholesale distributors of cigars and tobacco, which had been founded in Baltimore in 1876 by his father and William A. Johnson. The name was changed in 1889 to F. A. Davis & Sons after his brothers, James Milton and Harry Hartmann Davis, joined the firm. When the father retired in 1903, he became senior member, retaining that position until the company was incorporated in 1952. While directing operations of this jobbing house, he succeeded in expanding its scope of business to include a large territory in the East. By the time of his death it was distributing a complete line of tobacco products and related merchandise, making a specialty of cigars. As his sons came of age, Davis brought them into business with him. He also was a partner in the Washington (D.C.) Tobacco Co. and vice-president of the Old Dominion Tobacco Co., Norfolk, Va., both of which were jobbing concerns. He was associated with numerous other business enterprises during his career, one of the principal of these interests being the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore, an accident, health, burglary, automobile liability, and workmen's compensation insurance organization. Elected a director of the company in 1923, he was made a member of the executive committee five years later and chairman of the board in 1931. Becoming president in 1932, Davis filled that position until being named president emeritus on Jan. 14, 1955, two months before his death. One of the largest bonding houses in the nation, the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. was incorporated in Maryland in 1896, the year operations were started. Capitalization of the organization under Davis' leadership increased from an approximate figure of $10,500,000 in 1932 to slightly less than $109,000,000 in 1954, the last full year of his participation. Operations were conducted in all states of this country and in Panama, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the provinces of Canada. Reinsurance business was conducted with some thirty foreign insurance companies. In addition to its offices in Baltimore, New York city, and Philadelphia, the company acquired buildings in Brooklyn, Toronto, and San Francisco in 1941; Harrisburg, Pa., in 1942; Buffalo, N.Y., and New Orleans in 1943; and Newark, N.J., in 1945. Construction projects in which the company participated as surety underwriters during his presidency included those for the San Francisco Golden Gate Bridge, the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, and the Huey P. Long Bridge at New Orleans. In that capacity the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. was identified with a number of large Second World War undertakings, among which were the Canol project, construction of the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and the atomic bomb project at Oak Ridge, Tenn. For some years after 1922, Davis was a director of McCormick & Co., Inc., Baltimore, manufacturers of flavoring extracts. His banking activities in Baltimore included a position as director of the First National Bank subsequent to its formation in 1928 as a consolidation of the Citizens National and Merchants National banks, and he also served on the board of the Central Savings Bank. He was appointed liquidating receiver in 1939 for the Chesapeake Corp., which held large shares of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Père Marquette railway companies. Active in trade and civic affairs, Davis held many offices in Baltimore business and public groups. He was chairman of the businessmen's committee that in 1923 formed the Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission. As a founder and for two years president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, predecessor of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, he was instrumental in furthering the development of heavy industry in his city. Noted as a financial analyst, he was appointed a member of the city's Board of Finance Commissioners in 1938, and at the time of his death held the post of board president. He served on the commission that set up a retirement fund for city employees. He was a founder and in 1938 president of the Baltimore Community Fund (later Community Chest). Concerned with finding a practical solution to the city's traffic problems, he headed a committee that engaged the services of Robert Moses of New York city. At one time he served on the advisory board of the Maryland State Roads Commission. By appointment of the governor, he was a member of the Lane Commission to study higher education for Negroes in the state. An honorary LL.D. was conferred on him in 1950 by Goucher College, and he was the recipient of an honorary D.Sc. from the University of Maryland in 1952. He served in 1929 as vice-president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. One of the eight wholesalers who in 1933 established the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, he became its first president, serving two terms, and took part in forming a code of ethics for the organization. He also held membership in the Baltimore Association of Credit Men (pres. 1903-05) and the Chesapeake and Merchants clubs of Baltimore. His religious affiliation was with University Baptist Church, Baltimore. Politically he was an independent Democrat. Gardening was Davis' chief source of recreation, and on his three-acre grounds he planted a great variety of flowers and shrubs in addition to maintaining water gardens and a hothouse. He was married twice: (1) in Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1892, to Jennie, daughter of Felix Conradt of that city, a carpet retailer; his first wife died in 1946; (2) in Baltimore, Oct. 15, 1948, to Nellie Field, widow of James F. Burrell, physician. By the first marriage he had six children: Francis Asbury; Allan Conradt; Clara Annabel, who married John Thomas Tucker; Hamilton Chace; Virginia, who married Edward Gillet Boyce; and Edwin (died in infancy). E. Asbury Davis died in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 15, 1955.

GRISWOLD, Arthur Robbins, publicist, was born in Manchester, Conn., Dec. 10, 1884, son of Gilbert Miner and Ellie Bellows (Robbins) Griswold. His first paternal American ancestor was Edward Griswold, who came to this country from England in 1639 and participated in the founding of Windsor, Conn., before settling at Tillingworth (later Clinton), Conn. From Edward and his wife, Margaret Diamond, the descent was through George and Mary Holcomb, Daniel and Mindwell Bissell, Daniel and Sarah White, White and Elizabeth Cheney, Daniel W. and Esther Case, and George Gilbert and Mary Miner, the grandparents of Arthur R. Griswold. His father was a dentist. After attending public schools of his native community, the son was graduated B.A. in 1907 at Yale University. His early career was devoted to advertising and publicity work with several New York city firms. He was employed by the A. W. Erickson Co. and its successor, McCann-Erickson, from 1907 to 1931, serving as office manager and account handler during 1912-17, vice-

president during 1929-31, and a director in 1930-31. In the last-named year he organized his own advertising and merchandising agency, the Griswold Co. He merged his interest in that firm with Thomas H. Reese & Co. in 1934 and was vice-president of the latter during the following year. He was associated with the Andrew Cone Advertising Agency from 1935 until early in 1937 and with the office of Robert St. Clair during the next two years, again with the title of vice-president. In 1940-41 he was a member of the firm of Fuller & Smith & Ross, serving on its executive staff. His clients during the foregoing years included the Waverly (Fla.) Fruit Growers, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., General Tung Oil Corp., Valentine & Co. (later the Valspar Corp.), the Bon Ami Co., Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., the Barrett Co. (later a division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.), the Plymouth Cordage Co., and James McCutcheon & Co., the last-named a New York city department store. Further, he originated an advertising plan used by the American Tobacco Co. During 1946-49 he was employed by the Silex Co., Hartford, Conn., as public relations director, and among his duties was publication of the Silex Review, the company's house organ. From 1950 until the close of his life he was director of the Yale University Housing Bureau, with the responsibility of locating living quarters in New Haven, Conn., and vicinity for students, instructors, and employees of the university. He served for approximately two years, beginning in 1952, as chairman of the advisory board, Federal Rent Stabilization Office, in New Haven. For some years he wrote a monthly report on business conditions in the eastern United States for Forbes Magazine. In 1918-19, during this country's participation in the First World War, he served in the Dayton, Ohio, district office of the Bureau of Aircraft Production as executive officer and office manager. Throughout the Second World War period he was a member of the staff of the War Production Board, serving as special assistant in the New York city office, regional director for New York state and New Jersey, and director of public information. In the last-mentioned capacity he organized material for the War Production News, a weekly newspaper sent to all local WPB offices. He was a life member of Mory's Association, New Haven, and also held membership in the Graduate Club Association of New Haven, the Yale Club of New York city, and the North Hempstead Country Club of Port Washington, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he was an independent Democrat. An expert amateur photographer, Griswold won a number of awards for his work; for recreation he enjoyed skiing and skating, and for some years he participated in boxing as a member of the East Side Athletic Club, New York city. He was married in New York city, Jan. 10, 1925, to Gabrielle Allard, daughter of Gustave Alexander Raszewski of that city, and had two children, Gabrielle Allard Raszewska, who married Jerome Paul Facher, and Arthur Robbins. He died in New Haven, Conn., June 29, 1957.

HALE, George Hamilton, banker, was born at Sidney, N.Y., June 1, 1883, son of George Albro and Ella (Van Woert) Hale. His first paternal American ancestor was Reuben Hale, who came to this country from England with his wife, Diantha Ward, and settled at New Hartland, Conn., in 1760. From them the line descended through Reuben and Esther Mallory, Levi and Emily Mills, and Reuben and Helen Austin Hunt, the grandparents of George H. Hale. His father was a postal employee. George H. Hale attended public schools at Otego and Unadilla, N.Y. He began his banking career as a messenger for the First National Bank of Oneonta. Later he helped to organize the Peoples National Bank of Sidney in 1905 and the Farmers National Bank of Deposit in 1908, becoming assistant cashier of each of those institutions. In 1909 he joined the City National Bank of Binghamton, N.Y., as note teller. He became assistant cashier a year later, cashier in 1926, vice-president and cashier in 1930, and president of the City National in 1935. He continued to head the Binghamton bank until the close of his life. During his presidency a branch bank was established (1954), the number of employees increased from thirty-nine to sixty-three, and deposits increased from $8,409,133 in 1935 to $24,366,005 in 1954. Hale also was a director of Spaulding Bakeries, Inc., Binghamton. He was a member of the Binghamton board of education for some years, serving part of the time as president of the board. Director of the Broome County Tuberculosis Hospital and Lourdes Hospital, Binghamton, he also served as treasurer of the local Salvation Army Citadel. During the First World War Hale received citations from the U.S. Treasury Department and from the American Legion for his war bond sale efforts. He was a

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member of the New York State and Broome County bankers associations, the Masonic order (Shriner), Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, and the Binghamton and Binghamton Country clubs. In religion he was an Episcopalian; in politics he was a Republican. Golf and fishing were his favorite recreations. He was married in Mamaroneck, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1910, to Clara Eliza, daughter of George Lamson Lyon of that place, a banker, and had a daughter, Helen, who married Smith Caleb Dodge. Hale died in Binghamton, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1954.

ABBIATI, F[urio] Alexander, business executive, was born in Barre, Vt., Dec. 30, 1904, son of Charles and Regina (Comolli) Abbiati. His father came to this country from Italy in 1898 and settled in Barre, where he was a businessman. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Barre, F. Alexander Abbiati was graduated B.S. at the University of New Hampshire in 1927. During the next eleven years he was a salesman for the Merrimac Chemical Co., Everett, Mass. In 1938 he joined the Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass., as sales manager of the plastics division. He was made assistant general manager of sales in 1939, general manager of sales in 1944, and assistant general manager of sales for the plastics division in 1947. Three years later he became general manager of the plastics division and in 1951 was elected a vice-president of Monsanto, and he continued to serve in both capacities until the close of his life. During the years of Abbiati's association with the Monsanto Chemical Co., volume in the plastics industry increased some eightfold and the activities of his company reflected the growth of the industry as a whole. From 1951 until his death Abbiati also served as president of the Shawinigan Resins Corp., Springfield, an associated company that manufactured plastics raw materials. In addition, he was a director of the Union Trust Co. and a corporator of the Hampden Savings Bank, both in Springfield. Active in community affairs, he was a corporator of the Springfield Community Chest and the Wesson Memorial Hospital; a director of Future Springfield, Inc., the Springfield YMCA, and the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, and an adviser to the Salvation Army in Springfield. He was also a trustee of Proctor Academy, Andover, N.H. Abbiati was a member of the American Chemical Society, Manufacturing Chemists Association, Society of the Plastics Industry, the Masonic order, the Metropolitan Club of New York city, the Colony Club of Springfield, and the Longmeadow (Mass.) Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Church of Christ (Congregational), Longmeadow. Politically he was a Republican. Music and photography were among his special interests, and fishing was his chief recreation. He was married in Laconia, N.H., Sept. 21, 1929, to Virginia Mary, daughter of Ernest Julius McCrillis of Lakeport, N.H., a pharmacist, and had three children: Melvin Neal, Marie Virginia, and Neal McCrillis (died in childhood). F. Alexander Abbiati died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 13, 1952.

HARDY, Alpheus Sumner, manufacturer, was born in Bombay, India, Oct. 6, 1864, son of Alpheus Holmes and Mary Caroline (Sumner) Hardy. His paternal grandfather founded the mercantile firm of Alpheus Hardy & Co., Boston, Mass., in which his father, Alpheus H. Hardy (q.v. for ancestry), became a partner. Alpheus S. Hardy received his preparatory education at the Stone and Boston Latin schools in Boston, and was graduated B.A. at Harvard University in 1887. For a year following graduation he was employed in the wholesale boot and shoe business in Chicago, Ill. In 1888 he joined the New England Telephone Co., receiving appointment as manager of the Cambridge (Mass.) telephone exchange in 1889 and remaining there until 1892. From that year until 1903 he was manager of the New England business of Otis Brothers & Co., manufacturers of elevators. In 1903 he became associated with the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Co., of which his father was a founder and director. This company maintained its plant in Passaic, N.J., and had offices in New York city. Hardy remained active with the company until his retirement in 1934. In connection with his work for the rubber manufacturing industry Hardy made many trips to European countries, including Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and traveled repeatedly to Central America, on one occasion spending two months in Nicaragua. In 1910 he made a trip around the world with the object of studying rubber cultivation in the Far East and seeking available properties for its further development. As a result of this trip, Manhattan Securities Co., of which he was a director, acquired control of the Lebak plantations in Java, Netherlands East Indies, an investment that proved highly profitable. For several years he delivered a series of lectures

at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, on the subject of business methods and business conditions in Central America, based upon his experience in that area. Hardy served on the staff of the commanding officer, Naval Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteers, and at the time of the First World War he joined the auxiliary police force in New York city. He held membership in Delta Phi, the University, New York Yacht, and Harvard clubs of New York city, the Ardsley (N.Y.) Club, the Union Boat and Puritan clubs of Boston, the Beverly Yacht Club of Marion, Mass., and the Mattapoisett Yacht and Quadequina clubs of Mattapoisett, Mass. In religion an Episcopalian, he was a member of St. James' Church, New York city, and a warden of St. Philip's Church, Mattapoisett. A Democrat in early life, he later became a Republican. Hardy's favorite form of recreation was boating, particularly sailing and rowing; he also was fond of reading Civil War and naval history. He was married in New York city, Apr. 20, 1908, to Elizabeth Gracie, daughter of Edward King (q.v.), and had a

daughter, Isabella Ramsay, who married Edward Everett Watts, Jr. Alpheus S. Hardy died in Mattapoisett, Mass., Aug. 3, 1943.

CRAMER, Kenneth Frank, business executive and army officer, was born in Gloversville, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1894, son of Frank Henry and Stella (Brown) Cramer. His first paternal American ancestor was Altzheim Kramer, who came to this country from Germany in 1710 and settled near Rhinebeck, N.Y. From him and his wife, —— Elasser, the descent was through Johannes and Catrina (Flagelaar) Kramer, Zacherias and Rebecca (Scriver) Kramer (or Cramer), Peter and Margaret (Hadcock) Cramer, Benjamin and Eliza (Wright) Cramer, and Amos and Estella (Brown) Cramer, the grandparents of Kenneth F. Cramer. His father was a manufacturer. After he had completed his preliminary education at public schools in his native town, the son attended Princeton University where he was graduated Litt.B. in 1916 and M.A. in 1917. Later he continued his studies at the University of Munich, Germany, and

at the close of his life he had completed work on his doctoral dissertation, "Research on the Migration of Palatines to America during the 18th Century." Following a year of high school teaching in Newark and Woodbridge, N.J., he began his business career as a salesman for the Proctor Coal Co., Garfield, N.J., with which organization he continued until 1923. In that year he and an associate organized the Harnden-Cramer Coal Co., Inc., New York city, of which he was vice-president until 1927. He then formed his own wholesale coal business, K. F. Cramer Coal Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn., which company he headed as president until its dissolution in 1953. Thereafter until the close of his life he was engaged in military duties. Cramer's military career began in 1917 after the entry of the United States into the First World War. With training in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, he was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the infantry in 1917 and went overseas with the AEF as commander of a battalion intelligence section. Participating in the battles of the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives during the following year, he was wounded, captured, and hospitalized by the German forces, and released after the Armistice. Discharged with the rank of 1st lieutenant in 1919, he remained in the reserves until 1931, when he was asked to take command of a re-activated tank company of the Connecticut National Guard attached to the 43d Division. He accepted the transfer, although it entailed a demotion in rank from major to captain. Subsequently, he was promoted to major and in that rank was placed in charge of plans and training of the 169th Infantry Regiment. In 1938, after graduation at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., he was assigned to the command of the 3rd Battalion, 169th Infantry Regiment, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. When the regiment was federalized at the beginning of the Second World War, Cramer was continued in command, with the rank of colonel. Advancing to brigadier-general in the following year, he reached the permanent rank of major general in 1946. Meanwhile he was graduated at the Special Division Officers School at Ft. Benning, Ga., in 1942, and he served in the Pacific Theatre as assistant division commander, 24th Infantry Division, in Hawaii and Australia until 1946, participating in landings at Hollandia, Leyte, Mindoro, and Mindanao. He spent a year in reorganizing the 43d Division, with headquarters at Brainard Field. He was assigned to the National Guard Bureau, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., in 1947 and served as chief of this bureau until 1950. Returning to active duty in command of the 43d Infantry Division in the latter year, he accompanied this group to Europe during the following year, and in October, 1952, was appointed commanding general of the Southern Area with headquarters in Munich, Germany, the post he occupied at the time of his death. Cramer began his participation in the public life of Connecticut in 1929 with his election to the State House of Representatives. He served in that body until 1933, when he was elected Republican state senator for a two-year term. Meanwhile, he was secretary of the Connecticut delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1936, and during 1935-37 was secretary of a commission set up to plan a reorganization of the Connecticut state government. He was a member of the Veterans Home Building Commission from 1931 to 1937, of the Wethersfield (Conn.) Board of Education during 1927-36, the Metropolitan District Commission, Hartford, Conn., from 1929 to his death, and of the Connecticut State Library Commission from 1937 until the close of his life. From 1939 to 1947 he was assistant adjutant general of Connecticut, and he was an honorary member of the Governor's Foot Guard and served on the staff of the Governor's Horse Guard. Cramer was awarded the Silver Star with three oak leaf clusters, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, and many other service decorations during the First and Second World Wars. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and his organizational affiliations were with the Masonic order (Shriner), the Connecticut and Wethersfield (Conn.) historical societies, Princeton Alumni Association of Connecticut, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, National Sojourners, Princeton Gateway Club, Hartford Rotary Club, Army-Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the American Legion. In religion, he was a communicant of Christ (Congregational) Church, Wethersfield. Fishing and hunting were his favorite active recreations. He was married in Gloversville, N.Y., to Ruth Rose, daughter of William Henry Fuller of that place, a manufacturer, and had two daughters: Margaret Fuller, who married (1) Roderick George Van Pelt and (2) Mayes Gladney; and Dorothy Ruth, who

married (1) Don Ellsworth and (2) Alexander Maitland III. Kenneth F. Cramer died in Hohenfels, Germany, Feb. 20, 1954.

SEELYE, Laurens Hickok, educator, was born in Butler County, Iowa, July 25, 1889, son of William James and Alice (Clarke) Seelye. His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Seelye, who came to this country from England in 1630 and settled in Salem, Mass. From Robert and his wife, Mary Mason, the descent was through Nathaniel and Mary Turney, Nathaniel and Hannah Odell, James and Sarah Gregory, Nathaniel and Eunice Worley, Seth and Joannah Odell, Seth and Abigail Taylor, and Julius Hawley (q.v.) and Elizabeth Tillman, the grandparents of Laurens Hickok Seelye. His father (q.v.) was a professor of Greek and a clergyman. After receiving his preparatory education at public schools of Wooster, Ohio, and the Holbrook Military Academy, Ossining, N.Y., the son attended Wooster College during 1906-09 and was graduated B.A. in 1911 at Amherst College. He remained at Amherst for a year as secretary of the Christian Association and then entered Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University, receiving a diploma at the former and an M.A. degree at the latter, both in 1915. Ordained to the Congregational ministry in that year, he was pastor during 1915-18 of the Stanley Congregational Church in Chatham, N.J., and in 1918 served briefly as YMCA secretary at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa. Following a period of duty in the U.S. Army during the First World War he served nine months with the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee in New York city. In August, 1919, he went to the American University of Beirut, Syria (later Lebanon), where he served as lecturer during 1919-22 and as professor of psychology and philosophy from 1922 to 1933. While there he also was chairman of the university's department of religion and philosophy during the latter period. Meanwhile, on a leave of absence, he was at the Union Theological Seminary in 1925-26 on a Cleveland Dodge fellowship. Active in fostering student self-government at the university in Beirut, he played an important part in founding the International Student Cooperative Club there, a dormitory for thirty students of different faiths and administered by them. As faculty director of student extracurricular activities, he also became interested in working out a form of public interfaith worship and helped organize a student organization known as The Brotherhood, which was dedicated to promoting better understanding among Moslems, Jews, Bahais, and those of Christian sects. He returned to the United States in 1933 temporarily, to become visiting lecturer in religion at Smith College. During 1934-35 he taught courses in religion at Bennington College. Elected president in 1935 of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., he continued in that office until 1940 and during this time taught a freshman cooperative course termed Civilization Discussion Groups. While president of St. Lawrence he also participated in biennial conferences on Canadian-American relations held jointly by that institution and Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. He assisted Stephen P. Duggan (q.v.), chairman of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, during 1940-42. As executive director of the committee he corresponded with and spoke at colleges and universities throughout the United States in the interest of European refugee scholars, artists, and otherwise highly classified persons. At Wellesley College in the summers of 1941 and 1942 he served as faculty chairman of the Wellesley Institute of Social Progress. In 1942 he again went to the Middle East for another fifteen years as professor of philosophy, psychology, and logic at Robert College and the American College for Girls in Istanbul, Turkey. Upon retiring in 1957 he returned to this country permanently and was visiting professor of philosophy during the second 1957-58 semester at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, and visiting professor in 1959-60 at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. Aside from the foregoing he was a member of the board of trustees of Finch Junior College, New York city, during 1940-42 serving as board chairman. Further, he was chairman of the board of directors of the YMCA in Istanbul from 1950 to 1957. Shortly before his death he attended conferences of the Fund for the Advancement of Education and succeeded in having funds appropriated for setting up a five-year project to study means of enlisting the services of college and university professors who had reached the age of statutory retirement. In that connection he wrote an article, "For the Teacher Aged Sixty-five—What?" (Amer. Assn. Univ. Prof. Bull., 1948). He contributed articles on higher education, the Middle East, teacher retirement, and other topics to such publications as the Harvard

Educational Review, The Library Journal, The Journal of Higher Education, and the Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors. Several of his articles were translated into Turkish and were published in educational journals of Turkey. Further, he was co-author with Stewart C. Dodd of "A Survey of Human Nature" (1932). During the First World War he held the rank of 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army, serving as chaplain at Ft. Greble, R.I., in 1918-19. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred on him by Amherst College in 1935 and by Queens University and Western Reserve University in 1937. He was a member of the American Philosophical Association, American Association of University Professors, Phi Beta Kappa, and Alpha Delta Phi. Seelye was deeply interested in people and enjoyed talking and reading. For active recreation he hiked and played tennis. He was married in New York city, Oct. 4, 1915, to Kate Ethel, daughter of William Nesbitt Chambers of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, a Congregational clergyman and foreign missionary, and had five children: Dorothea

Chambers, who married Peter Goswyn Franck; Mary Averett; Talcott Williams; Muriel Clarke; and Katharine Laurens (died in childhood). Seelye died in North Adams, Mass., Aug. 21, 1960.

ZANGERLE, John Adam, lawyer and public official, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 12, 1866, son of Adam and Marie (Riffer) Zangerle. His father, who came to this country from Germany about 1850 and settled first in Michigan, was a stone mason and real estate broker. John A. Zangerle attended Cleveland public schools, graduating in 1884 at West High School, and studied economics during 1900-02 at Berlin (Germany) University. Meanwhile, from 1886 to 1890 he read law in the offices of Stevenson, Burke & Ingersoll, Cleveland, at the same time teaching English in night schools, and in the latter year was admitted to the Ohio bar. During the next ten years he practiced in Cleveland as senior member in the firm of Zangerle, Highby & Mauer. Concurrently he engaged in the real estate business. In 1900 he went to Europe, where for two

years he was a free-lance reporter for the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Upon his return to this country in 1903, he resumed law practice independently in Cleveland and engaged in real estate promotion and subdivision, trading until 1910 as The Ontario Realty Co. During 1910-12 he served on the quadrennial board of assessors, Cleveland; in that connection he initiated in 1910 a plan of uniform assessment that later was adopted by some 100 cities throughout the United States. In 1912 he was elected county auditor of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, the office in which he served for thirty-nine years, retiring in 1951. Subsequently he again resumed independent law practice in Cleveland, specializing in tax matters. For several years his son, Willis J. Zangerle, was associated with him in practice. Zangerle served the Ohio state legislature in an advisory capacity with regard to taxation problems. He wrote a number of books on municipal assessment and related subjects, notably "Principles of Real Estate Appraising" (1924, translated into Japanese), which came to be used as a text in business schools and as a handbook by real estate dealers and bankers. His books further included "Larger View of Municipal Ownership" (1900), "Rockefeller Before a Jury" (1906), "Untaxed Wealth of Cleveland and Why" (1916), "Factors of Building Costs for Assessment Purposes" (1924), "Why Owners' Sales and Assessors' Evaluations Differ" (1931), and "Ohio Classification Tax Law" (1937). He also was the author of some sixty pamphlets dealing with appraisal and taxation matters and published unit land value maps for use during sexennial appraisals in Cuyahoga County. He served on the Cleveland school board during 1890-92 and was a member of the Cleveland real estate board and Cuyahoga County board of commissioners. An honorary president of the Ohio Tax Association, he also held membership in the National Association of Assessing Officers (pres. 1936), National Tax Association, National Municipal League, Citizens' League of Cleveland, American Turners' Club, and the Westwood Country Club. He was one of Cleveland's earliest golfers, taking up the game in 1898, and was titlist at his club in 1914; at one time he held the championship at the erstwhile Dover Bay Club. For recreation Zangerle also enjoyed swimming. Politically he was an independent Democrat. He was married in Cleveland, Nov. 10, 1912, to Blanche, daughter of Joseph Norton of that city, a meat packer, and had three children: Willis John; Hildegarde B., who married Bradley Hull; and Jane Elizabeth, who married Boris Marmolya. John A. Zangerle died in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1956.

LORD, Arthur Evarts, physician, was born at Plano, Ill., Oct. 5, 1883, son of Frank Howard and Julia Marie (Custin) Lord, grandson of Samuel and Frances (Taylor) Lord, and a descendant of Thomas Lord, who sailed from England in 1635 with his wife, Dorothy ———, and settled in Boston, Mass. Arthur E. Lord attended public schools in Plano and was graduated B.S. in 1904 at the University of Chicago and M.D. in 1908 at Rush Medical College. He interned for two years at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and in the summer of 1910 studied at the University of Vienna. Upon his return to the United States he became associated with his father in medical practice in Plano and continued in general practice there until the close of his life. A member of the staffs of St. Charles and Aurora hospitals, for many years he was also coroner of Kendall County and city health officer of Plano. In addition, Lord owned and operated a drugstore in Plano and was president and a director of the Community Bank of Plano from 1926 until the close of his life. For twenty-one years he served as president of the Plano Community High School board. In 1908 he joined the Illinois National Guard as a surgeon. He served on the Mexican border in 1916 and during the First World War went to France with the 129th Infantry, 33d Division, AEF, participating in the Argonne campaign. At the close of the war he held the rank of colonel. He remained a member of the National Guard and in 1928 was appointed surgeon general for Illinois, retiring in 1946 with the rank of brigadier general. He was a member of the American and Illinois medical associations, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States (pres. 1938-39), American Legion, Masonic order (Knight Templar), Plano Chamber of Commerce, and Plano Rotary Club. In religion he was a Methodist and in politics a Republican. Music was his great avocational interest, and he was active in local choral groups. He was married in Plano, June 22, 1921, to Ruth Marguerite, daughter of James Morris Sears of that place, a farmer and banker, and had four daughters: Emily Julia, who married William Edward Leyshon; Ruth Marie, who married Hans Nathan Tuch; Sally Frances, who married Lewis J.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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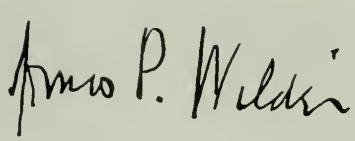

Bodi; and Marilyn Jane, who married Edwin R. Wentz. Lord died in Sandwich, Ill., Sept. 13, 1947.

WILDER, Amos Parker, editor, was born in Calais, Maine, Feb. 15, 1862, son of Amos Lincoln and Charlotte Topliffe (Porter) Wilder. His first paternal American ancestor was Edward Wilder, who came to this country from England in 1634 and settled in Hingham, Mass. From Edward and his wife, Elizabeth Ames, the descent was through Jabez and Mary Ford, Theophilus and Mary Hersey, Theophilus and Lydia Cushing, Theophilus and Mary Bridges, and Theophilus and Lucy Lincoln, the grandparents of Amos P. Wilder. His father was a manufacturer. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in Augusta, Maine, and at the Worcester Military Academy and was graduated B.A. in 1884 and Ph.D. in 1892 at Yale University. Meanwhile, he taught for a year at Bartlett's School, Old Lyme, Conn., and for another year at a preparatory school in Faribault, Minn., before beginning his career in newspaper work as a reporter in Albany, N.Y. In 1886 he joined the editorial staff of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Press, and in 1888 he became editor of the New Haven (Conn.) Palladium, immediately enlisting the aid of prominent citizens in a movement to reform the city government. He continued as editor of this newspaper until 1892, when he left the paper rather suddenly after editorially attacking the so-called Big Four political group in New Haven, one of whom was a part-owner of the newspaper. Moving to New York city, he was employed as an editorial writer for the New York Mail and Express and later for the New York Commercial Advertiser. In 1894 he purchased an interest in the Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, in order to support the political principles and policies of Robert M. La Follette, Sr., (q.v.). He was editor of the Wisconsin State Journal from 1894 to 1906 and in that capacity earned a reputation as a fearless editor and lecturer on municipal and state government reform. In 1906 he was appointed American consul general at Hong Kong, China, by Theodore Roosevelt (q.v.), and three years later he was transferred in the same capacity to Shanghai, China. Ill health forced him to return to the United States on leave in 1912, and this condition led to his resignation from the consular service in 1914. In the latter year he was appointed executive secretary of the Yale-in-China Association, New Haven, Conn., which maintained a humanitarian and medical project in Hunan Province, China. In that capacity he lectured on Chinese affairs throughout this country and succeeded in raising funds sufficient for an annual budget of $70,000. He resigned in 1920 in order to become associate editor of the New Haven Journal-Courier. He remained with this newspaper until his retirement in 1929 and wrote many editorials that were reprinted in magazines of national circulation. An interesting aspect of the newspaper's editorial policy was the alternation of the militant anti-prohibition editorials of Norris G. Osborn (q.v.) with Wilder's own bone-dry editorial broadsides. While serving as American consul general in Shanghai, Wilder was decorated by the Chinese government for his work in connection with the American Red Cross during a plague epidemic in China in 1911. He was a member of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, Psi Upsilon fraternity, and the Graduate Club Association of New Haven. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. Walking was his principal form of recreation. He was married in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1894, to Isabella Thornton, daughter of Thornton McNess Niven of that place, a Presbyterian clergyman, and had five children: Amos Niven; Thornton Niven; Charlotte Elizabeth; Isabel; and Janet Frances, who married Winthrop Saltenstall Dakin. Amos P. Wilder died in New Haven, Conn., July 2, 1936.

BONFILS, Charles Alden, publisher, was born in Troy, Mo., Mar. 17, 1871, son of Eugene Napoleon and Henrietta Bacon (Lewis) Bonfils and grandson of Francois Saveur and Lucinda (Alden) Bonfils. His grandfather came to this country from France and settled in Lexington, Ky. His father was a probate judge and an insurance executive. Charles A. Bonfils received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native community and was graduated with a degree in topographical engineering at the University of Missouri in 1891. After graduation he became a surveyor with the Mississippi River Commission and worked on a survey of the river's deltas near New Orleans, La. In 1896 he moved to Denver, Colo., to become assistant managing editor of the Denver Post. That newspaper was established in 1892 and was purchased in 1895 by his brother, Frederick G. Bonfils, and Harry H. Tammen (qq.v.). When they purchased the Kansas

City (Mo.) Post in 1909, Charles A. Bonfils went to Kansas City as managing editor of the newspaper, remaining in that capacity for four years. During 1913-19 he worked as a free lance magazine writer in New York city. Returning to the Denver Post in the latter year, he was assistant publisher until his retirement in 1936. During the First World War he served in Europe for eighteen months as a captain in the American Red Cross. He was a member of Sigma Nu fraternity and the Cherry Hills Country Club of Denver. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Denver. Politically he was an independent Republican. Golf was his principal recreation. He was also a music lover, played the piano, and was an active supporter of the Denver symphony. As a hobby he collected items relevant to the development of the West and the history of Colorado. He was married twice: (1) in Denver, in 1898, to Winifred Black, a newspaper feature writer who wrote under the name of Annie Laurie, and had two children: Eugene Napoleon (died in childhood) and Winifred, who married

Charles Barker; his first wife died in 1936; (2) in Denver, Dec. 27, 1938, to Mabel, daughter of Edward Whitman of that city, a newspaper artist and columnist. Bonfils died in Denver, Colo., Aug. 24, 1955.

KENT, Fred I, banker, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1869, son of Henry Lewis and Julia Adelpha (Warner) Kent. His first paternal American ancestor was Joseph Kent, who came to this country from England in 1645 and settled first in Dedham, Mass., and later in Block Island, R.I. From Joseph and his wife, Susannah George, the descent was through Samuel and Desire Cushman, Josiah and Althea Bullock, Joshua and Anna Low, Ellery and ——— ———, and Luther Miller and Helen Maria Lewis, the grandparents of Fred I Kent. His father was a banker. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in Chicago and later took a language course with the International Correspondence School. He began his banking career in 1886 as a clerk with the First National Bank of Chicago. He was advanced through various positions in the bank to that of manager of the foreign exchange department in 1904, a position he held until 1909. In the latter year he was elected vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York city. On joining this bank he organized its foreign department. He served as vice-president until his retirement from active participation in 1928 and was a director of the Bankers Trust Company from 1914 until the close of his life. He was also a director of the Scarsdale (N.Y.) National Bank & Trust Co. and of the Parkway Spencer Corp. Internationally known in banking and financial circles for his unusual skill in handling problems of foreign exchange, Kent served the government of this country in several important administrative and advisory posts dealing with matters of finance and exchange and served several foreign governments in an advisory capacity. In 1910 he was chairman of the Cotton Bill of Lading Committee under which a validation agreement was consummated with the presidents of fifty-two railroads. He appeared before the banking and currency committee of the U.S. Senate in connection with international exchange matters in 1913. In December of the same year he assisted Theodore E. Burton (q.v.) in connection with the Federal Reserve Bank Law. At the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 Kent organized the American Committee in London, England, to care for Americans in Europe and to arrange for their return to this country. He became chairman of the London Bankers Committee at that time and assisted with questions having to do with payment of credits held by American tourists in Europe. During that period he also served as temporary chairman of the American Red Cross in London, as vice-president of the French American Relief Society, and as financial adviser to Walter H. Page (q.v.), then U.S. ambassador in London. When this country entered the First World War in 1917 he was made deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the assignment of organizing an international exchange control. He developed a complete plan for the control of international exchanges and wrote the executive order putting the plan into force that was signed by Woodrow Wilson (q.v.). He was then appointed director of the division of foreign exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, continuing as such until 1919, when the division was liquidated as the purpose for which it existed had ceased upon the conclusion of the war. While in that post he had control over all movements of foreign exchange between the United States and all other countries and allotted the silver production of the allied nations, including their imports. Later in 1919 he was appointed financial adviser to the director of sales of the U.S. War Department and went to Paris, France, to direct sales of surplus U.S. war supplies that were needed by the European countries. While in Paris he was delegated by the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to obtain from banks in Holland and Belgium some 730,000,000 gold marks that had been deposited in those banks by the German government as payment for food sent to Germany by this country at the close of the war. In 1920 he devised a plan carried out by the British government in cooperation with the U.S. Treasury Department to alleviate conditions of starvation that threatened the people of Austria. In the same year he was the sole U.S. representative on the organization committee of the Reparations Commission. Upon the formation of that commission he served on its finance committee prior to returning to this country. While in Paris in 1919-20 he also organized the Paris office of the Bankers Trust Company, serving as manager of that office. In 1923 Kent went to Rome, Italy, to take part in delicate and unofficial negotiations regarding possible German concessions to France in order to end French occupation of the Ruhr. He transmitted the result of the conference to the French government and then was sent by that government on a confidential mission to Berlin for further discussions with the German government that led to the official cessation of hostilities between the two countries and laid the foundation for the Dawes Plan. During this period he also went to Hungary on behalf of the French government to determine whether conditions in that country necessitated postponement of reparations as a step preliminary to the consummation of a $30,000,000 loan to Hungary. In 1926 he worked with various French representatives in connection with the war debt of France to the United States. In the same year he was asked by the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to organize a conference in Washington, D.C., to consider a national banking crisis in this country. Kent handled the detail of the conference, making special reports to Andrew W. Mellon (q.v.), then secretary of the treasury, and was instrumental in achieving agreement on the formation of a corporation to handle the situation. In 1927 he worked with Benito Mussolini to stabilize the Italian lira, and in the following year he was called to Peru to reorganize the finances of that country and to arrange for the stabilization of its currency. During the financial crisis of 1933-34 he was again called upon by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to handle the international exchanges for this country, being given additional authority by the secretary of the treasury to render decisions for the other Federal Reserve Banks in this country in regard to international transactions. He also served as chairman of the advisory committee of the New York Stock Exchange in 1934, 1935, and 1936. From 1933 to 1942 he was an active member of the Business Advisory Council of the U.S. Department of Commerce, thereafter serving as a graduate member. Following the Second World War he was chairman of a special subcommittee of the Joint Senate-House Committee on the Economic Cooperation Administration that had charge of the utilization of counterpart funds and of international trade among the nations participating in the Marshall Plan. In the course of his long career Kent was active in many organizations in the field of banking and finance. He was one of the organizers and was elected first national president of the American Institute of Banking at the convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1904, and subsequently he served that organization for many years as a member of its board of regents. In 1903 he was appointed chairman of the committee on express money orders of the American Bankers Association, a position he held for several years, during which the system of traveler's cheques was developed. He was appointed a mem-

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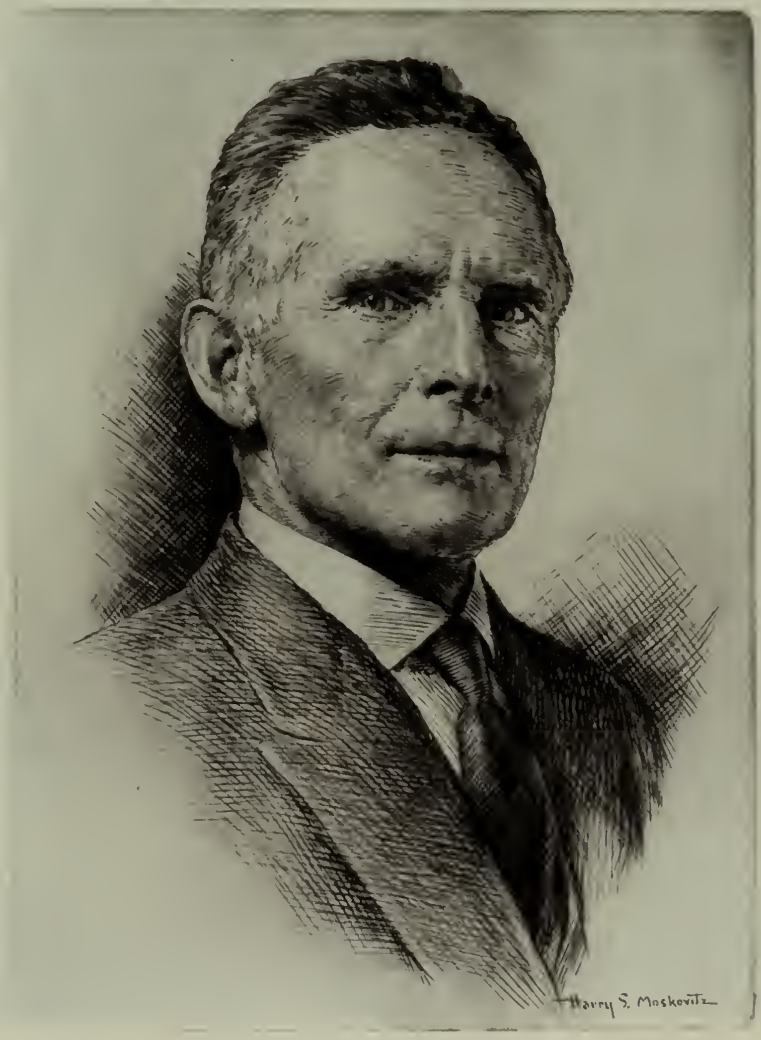
Fred I. Kent



The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

George J. Gould

ber of the Commerce and Marine Commission of the American Bankers Association upon its organization in 1919, and he was appointed chairman of that commission in 1921. He held the latter position for over thirty years through annual re-appointment. He also served the American Bankers Association as ex-officio member of its administrative committee, member of its executive and resolutions committees, and chief consultant to its bankers advisory committee to the Export-Import Bank, Washington, D.C. A member of the International Chamber of Commerce from its organization in Paris in 1921, Kent served as chairman of its economic restoration committee during 1921-25, as technical adviser to the chamber in 1923-24, and as a member of the executive committee of its American section for many years. He was president of the American Acceptance Council in 1924-25. From 1924 to 1942 he was treasurer of the National Industrial Conference Board, and he was elected chairman of the board in the latter year and also served that organization as a member of the executive committee, councillor, and member of the board of trustees. For many years he was a director and member of the executive committee of the National Foreign Trade Council, and he was also a director and member of the American Arbitration Association, Transportation Association of America, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Committee on International Economic Policy, and the Commerce and Industry Association of New York. He was frequently called upon to deliver addresses before meetings and conventions in this country and in Europe, and he was a contributor to newspapers, magazines, and professional journals, his later articles including "What is Profit?" (Reader's Digest, 1943), "Barriers to Normal Interstate Trade" (ibid., 1944), and "International Trade and Economic Stability" (Amer. Banker, 1945). Aside from his professional associations, he was elected a member of the Council of New York University in 1929 and was elected president of that council in 1931, serving in that capacity and as chairman of the executive committee until the close of his life. He also served as a director and member of the executive committee of the Highway Education Board, Washington, D.C., and as a member of the committee on foreign participation of the New York World's Fair, 1939-40. Kent was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in 1919 and was elevated to the rank of officer in that legion in 1926. He was made a commander of the Crown of Italy in 1921 and decorated with the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy) in 1925. He was also the recipient of the Robert Dollar Award of the National Institute of Social Sciences in 1945. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by the University of Southern California in 1930. Kent was a life member of the Royal Economic Society of London and a member of the International Agricultural Association, American Institute of Banking, American Bankers Association, National Civic Federation, Stable Money Association, National Association of Manufacturers, United States Associates, Conference of National Organizations, National Economic Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Institute of Social Sciences, Academy of Political Science, Council on Foreign Relations, Japan Society, Newcomen societies of North America and England, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Merchants' Association of New York, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city. He also was a member of the Bankers Club of America, the Union League Club, and the Down Town Association of New York city, Scarsdale Golf Club of Hartsdale, N.Y., Sleepy Hollow Country Club of Scarborough, N.Y., Whippoorwill Golf Club of Chappaqua, N.Y., the Fishers Island (N.Y.) Golf Club, and of the Saint Cloud Golf and Country Club of Paris, France. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. He was greatly interested in art, science, literature, and music and at one time played in and conducted an orchestra in Chicago. Kent was married in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 18, 1892, to Etta, daughter of Walter Williams of Boston, Mass., a hotel manager, and had a son, Warner Williams. His death occurred in White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1954.

SEARLE, George James, physician, was born in London, England, Mar. 8, 1860, son of James and Jane (French) Searle. Coming to this country at the age of eight with his widowed mother, who settled in Marlboro, Mass., he received his preparatory education in public schools of that community. After attending Nichols Academy (later Nichols Junior College) during 1881-84, George J. Searle was graduated M.D. in 1888 at Boston University. He subsequently took postgraduate courses at the Wills Hospital for Diseases of the Eye, Philadelphia, and at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Bellevue, Polyclinic, and Roosevelt hospitals, and the Carnegie Laboratory, all in New York city. Prior to entering Nichols Academy he was employed by the Conant Thread Mill, Pawtucket, R.I. Following an internship at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, he was licensed as a physician in Massachuetts in 1894 and engaged in general practice in Blackstone until 1899. He then went to Plymouth, Ohio, remaining there briefly, and in 1900 accompanied a half-brother, William Miles, to Perkins County, S.Dak., where they established the town of Chance with Thomas Veal. Then, for a short period, he and Miles drove cattle from Texas to range in South Dakota, and during that time Searle gave medical aid to white settlers and Sioux Indians. Returning to Ohio in 1904, he continued his professional career in Plymouth as a general practitioner and a specialist in eye, ear, nose, and throat work. He was affiliated with the Mansfield and Shelby hospitals, both in Richland County, Ohio. As first health officer of that county in 1921-22, he proposed a sewage disposal plant, compulsory vaccination, and other practices directed toward maintaining the good health of the community, and he was once credited with checking a typhoid epidemic in Ohio. During his years in Plymouth he also filled a number of civic offices, including that of mayor during 1924-26. Other of his civic interests were child welfare and library promotion. He also continued his interest in his old preparatory school which had become the Nichols College of Business Administration and with his daughter, Eleanor Searle Whitney, he replaced in the new Alumni Hall Tower the bell that had been a gift of his graduating class and that was saved when the original academy tower was demolished by the 1938 hurricane. In 1947 the institution awarded him an honorary L.H.D. degree. Searle was a member of the American, Ohio State, and Richland County medical associations, the honorary medical fraternity Alpha Mu Pi Omega (later Nu Sigma Nu), the Masonic order, and the Knights of Pythias. Affiliated with the Church of England as a boy, he was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Plymouth, Ohio, and, in his later years, of the First Presbyterian Church, Bradenton, Fla. Politically he was a Republican, having become a naturalized citizen in 1883. Medicine absorbed his interest until the close of his life, and he was an avid reader. He possessed a fine tenor voice and enjoyed singing. Searle was married twice: (1) in Plymouth, Dec. 25, 1888, to Adora, daughter of Felix Fenner of that place, a farmer, and had two sons, Frederick Fenner and George James; his first wife died in 1900; (2) in Plymouth, June 28, 1904, to Ann Bertha, daughter of Cornelius Fenner of that place, a farmer,

and had a daughter, Eleanor, who married Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney. His death occurred in Bradenton, Fla., Oct. 19, 1954.

ADAMS, Ernest Germain, investment banker, was born in Honolulu, T.H., Sept. 15, 1874, son of Edward Payson and Ellen Germain (Fisher) Adams. His first paternal American ancestor was Henry Adams, who came to this country from England in 1636 with his wife, Edith Squire, and nine children and settled first at Mount Wollaston and later at Braintree, Mass., where he was one of the original proprietors in 1639. From them the descent was through John and Anne ———, Joseph and Margaret Eames, John and Love Minott, John and Lucy Hubbard, Thomas and Sarah Fillebrown, and Thomas and Jane Russell, the grandparents of Ernest G. Adams. His father went to Honolulu, where he spent many years as a merchant and as adviser to King Kalakaua. The son prepared for college at the Cambridge (Mass.) Latin School and for three years was a student at Harvard University with the

class of 1899. From 1899 to 1904 he was associated with the brokerage houses of E. Rollins Morse & Brother and H. W. Poor & Co. in Boston, Mass. During 1904-06 he was a bond salesman for the firm of Fisk & Robinson in Worcester, Mass. In 1906, with his brother, Charles P. Adams (q.v.), and Edward W. Kinsley, he helped to organize and became a member of the firm of Kinsley & Adams, Worcester, bankers and correspondents of Kidder Peabody & Co. He withdrew from this firm in 1917 for First World War service. Following the war he was a member of the Boston firm of William A. Russell & Brother, bankers, during 1919-22. In the latter year he moved to Providence, R.I., to become manager of the newly opened office of Kidder Peabody & Co. in that city. In 1930 he became associated with the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Providence, and was trust officer and head of the agency department of this company until 1948. Thereafter until the close of his life he was again associated with Kidder Peabody & Co. in Providence. In his youth Adams served for ten years as a member of the 1st Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts National Guard, retiring in 1908 as a 2d lieutenant. Immediately following this country's entry into the First World War in April, 1917, he was appointed lieutenant (jg), U.S. Naval Reserve. He was assigned to Headquarters, 1st Naval District, Boston, where he served as aide to the district enrolling officer and later as aide to the commandant of the 1st Naval District. In January, 1918, he was transferred to the Office of Naval Operations in Washington, D.C., where he served under William S. Benson (q.v.), chief of naval operations. He was released from duty in March, 1919, with the rank of lieutenant commander. In religion a Unitarian, Adams helped in 1919 to organize the National Unitarian Laymen's League and was its first acting secretary and then its vice-president and member of the council for four years. In 1920 he was executive chairman of the campaign to raise $3,000,000 for the Unitarian church. He headed the Providence drive for the United Negro College Fund in 1949. Adams was the first Boy Scout commissioner of Worcester, a member of the Narragansett Council, Providence, and throughout his adult life a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was treasurer of the Worcester Boys Club and later was a director of the Providence Boys Club. Adams was a member of the Harvard clubs of Boston and Providence, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., the Worcester and Tatnuck clubs of Worcester, and the Providence Art, Turks Head, and Rhode Island Country clubs of Providence. In 1912 he was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. His favorite recreation was boating, and he spent many summers at Horseshoe Cove on Penobscot Bay in Maine. Adams was married in Weston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1902, to Mary Edith, daughter of Charles Frank Russell, minister of the First Unitarian Church, Weston, and had four children: Margaret Germain (died in childhood); Elizabeth Fisher; Edward Payson; and Mary Rogers, who married Edward Knox Cook, Jr. Ernest G. Adams died in Providence, R.I., Nov. 14, 1954.

ENNIS, Joseph Burroughs, locomotive designer, was born at Wortendyke, N.J., May 29, 1879, son of William C. and Katherine Elizabeth (Burroughs) Ennis. His first paternal American ancestor of record was William Ennis, born about 1700, who lived at Hackensack, N.J. From William and his wife, Anneke Brower, the descent was through Jacobus and Martha Speer, William and Martha Van Gieson, and James and Eliza Hopper, the grandparents of Joseph B. Ennis. He was graduated from high school in Paterson, N.J., in 1895 and began work as a draftsman at the Rogers Locomotive Works, a facility of the American Locomotive Co., in Paterson. He worked as a designer for the Schenectady (N.Y.) Locomotive Works in 1899-1900 and then returned for a brief time to the Rogers works. In 1900 he was transferred to the Cooke Locomotive Works, another American Locomotive Co. facility, also in Paterson. Two years later he was transferred again, this time to the office of the mechanical engineer of the American Locomotive Co. in New York city, and during the next four years he handled design and calculation-specification for the company. He became assistant to the mechanical engineer in 1906, designing and estimating engineer in 1908, chief mechanical engineer in 1912, vice-president of engineering in 1917, and senior vice-president in 1941. He retired from the last-named position in 1947. Elected to the board of directors in 1924, he remained a member of that body until 1953. Ennis directed the design of such basic types of steam locomotives as the Mallet, Mountain, Pacific, Hudson, and Yellowstone. He was active in the adaptation of diesel power for locomotives and was responsible for the

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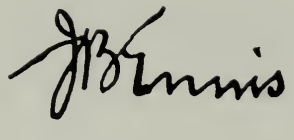

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Lloyd Ellis Henry

introduction of the supercharger in diesel locomotives in this country. For many years he was a trustee of the Nathan Manufacturing Co., New York city. In 1944 he was the recipient of the Henderson medal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., for his accomplishments in locomotive engineering and contributions to locomotive design. An honorary D.Eng. degree was conferred on him by Clarkson College of Technology in 1945. Ennis was a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the American Society for Metals, Association of American Railroads, Steam Locomotive Research Institute (first pres. 1945), Newcomen Society of England, Franklin Institute, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Metropolitan, Railroad, and Engineers clubs of New York city, and the Skytop (Pa.) Club. In religion he was a Methodist; in politics he was a Republican. His hobbies were photography and building scale-model trains and locomotives. He was married in Paterson, Dec. 14, 1903, to Lillian Rachel, daughter of Theodore Jersey of that city, a builder, and had a daughter, Ruth, who married Robert Thomas Sawyer. Joseph B. Ennis died in Paterson, N.J., Sept. 22, 1955.

DEWEY, Lloyd Ellis, educator, was born in Tomah, Wis., Jan. 13, 1897, son of Ira Norman and Emma (Grassman) Dewey. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Dewey, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., about 1630 and settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1635. From Thomas and his wife, Frances Clark, the descent was through Thomas and Constant Hawes, Adijah and Sarah Root, Moses and Sarah Dewey, Moses and Hannah Noble, Oliver and Huldah Morley, Moses and Electa Fowler, Norman and Minnoa Parish, and Aurelius and Jane Root, the grandparents of Lloyd E. Dewey. His father was a business executive. After attending public schools of his native community and Mather, Wis., the son studied in 1914-15 at the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated B.C.S. in 1923, Sc.B. in 1925, J.D. in 1929, and A.M. in 1932 at New York University. Meanwhile, he became instructor in finance at the School of Finance, New York University, in 1923 and was advanced to assistant professor in 1929 and associate professor in 1933. From 1942 until the close of his life he was professor of corporate finance at both the School of Commerce and the Graduate School of Business Administration. During 1946-56 he also was vice-chairman of the department of banking and finance at the School of Commerce. Additionally, he served as a consultant to the Alexander Hamilton Institute and lectured at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He was author of "Organizing and Financing Business" (with J. Howard Bonneville, 1932) and "Financial Handbook" (with others, 1947). Dewey was a director of the Parrish Art Museum, Southampton, N.Y., and from 1937 to 1951 a trustee of the Scudder School, New York city. During the First World War he served as radio officer on a U.S. Navy transport. He saw Second World War duty as a lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; after participating in the construction of an amphibious base near Camp Lee, Va., he went to Ft. Hancock, N.J., and subsequently was attached to the general staff in Washington, D.C. Organizations in which he held membership included the American Economic Association, American Finance Association, American Marketing Association, Delta Sigma Pi, Kappa Sigma, the Masonic order, the Order of Founders and Patriots, Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, the Army and Navy Country Club of Arlington, Va., and the Young Republican Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Music, swimming, riding, and fishing were Dewey's principal leisure interests. He was married in Seaford, N.Y., May 29, 1921, to Anne, daughter of Louis Grant Hulse of Ontario, Calif., an architect, and had an adopted daughter, Margaret. Lloyd E. Dewey died in Southampton, N.Y., Mar. 24, 1960.

HANSON, Carl Oscar, educator, was born in Duluth, Minn., Jan. 4, 1902, son of John Oscar and Alma (Larson) Hanson. His father came to this country from Sweden in 1895 and settled in Minnesota, where he was a railroadman. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, Carl O. Hanson was graduated B.A. in 1926 at Superior (Wis.) State Teachers College and M.A. in 1929 and Ph.D. in 1936 at the University of Iowa. Meanwhile, he taught mathematics at Washington Junior High School, Duluth, during 1926-28. In the following year he became professor of banking and finance at Ohio University, Athens, the position he maintained until the close of his life. He also served as head of the finance department at the university from 1945 until his death. He was chairman of the library committee of the College of

Commerce of Ohio University from 1938 to 1950, a member of the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics in 1937 and 1942, a member of the Faculty Advisory Committee during 1938-50, and a member of the Graduate Council from 1946 until his death. From 1944 until the close of his life he served as financial and business adviser of the Post, the student newspaper at Ohio University, and he took a particular interest in scholarship work, serving as a member of the Scholarship Committee from 1948 until his death. He also served for a time as grill executive of the Faculty Fraternity Affairs Council and was a member of the house committee of the Men's Faculty Club for several years, and its president during 1937-38. With John A. Leavitt, he was co-author of "Personal Finance" (1950) and of "Problems in Money and Bank Credit" (1952). Hanson was a member of the American Association of University Professors, the Masonic order, Delta Sigma Pi, Pi Kappa Alpha, Beta Gamma Sigma, and the Order of Artus. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Athens, where

he was a member of the session. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Iowa City, Iowa, Aug. 19, 1930, to Ruby Nola, daughter of Harry O. Ransom of that place, a farmer, and had two daughters, Ruby Carolyn (died in infancy) and Nola Nancy. Carl O. Hanson's death occurred in New Britain, Conn., Sept. 1, 1954.

RENNER, George Thomas, geographer and educator, was born in Winfield, Kans., July 11, 1900, son of George Thomas and Mildred May (Dodd) Renner, grandson of James Crow and Sarah Melissa (Van Winkle) Renner, and great-grandson of George and Nancy (Crow) Renner. His great-grandfather came to this country from Frankfurt-am-Main (later part of Germany) about 1820 and settled in Pike County, Mo. His father was a Methodist clergyman. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools of Kansas and Oklahoma, George T. Renner was graduated B.A. in 1922 at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and M.A. in 1924 and Ph.D. in 1927 at Columbia University. During the summers of 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 he also did graduate work at the University of Chicago. Prior to graduating at Cornell College he taught science and was athletic director of the public high school in Anita, Iowa. While doing graduate work at Columbia University he was a lecturer in economic geography during 1922-26 and instructor in geography in 1926-27 at the Columbia University School of Business. From 1927 to 1933 he was associate professor and chairman of the department of geography at the State University of Washington. He was a geographer with the Iowa Forest and Waste Land Survey in 1933-34. In the fall of the latter year he went to Washington, D.C., as assistant agricultural economist in the land policy section of the U.S. National Planning Board in work relating to the submarginal land program. In the following year he became an economist with the U.S. National Resources Board, and in 1936 he became senior economist with the U.S. National Resources Committee, successor to the U.S. National Resources Board. During 1939-43 he was consultant geographer to and planner for the committee's successor, the U.S. National Resources Planning Board. Meanwhile, he served as visiting associate professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1936-37. He was associate professor of geography and chairman of the geography department of Teachers College during 1937-39. In the latter year he was named professor of geography at Teachers College, the position he held until the close of his life. In the course of his active career, Renner taught at a number of other colleges and universities. He was visiting professor of geography at Columbia University in the summer of 1929 and at the University of Minnesota in the summer of 1932 and was professorial lecturer in economics at George Washington University in 1934-35. He was visiting professor of geography and acting head of the geography department at Stanford University in 1947-48, and he was also visiting professor of geography at Fresno (Calif.) State College in the summers of 1948 and 1949, at San Jose (Calif.) State College in the summer of 1951, and at the University of Southern California in the summer of 1952. He also served as visiting professor at Utah State University in the summer of 1954 and at Stetson University, De Land, Fla., in the summer of 1955. Additionally, he was an associate member of the Faculty of Philosophy of Columbia University during 1950-53. Renner's particular interests in the science of geography lay within the fields of climatology, geonomics, social and cultural geography, and geopolitics. He also did work in city and regional planning and in conservation. For a number of years he spent part of each summer in anthropological field work and archaeological excavation in the American southwest. In 1950 the sixty-mile wedge of central California running between San Francisco and Santa Cruz received the name of the Santa Cruz Peninsula when the U.S. Board on Geographic Names acted on his complaint that this important area actually had no name, having theretofore been known merely as the Peninsula. He was a member of the President's Technical Committee on National Regional Planning in 1935 and was educational consultant to the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Administration in 1942-43, serving also in the same period as a member of the aviation education research project of that administration. During the Second World War he served as a consultant to and gave lectures before the U.S. Army General Staff. He was geographical consultant to the Continental Air Command, U.S. Air Force, in 1950-51, and educational consultant on Air Force Academy matters to the Headquarters Command, U.S. Air Force, during 1951-53. In the later years of his career he also lectured on economic and industrial geography at the United States Military Academy. He was the author of some sixteen books in the field of geography, including "Primitive Religion in the Tropical Forests—a Study in Social Geography" (1927), "Geography of Washington" (with Albert L. Seeman, 1928), "World Climate Regions" (1930), "Regional Factors in National Planning and Development" (1935), "Geography—An Introduction to Human Ecology" (with C. Langdon White, 1936), "North America—A Geography Reader" (1936), "Conservation and Citizenship" (with William H. Hartley, 1940), "Human Geography in the Air Age" (1942), "The Air We Live In" (1942), "National Planning and Development" (1942), "Conservation of Natural Resources—An Educational Approach to the Problem" (1943), and "World Economic Geography" (1952). He also was co-author of "Maladjustments in Land Use" (1935), "Land Planning Procedure—Suggestions to State Planning Boards" (1936), "Global Geography" (1944) and "Global Journeys" (1946). He contributed the geographical section to the "King's English Dictionary" (1929) and the

chapter on national regional planning to the book "Our National Resources and Their Conservation" (1936). Renner also contributed more than 125 magazine articles to Collier's, The Saturday Evening Post, The American Magazine, Harper's, Economic Geography, Geographical Review, Journal of Geography, American Journal of Sociology, Teachers College Record, School and Society, and other journals, and he made ten educational sound films and copyrighted four world map projections. He was educational map editor for the Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago, Ill., from 1933 until his death. For a number of years he was also geographical editor for Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York city, and special map editor for Rand, McNally & Co. He served as associate editor of the Journal of Geography from 1938 until the close of his life, as editor of the international forum department of The Social Studies from 1939 to 1943, and as a member of the editorial staff of Building America during 1942-44. During the period of the First World War he served in France with Battery E, 34th Regiment, U.S. Army Artillery Corps. Renner was a founder of the Pacific Geographic Society and was a member of the committee on certification and training of teachers and of the committee on the secondary school curriculum of the National Council of Geography Teachers. He also served as the second vice-president of the latter organization during 1941-43, was elected a fellow of the council in 1949, and was posthumously honored with the 1956 Distinguished Service Award of the council. He was also the recipient of an honorary LL.D. degree from Cornell College in 1943. Renner was a life member of the Association of American Geographers, an honorary member of Gamma Rho Sigma, and a member of the American Association of University Professors, American Society for Professional Geographers, American Geophysical Union, American Institute of Planners, American City Planning Institute, Eugene Field Society, Sigma Xi, Beta Gamma Sigma, Pi Gamma Mu, Phi Delta Theta, Gamma Theta Upsilon, Alpha Kappa Psi, the American Legion, the Masonic order, and the Columbia University Faculty Club. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was a Democrat. His recreations included traveling, the study of archaeology and the American Indian, surrealistic art, photography, philately, and numismatics. Renner was married in Chicago, June 12, 1924, to Mayme Margaret, daughter of Roland Chapin Pratt of Anita, Iowa, and had a son, George Thomas. His death occurred in Leonia, N.J., Oct. 14, 1955.

KAHN, Erich Itor, pianist and composer, was born in Rimbach, Germany, July 23, 1905, son of Leopold and Selma (Friedlein) Kahn. While receiving his preliminary education at schools in Koenigstein im Taunus, Germany, Erich Itor Kahn began his musical training with his father, a cantor, and at the age of nine undertook music lessons with a private teacher, Paul Franzen. Four years later he went to Würzburg, Germany, where he continued his musical study in piano and composition. During 1921-27 he attended Dr. Hoch's Conservatory, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, and in the latter year received a diploma conferring the right to teach music. When nine years old he made his piano debut in Koenigstein im Taunus. From 1928 until 1933 he was a director of the State Radio Station in Frankfurt am Main and was especially active in introducing contemporary music to radio audiences. During that period he also appeared extensively as soloist and in concerts of chamber music. He resided during 1933-41 in Paris, France, where he continued chamber music performances and at various times was accompanist for Emanuel Feuermann, Jennie Tourel, Zino Francescatti, Samuel Dushkin, Raya Garbousova, Roland Hayes, and other concert performers. In 1938-39 he toured Europe and North Africa with the cellist, Pablo Casals. Kahn came to the United States in 1941 and for the following three years was an accompanist, played chamber music, and taught piano and composition. In 1944 he joined the Albeneri Trio, which took its name from the first letters of its original members' names: Alexander Schneider, violinist, Benar Heifetz, cellist, and Kahn. The trio became one of the nation's leading chamber music ensembles. In 1951 he appeared with the Bach Aria Group in concerts in this country and abroad. During 1950-51 he also taught music at Aspen (Colo.) Institute for Humanistic Studies, and from 1955 until his death taught piano at Princeton University. In 1955 he played at the Prades Festival in France with Casals. Aside from performing, he composed music as well, his "Actus Tragicus" having been given at the World Musical Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music in Baden-Baden, Germany, in 1955, and his "Symphonies Bretonnes" having been performed in the same year

by the New Haven (Conn.) Symphony Orchestra. His other compositions included: Eight Inventions and a violin suite (piano), 1937; Bagatelles, 1938; "Ciaciona dei Tempi di Guerra" and a cello piano sonata, 1943; A Short Piano Piece, 1951; Music for Ten Instruments and Soprano, 1953; a string quartet, 1954; several other chamber music pieces; and compositions for mixed choir. In 1935 he was one of the founders of the Schubert Society in Paris, France. After 1948 he was a member of the board of Self Help for Emigres from Central Europe, New York city. For his services to chamber music he received the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Medal in 1948. He was a member of the International Society for Contemporary Music, American Composers Alliance, and the Bohemian Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Jewish faith. Politically an independent, he became a citizen of this country in 1947. Mountain climbing, reading, and writing poetry were among his special interests. He was married in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Feb. 26, 1930, to Frida, daughter of Nochim Rabino-

witsch of Russia, a manufacturer. Kahn died without issue in New York city, Mar. 5, 1956.

DRAPER, Ruth, monologist, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1884, daughter of William Henry and Ruth (Dana) Draper. Her first paternal American ancestor was James Draper, who came to this country from England in 1647 and settled in Roxbury, Mass. From James and his wife, Abigail Whiting, the descent was through Nathaniel and Abigail Lyon, Nathaniel and Mehetable Weld, William and Elizabeth Ellis, Nathan and Hannah Whiting, and George and Lucy Barnard, the grandparents of Ruth Draper. Her father (q.v.) was a physician. She was educated privately in her native city. As a girl she created interest at parties with her imitations. Friends later urged her to consider professional presentation, and in 1911 she began to make public appearances as a monologist at schools and for charity. Her first major engagement in New York city occurred in 1915 at the Neighborhood Playhouse; by the 1920's her one-woman shows were gaining popu-

larity both in this country and Europe. She made her English debut in 1920 at Aeolian Hall, London, and appeared in that country frequently thereafter, in 1926 playing a command performance before King George V and Queen Mary at Windsor Castle. From 1924 to 1928 she toured the United States, and in 1928-29 played for eighteen consecutive weeks at the Comedy Theater, New York city. She did not confine her appearances to vaudeville houses and recital halls, but performed also at military posts, mining camps, hospitals, and schools, including many benefits on her schedule. During the 1930's and 1940's she enjoyed considerable success in cities of Africa, Asia, Australia, and South America. She played additional command performances before the Belgian and Spanish royal families. During both World wars she devoted a large portion of her time to entertaining American troops in this country and overseas. Only once during her career did she appear in a conventional theatrical production, playing the maid in "A Lady's Name" at the Maxine Elliott Theater, New York city, in 1916. Ruth Draper was primarily concerned with revealing the human qualities of the characters she created. Her repertory consisted of some thirty-nine monologue sketches in which she portrayed fifty-eight characters, and by the range of her imagination and the power of her acting technique she was able to evoke more than 200 subsidiary individuals. Although these characters were vividly real to her audiences, she once said that she never copied any one person and seldom took an incident from real life. She employed several foreign languages and a wide range of dialects to create her characters in brief episodes or complete stories. Performing against a plain backdrop, she used only a chair, a table, or the costume itself as properties; a change of hats or shawls, or a coat slipped over her dress, provided sufficient variety of costuming for her. Her two-hour program, which she presented about 100 times a year, usually contained seven sketches. Among her best-known monologues were "Three Generations at a Court of Domestic Relations," "Opening a Bazaar," "At an English House Party," "In a Railway Station on the Western Plains," "A Dalmatian Peasant," "At a Children's Party," "The Scottish Immigrant," "A Board of Managers Meeting," "In County Kerry," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," "The Miner's Wife," "At the Court of Philip IV," "A French Dressmaker," "In a Church in Italy," "The Italian Lesson," "At an Art Exhibition," "The Débutante," and "Vive la France." Creating all her own sketches, she achieved a remarkable personal touch in the character being portrayed, and critics described her emotional range as extraordinary. At her death Ruth Draper was appearing in a one-woman show at the Playhouse Theater, New York city. In 1950 she was the recipient of an award from the Catholic Stage Guild of Ireland and in the following year was made an honorary commander of the Order of the British Empire by King George VI. She also received the honorary degrees of M.A. from Hamilton College in 1926, D.F.A. from the University of Maine in 1941, L.H.D. from Smith College in 1947, and LL.D. from Edinburgh (Scotland) University in 1951 and Cambridge (England) University three years later. She was a member of the Cosmopolitan Club, New York city. In religion she was an Episcopalian. Politically she was an independent. Apart from her profession, her chief interest was music. Ruth Draper died in New York city, Dec. 30, 1956.

ROBERTSON, Earl Edward, newspaper executive, was born at Onaga, Kans., Jan. 14, 1886, son of Henry Edward and Anne Elizabeth (Clippinger) Robertson. His grandfather was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. His father was a druggist. Earl E. Robertson attended schools in Onaga and Atchison, Kans., and at the age of fourteen began work as an office boy at the Kansas City (Mo.) Star. While thus employed he studied shorthand, typewriting, and bookkeeping at night, and at the Star was promoted to bookkeeper, stenographer, and finally to advertising salesman. In 1909 he was placed in charge of advertising for the Star's farm paper, the Kansas City Weekly Star (later Kansas City Star Farmer), and in 1910 he was made national advertising manager of the Kansas City Star. He also became advertising manager for Radio Station WDAF and Station WDAF-TV. In 1927, following the death of Irwin R. Kirkwood (q.v.), son-in-law of William Rockhill Nelson (q.v.), who had founded the paper in 1880, Robertson joined with other employees of the Star in forming a corporation to purchase the paper. At that time he was elected a director of the Kansas City Star Co. and the following year he became treasurer. In 1947 he was elected first vice-president of the Kansas City Star Co. and at the same time became president of the Flambeau Paper Co., Park Falls, Wis., which was

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Earl E. Robertson

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Thomas Robert

purchased by the newspaper at that time. He continued until the close of his life as first vice-president and a director of the Kansas City Star Co. and as president of the paper company. In a civic capacity he served as a director of the Midwest Research Institute. Robertson was a member of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association; the National Association of Travel Officials; the Masonic order; the Kansas City and Mission Hills Country clubs of Kansas City, Mo.; the Boicourt Hunting Association; and the Stultz Lake Hunting Club. Hunting and fishing were his favorite recreations. Another interest was raising cattle on a farm which he owned at Armstrong, Mo. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Republican. He was married in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5, 1923, to Margaret Ann, daughter of Richard Weaver Hocker of that city, a banker and business executive, and had two children, Earl Edward and Margaret Ann. Robertson died in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10, 1950.

ROBINS, Thomas, lawyer and banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1858, son of James Wiltbank and Helen Hamilton (Patterson) Robins. His first paternal American ancestor was Obedience Robins, who came to this country from England in 1621 and settled in Northampton County, Va. From him and his wife, Grace Waters O'Neill, the line descended through John and Esther Littleton, Thomas and Elizabeth Bowdoin, Thomas and Leah Whalley, Thomas and Isabella MacClanachan, Edward and Elizabeth Purnell, and Thomas and Eliza Wiltbank, the grandparents of Thomas Robins. His father was a clergyman and educator. Robins was graduated B.A. in 1877 and M.A. in 1880 at the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law in Philadelphia under the preceptorship of Richard C. McMurtrie and, after being admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1880, engaged in practice in Philadelphia for ten years. In 1890 he became trust officer of the Equitable Trust Co., Philadelphia, a position he filled for three years. From 1900 to 1903, he was vice-president of the Trust Company of North America. Subsequently he was connected with ranching, real estate, and other business enterprises in California until 1907, when he retired from active business pursuits. From 1924 until 1937 Robins served as prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He served as president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1916-17, and of the board of trustees of University Hospital in 1918-19, and was a member of the building committee for the building of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and a member of the original Committee for the Improvement of Rittenhouse Square. In 1922 the Pennsylvania State Independence Commission, appointed by the governor to arrange the preliminaries for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1926, elected Robins permanent chairman, and upon this occasion he suggested as the motif of the exhibition the development of the art of living since 1776. Robins was active in organizing the Progressive Party in 1912, and served as a presidential elector in 1916. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia County bar associations, Zeta Psi fraternity, the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco, and the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, and Franklin Inn clubs of Philadelphia. He also was a member of the Merion Cricket and Philadelphia Country clubs. In religion he was an Episcopalian; in politics he was a Republican. He found his chief recreation in the game of cricket and accompanied the Philadelphia team to Europe as manager in 1884. Robins was married in Philadelphia, Mar. 16, 1893, to Marie Ringgold, daughter of Henry Morris Naglee (q.v.), and had four children: Margaret Naglee; James Hamilton; Henry Naglee Ringgold; and Thomas. Robins died in Philadelphia, Mar. 1, 1949.

KELLOGG, Harry Francis, manufacturer, was born in Providence, R.I., Nov. 7, 1878, son of John Samuel and Emma Cornelia (Capwell) Kellogg. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Samuel Kellogg, who died in Hadley, Mass., in 1711. From Samuel and his wife, Sarah Day Gunn, the descent was through Samuel and Hannah Dickenson, Samuel and Abigail Sterling, Daniel and Elizabeth Wells, John and Betsy Wright, and Samuel Augustus and Jane Gray Carroll, the grandparents of Harry F. Kellogg. His father was an insurance man. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in his native town and was graduated M.E. in 1901 at Brown University. He began his professional career as an employee of the State of New York in Albany, and in that capacity he was engaged in the construction of cantilever bridges across the Erie Canal. He also worked as a professional engineer with the American Bridge Co., Elmira, N.Y. In 1906 he became superintendent of the Whipple Car Co., Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of railroad cars.

He continued as superintendent of this company until 1914, when he organized the Central Screw Company, Chicago, of which he was president until the close of his life. In 1947 this company was expanded through the purchase of the New England Screw Co., Keene, N.H., and by the time of Kellogg's death the Central Screw Company employed some 600 persons in its Chicago and Keene plants. Aside from his business activities, Kellogg was interested in the work of the Boys Clubs of Chicago. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Kappa Sigma fraternity, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the South Shore Country Club of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Kenwood Evangelical Church, Chicago, of which he was a deacon and trustee. In politics he was a Republican. His chief leisure activity was making patterns and models of mechanical contrivances. He was married in Providence, R.I., Dec. 19, 1903, to Gertrude, daughter of Walter W. Whipple of that city, a manufacturer, and had two daughters: Priscilla, who married (1) Stuart R. Carswell and (2)

James G. Lewis; and Katharyn, who married Ross Beauchamp Warren. Harry F. Kellogg died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1955.

MORELAND, James Rogers, lawyer, was born in Morgantown, W.Va., Dec. 9, 1879, son of Joseph and Mary Ellen (Brown) Moreland, grandson of John and Priscilla (Rogers) Moreland, great-grandson of William and Agnes (Huston) Moreland, and great-great-grandson of Alexander and Jane (———) Moreland. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from England in 1768 and settled in Pennsylvania. After attending public schools of his native community, James R. Moreland was graduated B.A. in 1901 and LL.B. in 1902 at West Virginia University. Admitted to the West Virginia bar in the latter year, he began practice in Morgantown with the firm of Moreland & Glasscock, in which the partners were his father and S. Fuller Glasscock. He continued with the successor firms of Moreland, Moreland & Guy, and Moreland & Guy, and from 1945 until his retirement in 1953 was senior partner

of the firm of Moreland & Moreland. Engaged in the general practice of civil law, and specializing in banking, real estate and corporation matters in earlier years, Moreland represented the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. from 1915 to 1953, and numbered mining and banking concerns among his clients. During 1942-44 he was clerk of the Circuit Court of Monongalia County, W.Va. In addition to maintaining his law practice, he was a director of the Bank of Monongahela Valley and the Deckers Creek Sand Co., and served from 1930 to 1945 as vice-president of the concern operating the Morgan Hotel. He was the author of "Early Iron Industry in the Cheat Mountains" (1932). As historian for necrology of the Presbyterian Synod of West Virginia, he also wrote "150 Years History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morgantown, West Virginia" (1933). He was an elder of his local church, and a member of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. From 1941 to 1945 he was a trustee of Davis and Elkins College, and an honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by that institution in 1950. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army as a private; during the Second World War period he was chairman of American National Red Cross campaigns in Morgantown. He held membership in the American Judicature Society, Commercial Law League of America, the American, West Virginia, and Monongalia County bar associations, the West Virginia Integrated Bar, West Virginia Sons of the Revolution (pres. 1917), IOOF, the Monongalia County Historical Society, Kappa Alpha, and the Rotary and Torch clubs of Morgantown. Acquiring antiques was one of Moreland's leisure activities, and he enjoyed collecting material for talks and articles on local history. He was married in Hopedale, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1904, to Ethel, daughter of Albert Dawson Finnicum, mayor of that community, and had four sons: Joseph Albert, James Rogers, William Alexander, and Robert Lyle. James R. Moreland died in Morgantown, W.Va., Feb. 1, 1955.

SCHOENLEBER, Gretchen Bertha, manufacturer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 24, 1890, daughter of Otto Jacob and Emma (Theede) Schoenleber and granddaughter of Adolph and Margaretha (Kuhnmuench) Schoenleber. Her grandfather came to this country from Germany in 1848 and settled in Milwaukee. After receiving her preliminary education in public schools of her native city, Gretchen B. Schoenleber was graduated B.A. in 1911 from the University of Wisconsin. She then taught American history and English at high schools in Watertown and Wauwatosa, Wis. In 1912 she began her business career as an office employee of the Ambrosia Chocolate Co., Milwaukee, which had been founded in 1894 by her father (q.v. for early history). From 1916 to 1927 she was secretary of the company and, following the death of her father in 1927, she was elected president of the concern and continued in that post until her own death in 1953. Under her direction a program of modernization and mechanization took place and the Ambrosia company plant became one of the most modern chocolate factories in the United States. Further, the production of solid chocolate confectionery and packaged chocolate and cocoa consumer items for the grocery line was gradually reduced and the company began specializing in the production of chocolate and cocoa products for use by ice cream, confectionery, and bakery manufacturers. From an original building of 20,000 square feet, plant facilities were increased to three buildings totaling 120,000 square feet. Miss Schoenleber also introduced a pension trust retirement plan underwritten by the company for her employees. In 1935, with her election to membership in the New York Cocoa Exchange, she became the first woman ever to be elected to any commodity exchange. In addition to her membership in the Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers of the United States, she served as a member of the executive committee of that association. Her civic activities included membership on the Citizens' Governmental Research Bureau and board membership on the Community Welfare Council. She also served on the initial United Hospital Fund drive for Milwaukee in 1952. From 1945 to 1953 she was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin, an advisory group to the Board of Regents of the university, and from 1951 to 1953 she served as chairman of this board. In 1953, she received the Wisconsin Alumni Association award for distinguished service. She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Mortar Board, the American Association of University Women, Wisconsin Alumni Association, Women's Advertising Club of Milwaukee, Business and Professional Women's Club, Zonta Club of Milwaukee, and the Wisconsin Club. Gretchen B. Schoenleber died in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 3, 1953.

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Gretchen B. Schoenleber

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Henry M. Dougherty

SANGER, Henry Hubbell, banker, was born in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 21, 1866, the son of Henry Prentice and Frances Allen (Hulbert) Sanger and a descendant of Richard Sanger, who came to this country from England in 1638 and settled at Hingham, Mass. From Richard the descent was through Richard and ———, Richard and Elizabeth Morse, Richard and Deborah Rider, Daniel and Esther Goodman, Richard and Rachel Butler, and Henry Kirkland and Caroline Prentice, who were the grandparents of Henry H. Sanger. His father was a banker and businessman. The son was graduated B.L. at Cornell University in 1891. His career in banking was begun the following year with the First National Bank of Detroit and in 1903 he accepted a position with the Commercial Bank of Detroit. Resigning from the Commercial Bank, in 1907 he helped organize and became cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in Detroit, an affiliate of the Union Trust Co. The National Bank of Commerce was established with a capitalization of $750,000 and a surplus of $150,000, and at the end of its first year of operation had deposits of $2,000,000. In 1931 both the National Bank of Commerce and the Union Trust Co. were acquired by the Union Commerce group and merged with the Guardian Trust Co., forming the Guardian National Bank of Commerce. Sanger was elected vice-chairman of the board of the new institution and continued to hold that office until the bank was closed in 1933. He then became one of the group which organized the Manufacturer's National Bank, Detroit, and was made executive vice-president. In 1937 he was elected president of the bank and in 1943 was named chairman of the board. He retired as chairman in 1948 but remained as a director and chairman of the executive committee of the bank until making his retirement complete in 1954. At the time of his retirement as president, the Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit had assets of $424,675,272 and deposits of $404,913,436. Aside from these major interests, Sanger was president of the Wayne Safe Deposit Co. and vice-president and a director of the Union Joint Stock Land Bank, Detroit. Deeply devoted to the cause of training young men for the banking profession, Sanger was responsible for the founding and was first president of the Detroit branch of the American Institute of Banking. Following his death, the Manufacturers National Bank established scholarships at the institute in his memory. He was a member of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, Detroit Board of Commerce, Kappa Alpha fraternity, and the Bankers, Detroit, Detroit Athletic, Yondotega, Detroit Boat, and Detroit Country clubs. In religion he was an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican. Gardening was his chief leisure-time occupation. Sanger was married in Detroit, June 1, 1909, to Margaret, daughter of Frank Edward Snow of that city, a railroad executive, and had four children: Henry Snow; Frances Margaret, who married Philbrook Cushing; Cornelia, who married J. A. Linch; and Marie Joy, who married Harold J. Sack. He died in Grosse Pointe, Mich., Jan. 3, 1956.

EMERSON, Orville Reddick, lawyer and army officer, was born in Burlington, Iowa, June 12, 1894, son of Frank Willard and Eva Myrtle (Reddick) Emerson. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Emerson, who came to this country from England about 1635 and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. From Thomas and his wife, Elizabeth Brewster, the descent was through Joseph and Elizabeth Bulkeley, Ebenezar and Mary Boutwell, James and Mary Farrar, Kendall and Elizabeth Pratt, Edward and Sarah Swafford, William Swafford and Delilah Hurst, and William Alonzo and Elizabeth Harris, the grandparents of Orville R. Emerson. His father was a clergyman. After completing his preliminary education at the high school in Redlands, Calif., the son attended the University of California, Berkeley, where he was graduated A.B. in 1915 and LL.B. in 1921. He was admitted to the California bar in the latter year. He engaged in business as a citrus grower at Redlands in association with John Horace Strait until 1924. In that year he opened a law office in Santa Monica, Calif., and in the following year relinquished private practice to serve a term of five years as a deputy in the county public defender's office in Los Angeles. From 1930 to 1937 he again was active in the citrus business with Strait in Redlands. He was employed in the office of the Los Angeles County district attorney from 1937 until the close of his life, with exception of the 1941-44 period during the Second World War, and at the time of his death he held the post of a deputy district attorney. Emerson had an extensive military career. In 1917 he went to France as 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army Infantry, serving until April,

1919. A member of the Reserve Officers Corps for many years thereafter, he again took up duty for nine months in 1933-34 as a captain detailed to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a federal agency established during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.). In July, 1941, he was recalled to active duty, commissioned a major in Army Air Force Intelligence, and stationed first at Savannah, Ga. His last service before being discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1944 was as executive officer at the Moses Lake (Wash.) Army Air Field. Emerson was first commander of the Redlands post of the American Legion and a member of the 91st Division Association, the Reserve Officers Association, California Bar Association, and Alpha Sigma Phi. His religious affiliation was with the Pasadena Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Republican. Reading was his chief pastime. He was married in Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 1, 1917, to Lila Huston, daughter of John Horace Strait (mentioned above), and had three daughters: Dorothy Marie, who married (1) Robert Cole Hatcher and (2) Paul

Eugene Putney; Mary Louise (died in childhood); and Carolyn Sarah, who married James William Peyton. Orville R. Emerson's death occurred in Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 23, 1945.

FARENHOLT, Ammen, naval officer, was born in Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9, 1871, son of Oscar Walter and Ella Mortimer (Ames) Farenholt. His father was a naval officer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Malden, Mass., Ammen Farenholt was graduated M.D. at Harvard University in 1893. In the following year he enlisted in the U.S. Navy Medical Corps as assistant surgeon. He subsequently was passed through grades to the rank of rear admiral in 1930. On joining the Navy he had instruction for six months at the Department of Instruction and Naval Laboratory, New York city. He subsequently had duty in the receiving ship "Vermont," at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; aboard the USS "Baltimore" and "Concord," with the U.S. Marine Guard in Seoul, Korea; in the USS "Monterey," at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare

Island, Calif.; aboard the USS "Oregon" and "Vermont," and at the U.S. Navy Yard, New City city. In 1898 he reported for duty in the receiving ship "Independence" and after a brief period returned to the Mare Island hospital. He then was stationed on board the USS "Charleston" during the Spanish-American War and was with that ship during the capture of the island of Guam and the city of Manila in the Philippine Islands. He was assigned briefly to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Cavite, Philippine Islands, and in January, 1899, he joined the USS "Concord," in which he served during part of the Philippine Insurrection. In 1901 he was transferred to the USS "Oregon" and later in the same year again reported to the receiving ship "Independence." In the next nine years he had duty aboard the USS "Boston," "Concord," "Raleigh," "Maryland," and "California." Late in 1910 he assumed command of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., and in 1911 he was ordered to the Marine Recruiting Station, San Francisco, Calif., where he had additional duty in attendance upon officers and families in that city. During 1912-14 he was on duty at the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, and in the last-named year was attached briefly to the USS "Missouri" and "St. Louis." In December, 1914, he rejoined the USS "Oregon," in which he served as medical officer until 1916, when he was assigned to the U.S. Navy Recruiting Station, San Francisco. In 1917 he became senior medical officer at the U.S. Naval Training Camp, San Diego, Calif., where he established and commanded the first dispensary and naval hospital in that city. During 1918-22 he was in command of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and from June to September of 1922 was in command of the hospital ship "Mercy." He then served for a year as senior medical officer at the U.S. Navy Recruiting Station, San Francisco, a duty followed by six months as medical officer for the 12th Naval District. From 1924 to 1928 he was medical officer in command of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill. Returning to Mare Island in 1928, he was medical officer in command at the U.S. Naval Hospital there for two years. In 1930 he reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and was assigned to duty as inspector of medical department activities on the East Coast, with additional duty on the Board of Examiners and Retirement and as assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. From 1931 until his retirement in the rank of rear admiral in 1936 he served as inspector of medical department activities on the West Coast, with additional duty as district medical officer of the 11th Naval District, with headquarters in San Diego. Farenholt contributed a number of articles on medicine and naval history to the professional journals. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Yacht Club of New York city, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the Army and Navy Club of San Francisco, Calif. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. He was regarded as an authority on English and American naval history, and he owned an extensive library on this subject. His hobby was building grandfather clocks. He was married in New Rochelle, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1926, to Henrietta (Afong) Whiting, widow of William Henry Whiting, and had an adopted daughter, Ruth Martin, who married Nelson Shaw Tobey. Ammen Farenholt's death occurred in San Diego, Calif., Feb. 12, 1956.

RICKS, David Absalom, textile executive, was born at Whitakertown, Halifax Co., N.C., Jan. 31, 1877, son of Joseph Burton and Margaret Elizabeth (Mason) Ricks. His first paternal American ancestor was Isaac Rickesis, who was born in England in 1638 and with his wife, Kathren, emigrated to Jamestown, Va., and settled in Warrasguylake (later part of Isle of Wight County), Va. From their son, Isaac Ricks, and his wife, Sarah McKinnie, the descent was through Benjamin and Patience Helty, Joel and Rhoda Barns, and David Barns and Martha Vick, the grandparents of David A. Ricks. His father was a farmer. After obtaining his early schooling in his native county and at Rocky Mount, N.C., the son was graduated at the Oak Ridge Institute (later Oak Ridge Military Institute) in 1899 and at the Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute in 1901. He then began his active career in the employ of the Rocky Mount Mills. Subsequently, he was associated with W. C. Ruffin in the Mayo Mills (later Washington Mills) at Mayodan, N.C. In the summer of 1920 he left Mayodan to join the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., with spinning plant at Hanes, near Winston-Salem, N.C. Continuing with that company for twenty-five years, he advanced from superintendent of the spinning plant to general manager of spinning operations, the

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post he held when ill health necessitated his retirement in 1945, although he continued to serve as a director of the concern until shortly before his death in 1954. Aside from this major activity, he was also a director of the Rocky Mount Mills, the First National Bank of Winston-Salem, and of the Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N.C., prior to acquisition by northern interests. During the First World War, David A. Ricks served on the Soldiers' Business Aid Committee of Rockingham County, N.C., and during the Second World War he was a member of the Forsyth County (N.C.) Draft Board No. 1. He was a member of the Civitan Club of Winston-Salem, holding the office of president of that organization in 1924. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Winston-Salem. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married at Whitakertown, Oct. 31, 1907, to Jessie Peirson, daughter of Wilson Cary Whitaker of that place, a farmer, and had four children: Peirson; Absalom Whitaker; Margaret Montgomery, who married James Hill Clay; and David Burton. He died in Winston-Salem, Mar. 13, 1954.

McNALLY, Robert Emmett, lawyer, was born in Cascade, Iowa, Jan. 14, 1885, son of Robert and Maria (Kenney) McNally. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at parochial schools in his native town, Robert E. McNally was graduated B.A. in 1906 and LL.B. in 1909 at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr. He served as city prosecutor of South Omaha for the next two years before removing to Sheridan, Wyo., where he was engaged in the general practice of law until his death. In 1915 McNally was elected to the lower house of the Wyoming state legislature, serving until 1917, and was instrumental in the passage of legislation enabling a private citizen, E. A. Whitney, to set up a trust fund later known as the Whitney Benefits. Numbering among his clients many of the ranchers of his state, he soon became expert in the field of irrigation and water rights, and when a compact was proposed among Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota concerning their common use of the waters of the Yellowstone River system, Nels Smith, governor of Wyoming, selected him to represent that state on the compact commission in 1941. In the belief that early drafts of the compact would discriminate against the interests of certain ranchers and farmers on the Tongue River, McNally persisted in opposing ratification in the state legislature to the point of prevailing upon the governor to veto one enabling bill, until, ten years after negotiations had begun, a final draft was prepared in which he felt the state could safely concur, and the Yellowstone Water Compact was put into effect. In his legal work he represented such organizations as the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Co., Jersey Creamery, Inc., Amsden Creek Ranch Corp., and the Bank of Commerce of Sheridan, of which he was a director. He was known to have handled thirty-one cases of murder either as defense counsel or for the state during his years in the courtroom. McNally was a member of the American, Wyoming and Sheridan County (pres. 1939-47) bar associations, the Sheridan Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Columbus, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose, and BPOE. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, and in politics he was a Republican. His preferred leisure activities were reading and hiking, and his fondness of the outdoors led him to interest himself in the rodeo which he organized in Sheridan in 1931 and served as president until his death. He was married twice: (1) in Kadoka, S. Dak., May 23, 1912, to Mathilde, daughter of Harold A. Dennison of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a building contractor, and had a daughter, Ruth, who married Robert L. Shannon; his first wife died in 1944; (2) in Sheridan, Wyo., June 1, 1945, to Lois, daughter of Charles Samuel Williams of Sedalia, Mo., a farmer and accountant. McNally died in Sheridan, Wyo., Sept. 11, 1951.

KIRK, Robert Carey, business executive, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1877, son of Renwick M. and Mary Catherine (Gault) Kirk. His father was a farmer. After attending Northeast Normal College, Canfield, Ohio, Robert C. Kirk taught school in Ellsworth, Ohio, in 1894-95. His subsequent career was devoted mainly to industry. He was a clerk with the Falcon Nail & Iron Co., Niles, Ohio, during 1895-99; secretary of the Columbia Manufacturing Co., Niles, in 1899-1900; and chief clerk of the American Sheet & Steel Co., New York city, during 1900-03. In the last-mentioned year he went to Steubenville, Ohio, to become auditor at La Belle Iron Works. He was named president of the company in 1915 and continued in that office until La Belle Iron Works was merged in 1920 with the Wheeling Steel Co. During 1922-34 Kirk was vice-president and treasurer of the Follansbee Steel Co.; from 1934 until the close of his life he was

president of the People's National Bank (later part of the First National Bank & Trust Co.), of Steubenville. He was a director of the Fort Steuben Hotel Association and an original member of the board of directors of the Ohio Valley Hospital. In 1931 he was first chairman of the Steubenville Community Chest. During the First World War he participated in war bond drives. He was a member of BPOE, The Maccabees, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Williams Country Club of Weirton, W.Va., and the Steubenville Country Club. His religious affiliation was with Westminster Presbyterian Church, Steubenville, of which he was a trustee for forty years. Politically he was a Republican. His chief avocational interest was a farm at Ellsworth, Ohio, which had been in his family for several generations; playing golf was his favorite recreation. He was married twice: (1) in Youngstown, Ohio, June 17, 1903, to Helen, daughter of Charles Frederick Hall of that place, a druggist; his first wife died in 1941; (2) in Steubenville, Jan. 16, 1943, to Clara (Lashley) Nichols, daughter of

Walter Lashley of that place, a traffic manager, and widow of Herbert Wells Nichols. He had four sons: Robert Hall, Henry Martin, Malcolm Gault, and Charles Frederick. Robert C. Kirk died in Steubenville, Ohio, Mar. 28, 1955.

CABLE, George Washington, author, was born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 12, 1844, son of George Washington and Rebecca (Boardman) Cable. His father was a businessman. George W. Cable was educated in the public schools of his native city. In 1859, because of the death of his father, he was forced to leave school and to become the chief support of his family. In 1863 he enlisted in the 4th Mississippi Cavalry of the Confederate army and served until the end of the Civil War, once being seriously wounded. He had been reading and educating himself before he joined the army, and throughout the war he managed to continue his study of mathematics and Latin and his reading in the Bible. After the war he studied civil engineering and found a position with the Louisiana state survey of the Atchafalaya River. While engaged in that work he contracted a malarial fever which left him in a greatly weakened condition. Seeking another means of livelihood, he began contributing anonymously to the New Orleans Picayune. His humorous writings and verse were so favorably received that in 1869 he was added to the Picayune's regular staff. Here, in addition to reporting news, he carried on a weekly column entitled "Drop Shot." The religious strain, which was always strong in him, was the cause of his losing his newspaper job after only a few months, when on moral principles he refused an assignment by his editor. The next ten years, during which he was employed as an accountant with the firm of Wm. C. Black & Co., cotton factors in New Orleans, marked the beginning of his literary activities, the first fruit of which was his short story, "'Sieur George," published in Scribner's Monthly in October 1873. Five stories followed, also published in Scribner's, within the next three years and were so favorably received that when they were collected in a volume entitled "Old Creole Days" (1879, 2d ed. 1883), he was proclaimed as the voice of an unknown and enchanting South. His recognition was the more immediate in that a group of so-called local-color writers had begun publishing a few years earlier and had directed the attention of American readers to the richness of the native background as literary material. Cable's employer died at this time and, as the business was dissolved, the decision to make a livelihood by writing was in part forced upon him. His next works were "The Grandissimes" (1880), considered by some his masterpiece; "Madame Delphine" (1881); "The Creoles of Louisiana" (1884); and "Dr. Sevier" (1885). Then came a book of an entirely different character, a study of social and political conditions, entitled "The Silent South" (1885), which aroused hostility among readers in his native New Orleans. So complete was the change in attitude toward him that readers who had flattered Cable for his descriptions of Southern life now denied his veracity. He left New Orleans at that time, not entirely as the result of the antagonism he had incurred but because his interests had broadened. He lived for a year and a half at Simsbury, Conn., and then moved to Northampton, Mass., which was to be his home for the rest of his life. He published two works of fiction, "Bonaventure, a Prose Pastoral of Acadian Louisiana" (1888) and "Strange True Stories of Louisiana" (1889) and then for some years confined his literary output to writings on election and prison reform, justice for the Negro, and similar social questions. In this area he published "The Negro Question" (1890), "Pure Government: Free Government" (1890), and "The Busy Man's Bible" (1891). He also published during this period another novel, "John March, Southerner" (1894). His interest in social questions was by no means restricted to literary discussion. At Northampton he founded in 1887 the Home Culture Clubs, later known as the People's Institute of Northampton, which provided educational facilities for working people. Also he conducted a class for Sunday school teachers at Tremont Temple in Boston for two years. In 1897 he was the editor of Current Literature. Meanwhile, he began extensive lecture tours in 1885-86 with Mark Twain, these continuing until 1893. On these tours he read from his early works. He returned to writing fiction in later years, and his further publications were "Strong Hearts" (1899), "The Cavalier" (1901), "Bylow Hill" (1902), "Kincaid's Battery" (1908), "Posson Jone' and Père Raphaël" (1909), "Gideon's Band" (1914), and "The Flower of the Chapdelaines" and "Lovers of Louisiana" (1918). Aside from his other activities he was for many years associated with the Simplified Spelling Board. Cable's work was significant as a landmark in the history of our native literature. He was among the first to draw inspiration for his writing from the unparalleled indigenous sources available in this country. While his books were not intended as works of deep intellectual content, they nevertheless preserved a living record of the Creole life and character of his day and in their minute presentation of observation and detail were seldom equalled. His style united force and delicacy of expression and readily lent itself to the dramatic, the humorous, or the pathetic. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by Yale University in 1883, and he received honorary Litt.D. degrees from Washington and Lee University in 1882, Yale University in 1901, and Bowdoin College in 1904. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the American Institute of Arts and Letters. Cable was married three times: (1) in New Orleans, Dec. 7, 1869, to Louise Stewart, daughter of William Allen Bartlett of that city, a wholesale grocer; his first wife died in 1904; (2) in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1906, to Eva Colegate, daughter of Job Stevenson of Lexington, Ky., a U.S. congressman; his second wife died in 1920; (3) in Montclair, N.J., Nov. 15, 1923, to Hannah (Hall) Cowing. By the first marriage he had eight children: Louise Bartlett, who married James Alfred Chard; Mary Boardman, who married Alfred Lewis Pineo Dennis; George (died in childhood); Lucy Leffingwell, who married Henry Wolf Biklé; Margaret Bartlett, who married Harold Sidney Brewster; Isabel Stewart, who married (1) Boardman Wright and (2) Richard Watterson; Dorothea, who married (1) Charles B. Hawes and (2) William H. Cary, Jr.; and William Allen Noble. Cable died in Saint Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 31, 1925.

BARROWS, Harlan Hiram, geographer, was born in Armada, Mich., Apr. 15, 1877, son of David Hiram and Lucy Elizabeth (Tenny) Barrows. His father was a merchant. After attending public schools in his native community, Harlan H. Barrows studied at Michigan State Normal College, where he was graduated in 1896, and at the University of Chicago, where he received an S.B. degree in 1903. He did graduate work at Chicago during 1903-06 and he was awarded a Pd.M. in 1912 at Michigan State Normal College. Meanwhile, he taught briefly at Ferris Institute, Grand Rapids, Mich., also teaching at Michigan State Normal College while studying there prior to 1912. He had entered the University of Chicago, as a student, at the time when a department of geography was being established under the leadership of Rollin D. Salisbury (q.v.); it was the first department of geography in an American university offering a comprehensive curriculum in that field and the only one for nearly twenty years thereafter. In 1903 he became a graduate assistant

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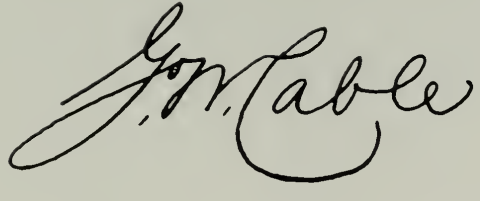

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James F. Dewey

in geology at the university. He was advanced to instructor in geology and geography in 1907, assistant professor in 1908, associate professor in 1910, and professor in 1914. He became chairman of the department of geography in 1919 and continued to hold that post until his retirement in 1942 with the rank of professor emeritus. Barrows' principal courses were in the historical geography of the United States and in conservation of natural resources. In both areas he initiated study along lines suggested by the work of Frederick J. Turner, Ellen C. Semple, and Charles Van Hise (qq.v.). His lectures served as models for similar courses in numerous other universities and colleges. He was co-author of "Elements of Geology" (with Eliot Blackwelder, 1911). Disturbed by the prevalent lack of preparation among students for scholarly work in geography, he wrote an introductory college textbook, "Elements of Geography" (with Salisbury and Walter S. Tower, 1912), and in collaboration with the same associates, "Modern Geography" (1913). Tracing the cause of poor preparation to its source in geographical study on the primary-school level, he contributed a series of elementary textbooks during 1927-30 that included "Journeys in Distant Lands" and "United States and Canada," both with Edith P. Parker, and "Europe and Asia" and "Southern Lands," both with Edith P. and Margaret T. Parker. These were later rewritten as a set of three books: "Our Big World" (1945), "The American Continents" (1946), and "Old World Lands" (1947). He also was co-author of numerous governmental reports not published under his name and for many years served as contributing editor of the Geographical Review. Other of his concerns were the lack of a consistent system of thought in geography and the acceptance, in his field, of environmental determinism as a dominating theme; in an address entitled "Geography as Human Ecology," which he made to the Association of American Geographers in 1922, he offered proposals to strengthen geography as a discipline and urged adoption of a theme of human adjustment to passive natural environment. Although his proposals did not win immediate approval, many geographers later worked within the frame of reference indicated by Barrows, using his terms and titles. As a consultant to the U.S. government on reclamation problems and water resources, he engaged in the application of geographical ideas to federal planning and resource management. He was head of the country section, Bureau of Research, U.S. War Trade Board, in 1918. Associated with various consultative bodies of the Department of the Interior, he was a member of the Mississippi Valley committee, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, in 1933-34; the water planning committee, National Resources Board, in 1934-35; the water resources committee of that board during 1935-41; and the President's Great Plains Committee in 1936. He served as chairman of the consulting board, Rio Grande Joint Investigation, during 1935-38; the Northern Great Plains Committee during 1938-40; and the consulting board, Pecos River Joint Investigation, during 1939-41. Further, he was planning consultant of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation from 1939 to 1955 and director of the Central Valley project studies conducted by that bureau during 1942-44. In connection with the Grand Coulee Dam project, he served the Department of the Interior as a consultant on reclamation of farm land. He was a member of the Association of American Geographers (pres. 1922), the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Quadrangle Club for faculty of the University of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was an independent. A skilled gardener, Barrows also did considerable reading and enjoyed competitive sports, especially baseball. He was married twice: (1) in Big Rapids, Mich., Aug. 16, 1898, to Janie E. Gleason, and had a son, Robert Harlan; his first wife died in 1913; (2) in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4, 1915, to Adda (Butts) Weber, daughter of William Clay Butts of Trinidad, Colo., a doctor and rancher, and widow of John Weber, and had two daughters, Dorothy Elizabeth, who married Edward Bowman Espenshade, Jr., and Peggy Jeanne, who married Jay Earl McCormick. Harlan H. Barrows died at Highland Park, Ill., May 15, 1960.

DEWEY, James French, manufacturer, was born in Montpelier, Vt., Mar. 7, 1883, son of William Tarbox and Alice Elmore (French) Dewey. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Dewey, who came to this country from England and settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1663. From Thomas and his wife, Frances Clark, the descent was through Joshua and Mahitable Miller, William and Mercy Bailey, Simeon and Anna Phelps, William and Rebecca Carrier, Simeon and Prudence Yemens, Julius and Mary Perrin, and Charles and Betsy Tarbox, the grandparents of James F. Dewey. His father was an insurance executive. The son attended Montpelier public schools and Worcester (Mass.) Academy and in 1904 was graduated at the Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute. He then became an apprentice with A. G. Dewey Company, Inc., Quechee, Vt., and his association with this company continued until his retirement in 1955. He was named superintendent in 1908, and in 1930 he was elected president and treasurer, the posts he held at the time of his retirement. The company was founded in 1836 by Albert Gallatin Dewey and was a pioneer in the manufacture of reworked wool fabrics. It was incorporated in 1886. During the period of James F. Dewey's presidency, annual sales were increased from $600,000 to $2,250,000 and the number of employees grew from 150 to 220. Aside from this major interest, Dewey was treasurer of the Dewey Corp., a retail outlet wholly owned by the Dewey family, from 1946 until his death, and president of the Woodstock (Vt.) Electric Co. from 1950 until the close of his life. He was also a director of the Woodstock National Bank and a trustee of the Green Mountain Mutual Fire Insurance Co. In civic affairs, he served for some years as a trustee of Norwich University and of Worcester Academy, and during 1948-51 he was Vermont chairman of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Also active in public life in Vermont as a Republican, he served in the state senate during 1929-31 and was town moderator of Hartford during 1948-52. He was treasurer of the Republican State Committee during 1918-40 and chairman of that committee during the ensuing four years, and he was a Republican national committeeman from 1944 to 1952. During the First World War he was a member of the War Labor Board. An honorary M.S. degree was conferred on him by Norwich University in 1940. A founder of the Associated Industries of Vermont, he served as its first president from 1924 to 1934 and thereafter held the title of honorary president until his death. He was also a director of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and a member of the Masonic order (Shriner), BPOE, and the Rotary Club of White River Junction, Vt. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Dewey was married in Quechee, Oct. 16, 1909, to Emily Strong, daughter of John Jasper Dewey of that place, a manufacturer, and had two children: William Tarbox and Anna Metcalf, who married Edward Joseph Hughes. James F. Dewey died in Quechee, Vt., Feb. 7, 1956.

BICKLEY, George Howard, architect and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1880, son of Frederick Klett and Gertrude Brown (Haffelfinger) Bickley. His father was a merchant. George H. Bickley received his preliminary education at public schools in Newark, N.J., and was graduated B.S. in architecture in 1903 at the University of Pennsylvania. He continued his studies abroad at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, where he received a diploma in architecture in 1907. Returning to the United States in the latter year, he began working as an architect in the offices of Horace Trumbauer (q.v.), Philadelphia. Three years later he became a partner in the firm of DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, Philadelphia, a professional affiliation that lasted until the close of his life. In the course of his architectural career Bickley designed such structures as the Franklin Trust Company Building, the Osteopathic Hospital, and the Bethlehem Baptist Church, all in Philadelphia, the Pine Beach (N.J.) Hotel, the Rose Tree Hunt Club, and many public

buildings. He was particularly known for his design of residential buildings in the French style, notably the Cadwalader residence in Philadelphia and the Marvel residence in Wilmington, Del. Aside from his professional work as an architect, Bickley became an instructor in design at the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania in 1910. He was named assistant professor in 1914 and professor in 1922, continuing in the latter capacity until ill health forced his retirement from teaching in 1932. Additionally, he served as vice-dean of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania during 1930-32. Bickley was a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Beaux Arts Society of New York, Sigma Xi, the University and Penn Athletic clubs of Philadelphia, and the Merion Cricket Club of Haverford, Pa. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. Golf and tennis were his principal recreations. He was married in Atlantic City, N.J., July 26, 1924, to Grace Brittain (Ely) Westney, daughter of Theodore Ely of Philadelphia, and former wife of Howard Westney. Bickley died without issue in Ventnor, N.J., Sept. 14, 1938.

VAN VALKENBURG, Edward Schuyler, manufacturer, was born in Manheim, Herkimer Co., N.Y., May 9, 1872, son of Charles Augustus and Alida M. (Schuyler) Van Valkenburg. His first paternal American ancestor was Lambert Van Valkenburg, who came to this country from Holland and with his wife, Annatie, settled in New York prior to 1645. From Lambert and Annatie, the descent was through Lambert Jochemse and Jannetie Franse Clauw, Joachim and Elsie Van Heusen, James and Catharine Sharpe, Lowrens and Rachel Vredenburg, James and Elizabeth McCombs, and Uriel and Catharine Driesbach, the grandparents of Edward S. Van Valkenburg. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Manheim and Little Falls, N.Y., and the Little Falls Academy, he attended Rochester (N.Y.) Business University (later Institute) during 1890-92 and later took courses at Cornell University. He taught business subjects at Brown's Commercial College, Altoona, Pa., in 1892-93 and subsequently was employed as a stenographer by the Wayne Building & Loan Association, Palmyra, N.Y. Returning to Little Falls in 1895, he began a continuing association with the firm of Snyder & Fisher (afterwards the H. P. Snyder Manufacturing Co.). He started as a stenographer and later was bookkeeper and secretary to Homer P. Snyder (q.v. for early company history). With advancement he became a buyer, plant manager, vice-president, and in 1937 chairman of the board of the H. P. Snyder Manufacturing Co. and its subsidiary, the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., Michigan City, Ind., following the deaths of Snyder and Edward H. Teall (q.v.). In 1938 he was named executive vice-president and in 1942, president, the office of chairman of the board being eliminated in the latter year. Van Valkenburg retired as an active officer in 1944, but maintained his directorships in both companies until the close of his life. The Snyder company was engaged in the manufacture of knitting machinery at the time he joined that concern, and it was just beginning to take up the production of bicycles. In 1918 the concern disposed of its knitting machinery business to a firm that became known as the National Knitting Machine Co., Saint Johnsville, N.Y., of which he was a director thereafter. Meanwhile, the bicycle underwent a period of great popularity and by the time of Van Valkenburg's death, his company manufactured bicycle sundries, velocipedes, play cycles, and exercisers, in addition to the standard two-wheel bicycle. Other of his business interests were the Little Falls National Bank and Little Falls Building & Loan Association, both of which he served as a director, and the Little Falls Hotel Co., of which he was treasurer. He was police and fire commissioner of the city during 1918-21, and supported the local YMCA in addition to acting as a trustee of the Herkimer County YMCA. During the First World War, Van Valkenburg was a member of the Home Defense Company of Little Falls; in the Second World War period he was chairman of the Little Falls War Council, a position which placed him at the head of wartime civilian agencies there, and was also chairman of the local Red Cross. He held membership in the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner, Knight Templar), Sons of the American Revolution, the Holland Society of New York, BPOE, and the O.U.A.M. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Little Falls, of which he was an elder from 1897 until his death. Politically he was a Republican. In addition to fishing and other forms of outdoor life, Van Valkenburg enjoyed travel and visited Europe, South America, and many other parts of

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O. T. Van Valkenburg

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Walter W. Williams

the world. He was married twice: (1) in Oneida, N.Y., June 29, 1907, to Caroline, daughter of David Westfall of that place, a merchant and manufacturer; his first wife died in 1932; (2) in New York city, Sept. 25, 1937, to Helene (Thomas) Meares, daughter of Charles Wheeler Thomas of Roanoke, Va., a tobacco planter, and widow of William Belvedere Meares, Jr. Edward S. Van Valkenburg died without issue at Little Falls, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1954.

WILLIAMS, Walter Winslow, lawyer, was born at Herrin's Prairie, Williamson Co., Ill., Jan. 18, 1873, son of John Grattan and Louisa (Harrison) Williams. Walter W. Williams received his preliminary education in the schools of his native community, was a student at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, for three years, and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Illinois in 1903. Prior to beginning his law studies, he was principal of schools at Carterville, Ill., teacher of history and English at the high school in Greenville, Ill., and superintendent of schools at Benton, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1903 and from that year until the close of his life practiced law in Benton. At the time of his death he was senior member of the firm of Williams & Harrison, in which his partner was Carter Harrison. Williams played a leading role in the exploitation of the coal deposits in southern Illinois and in the development of Franklin County as a coal center. He interested Joseph Leiter (q.v.) in leasing the coal options and mineral rights of the Levi Zeigler Leiter (q.v.) Estate in Franklin and Williamson counties to the Bell & Zoller Mining Co. and the Zeigler Coal Co. for operation, and in 1924, as attorney for the Leiter interests in southern Illinois, he incorporated the Zeigler Coal & Coke Co. as the holding company for these interests. He also assisted J. L. Mitchell of Pennsylvania in the founding of the Franklin County Coal Corp. and was attorney for that corporation. With William H. Hart, he organized the Hart-Williams Coal Co. and was its president until 1916, when the company was sold to the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co. He then served as attorney for the latter company and was also attorney for the Old Ben Coal Corp. and consulting attorney for the Illinois Coal Operators' Association. Further, he was a director of the First National Bank of Benton and of the First National Bank of West Frankfort, Ill. Williams was prominently identified with the Democratic party in Illinois for fifty years and was a delegate to many of the party's national conventions. He was elected as a representative to the Illinois State Legislature in 1904 and remained in that body for one term until 1906. During 1933-37 he was director of the Works Progress Administration for the twenty-four southern counties of Illinois. In civic affairs, he was a trustee of Southern Illinois University from 1913 to 1916 and of the University of Illinois from 1930 to 1936, serving the latter as chairman of the board of trustees during 1934-36. He was also a trustee for ten years of the Benton public school system. Williams was a member of the American, Illinois State, and Franklin County bar associations, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club of Chicago, Ill., and Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the First Christian Church, Benton, and he was a member of the board of the Illinois Disciples Foundation and president of the Southern Illinois Christian Men's Association. Apart from his profession, Williams was interested in land development, soil conservation, and improved farming practices and at one time owned one of the largest stock farms in southern Illinois. He was a gifted public speaker and an ardent student of Shakespeare. He was married twice: (1) in Benton, June 27, 1906, to Mary Virginia, daughter of Carroll Moore of that place, a banker, and had two daughters, Margaret Eudora and Mary Lou; his first wife died in 1909; (2) in Benton, in October, 1914, to Grace Elizabeth Moore, sister of his first wife. He died in St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1953.

HAMILTON, William Lyndall, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3, 1880, son of William Joseph and Clara H. (Rusk) Hamilton, grandson of James Faries and Jane (Young) Hamilton, and great-grandson of William Hamilton, who came to this country from County Down, Ireland, in 1812 with his wife, Sarah, and settled first in New York and later in Pittsburgh, Pa. His father was a glass salesman. William L. Hamilton received his early education at the Brown Preparatory School in Philadelphia, attended the University of Pennsylvania for one year, and was graduated M.D. in 1903 at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. Subsequently he did postgraduate work at the Wilheminen Hospital, Vienna, Austria, in 1933 and 1935. Meanwhile, after interning at Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton, Pa., he began a private general medical and

surgical practice in Malvern, Pa., in 1904. He gave up his practice in Pennsylvania in 1943 and moved to Santa Fe, N.Mex., where in the following year he resumed private practice on a limited scale, continuing active until the close of his life. While in Pennsylvania he was a founder and member of the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital and of its successor, Memorial Hospital, in West Chester, Pa., and he was also a member of the courtesy staffs of Hahnemann, St. Joseph's, and Broad Street hospitals in Philadelphia. After resuming practice in New Mexico he was a member of the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, Santa Fe, and of the Espanola (N.Mex.) Hospital. Hamilton was a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Chester County (Pa.), and Homeopathic medical societies, and the Paoli-Berwyn-Malvern (Pa.) Lions Club. His religious affiliation was with the Society of Friends. Politically a Republican, he served for several terms as president of the Malvern Borough Council. Golf and fishing were his favorite recreations. He was married in Haddonfield, N.J., May 17,

1906, to Anna Ballinger, daughter of Edward Healy Jones of that place, a business executive, and had a son, Lyndall Edward. William L. Hamilton died in Bakersfield, Calif., June 10, 1954.

SIMMONS, Donald MacLaren, engineer, was born in New York city, July 29, 1889, son of Edwin Sidney and Elizabeth (MacLaren) Simons, grandson of George Washington and Mary (Myerle) Simons, and great-grandson of Noah and Catharine (Cornish) Simons. His great-grandfather came to this country from England prior to 1803 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. His father was a manufacturer. Donald M. Simmons received his preparatory education at the Pingry School, Elizabeth, N.J., and was graduated A.B. in 1911 and E.E. in 1913 at Princeton University. In the latter year he began his engineering career with the Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and he was associated with this company and its successor during his entire active career. He was in charge of the company's research laboratory during 1913-17 and was a development engineer for the company from 1919 to 1929. In the last-named year the Standard Underground Cable Co. and several other companies engaged in the same type of business were merged to form the General Cable Corp., New York city. Simmons was director of high voltage engineering for the new company from 1929 to 1931, chief consulting engineer during 1931-33, and chief engineer from 1933 to 1940. In the last-named year he was elected vice-president and a director of the company, posts he held until his retirement in 1954. He was also manager of the company's Washington (D.C.) office during 1941-46 and vice-president in charge of research during 1946-48. In addition to his work with the General Cable Corp., Simmons was given leave to serve as a consultant on electrical transmission and distribution to the Economic Cooperation Administration in Paris, France, during 1948-49. In 1952 he became director of the Office of Industrial Production, Mutual Security Agency Mission to Italy, and in the following year he was transferred to Athens, Greece, as chief of the electric power branch of the Mutual Security Agency. Simmons was recognized as an expert on power transmission and distribution, and his work with the General Cable Corp., which was one of the largest manufacturers of electrical cables in the world, involved the design, construction, and installation of some of the highest-voltage underground and overhead transmission cables of his day. He was involved in the installation of the first 66,000-volt underground cable in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1924 and in the first 132,000-volt underground cable installation at Newark, N.J., in 1927. He was responsible for the development of the type of cable used in the 287,000-volt transmission line from Boulder Dam to Los Angeles, Calif. Simmons was awarded patents by many countries, including Russia, for his inventions in the field of power transmission and distribution. One of his most important patents was for a multi-conductor high voltage cable that came into general use throughout the world (U.S. Pat. No. 1,710,845), 1929. His other patents for development in cable structure included U.S. Pat. No. 1,579,494 (1926) and No. 1,674,070 (1928). He also received U.S. Pat. Nos. 1,585,124 (1926), 1,628,438 (1927), 1,642,514 (1927), and 1,680,231 (1928) for cable joints; Nos. 1,585,125 (1926) and 1,971,626 (1934) for cable installations; No. 1,585,126 (1926) for an electrode; No. 1,613,910 (1927) for a terminal building for oil-filled cables; No. 1,613,911 (1927) for a method of building joints; No. 1,620,740 (1927) for apparatus for building joints; No. 1,775,072 (1930) for insulation; No. 1,884,311 (1932) for laminate insulation; and No. 2,016,247 (1935) for electrical installation. With C. R. Davis he was granted U.S. Pat. No. 1,323,026 (1919) for a method of manufacturing insulation; with F. D. Barbour he received No. 1,585,127 (1926) for a joint-building machine; and with R. W. Atkinson he received No. 2,071,102 (1937) for oil-filled cable. The above patents were assigned to the Standard Underground Cable Co. and to the General Cable Corp. Simmons was also the author of numerous articles that appeared in the technical literature, including "Cable Geometry and the Calculation of Current Carrying Capacity" (Trans. Amer. Inst. Electr. Engrs., 1923), "The Quadrant Electrometer for the Measurement of Dielectric Loss" (with William S. Brown, ibid., 1924), "Calculation of Electrical Problems of Transmission by Underground Cables" (Electric Jour., 1925), "Calculation of Current-Carrying Capacity of Type H Cables" (ibid., 1926), "A New 132,000-volt Cable Joint" (Trans. Amer. Inst. Electr. Engrs., 1927), "Oil-Filled Cable and Accessories" (with Ralph W. Atkinson, ibid., 1931), "Present Practice in Insulated Power Cables" (Electr. Engineering, 1932), and "Corona Losses at 230 Kv with One Conductor Earthed" (with Joseph I. Carroll, ibid., 1935). Several of his articles were reprinted in foreign languages, including Russian. For several years Simmons served as chairman of an advisory board on electrical engineering at Princeton University. In 1916 he took military training at Plattsburg, N.Y. During the First World War he attended the 1st Officers Training Camp, Ft. Niagara, N.Y., from May to July, 1917, and was commissioned a captain in the U.S. Army Infantry Corps. In September, 1917, he was appointed personnel adjutant at headquarters, 29th Division. In July, 1918, he became personnel adjutant at headquarters, IV Corps, AEF. In September of the same year he was transferred in the same capacity to the Second Army, and in October he was transferred to the general headquarters of the AEF in Chaumont, France. He was discharged in the rank of major in 1919. An honorary doctorate in engineering was conferred upon Simmons by Princeton University in 1939, and he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity. Simmons was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Insulated Power Cable Engineers Association (pres. 1930-32), Société Francaise des Electriciens, Institute of Electrical Engineers of England, Union Interalliée of France, the German and Italian electrotechnical associations, the University Club of New York city, the Electric Club of Los Angeles, Calif., the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the Allegheny Country and Edgeworth clubs of Sewickley, Pa. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church of Sewickley. In politics he was a Republican. While a student at Princeton University he played varsity football and was on the varsity track team, and in later life his chief recreations were tennis and golf. He also enjoyed music, the theater, and reading in history and biography. He was married in Sewickley, Pa., Jan. 28, 1921, to Rachel Lowrie, daughter of Charles McKnight (q.v.), and had two children: Donald MacLaren and Mary Elizabeth Davis, who married Amasa Brooks Ford. Simmons died in Sewickley, Pa., Jan. 27, 1961.

SCHERER, Walter Henry, dentist, was born in Newport, Ky., Sept. 15, 1880, son of Henry and Fredericka (Weber) Scherer and grandson of Adam Scherer, who came to this country from Germany and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853. His father was a tobacco broker. Walter H. Scherer received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and was graduated D.D.S. in 1900 at the University of Cincinnati. Following his graduation he established a private dental practice in Houston, Tex., where he remained active in his profession until the close of his life. From 1920 to 1945 he taught at the University of Texas School

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Donald M. Simmons

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Edward Livingston Trudeau

of Dentistry as professor of oral medicine. In 1916 he served as a member of the Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, and for many years he was a member of the board of regents of the University of Texas. Scherer was the author of "Dentistry National and International, Present and Postwar" (1945) and contributed some twenty papers to professional journals, including the Journal of the American Dental Association, Journal of the American Academy of Periodontology, and the Journal of the Texas State Dental Society. During the First World War he joined the U.S. Army in August, 1917, and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Dental Corps. He was assigned to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., and in June, 1918, was discharged in the rank of major. He was a fellow and a member of the board of regents of the American College of Dentists and a member of the American Dental Association (pres. 1944-45), American Academy of Periodontology (pres. 1936), International Association of Research, the Texas State (pres. 1918), Illinois State, Houston District (pres. 1913), and Chicago dental societies, Psi Omega, Omicron Kappa Epsilon, the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), Houston Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary, Houston, and Houston Country clubs of Houston. His religious affiliation was with Christ Episcopal Church, Houston, of which he was a vestryman. Politically he was a Democrat. He was unmarried. Scherer died in Houston, Tex., May 12, 1951.

FARQUHAR, Percival, financier, was born in York, Pa., Oct. 19, 1864, son of Arthur Briggs and Elizabeth Newbold (Jessop) Farquhar. His first paternal American ancestor was Allen Farquhar, who came to this country from Scotland in 1721 and settled at Sandy Spring, Md. From Allen the descent was through William and Ann Miller, Allen and Phebe Hibbard, Amos and Mary Joseph Elgar, and William Henry and Margaret Briggs, the grandparents of Percival Farquhar. His father (q.v.) was a manufacturer. The son was graduated Ph.B. at Yale University in 1884 and studied law for a brief period at Columbia University and also in the law offices of John Randolph Dos Passos. He began his career with his father's manufacturing firm, A. B. Farquhar Co., of York, Pa., and New York city. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the New York State Legislature in 1890, 1891, and 1892. Farquhar began a long career of financial operations in Latin America in 1898. With George Harvey and Frederick S. Pearson (qq.v.) of New York, and Hanson Bros., of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, he formed a syndicate and with a French group bought the mule tramway lines of Havana, Cuba. During 1899-1903 the lines were reconstructed and electrified, becoming the Havana Electric Railway. With William Van Horne, in 1900 he organized the Cuba Co., and he was assistant to the president while the Cuba Railroad was being built by that company. In 1903 he joined Minor C. Keith (q.v.) and Van Horne in a syndicate to organize the Guatemala Railway Co., which took over the government railroad extending from Puerto Barrios to the base of the mountains in Guatemala. After completing the railroad to Guatemala City, the company acquired the Huntington lines on the Pacific slope of Guatemala and some lines in El Salvador and constructed a connecting line between the two systems, which gave El Salvador a railroad connection to the Caribbean Sea through Puerto Barrios. Farquhar was associated with Pearson during 1904-07 in the organization and financing of the Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) Tramways, Light & Power Co., which involved the four tramways of Rio de Janeiro. They electrified the tramways, purchased the gas and telephone properties, installed an electric-lighting system, and constructed a 90,000-h.p. hydroelectric generating station, and later a much larger electric generating station. He also constructed harbor works, quay walls, and warehouses in Belem, Pará, Brazil. In 1906 he organized the Brazil Railway Co., which with its thirty-eight subsidiaries controlled and operated in the four southern states of Brazil some 5000 miles of railway, port works, lumber mills, the first meat-packing plant in Brazil, and cattle properties covering 8,000,000 acres. The Brazil Railway Co., of which Farquhar was president from 1906 to 1915, represented an investment of private European capital to the amount of $290,000,000, of which $70,000,000 was expended in an attempt to develop the Amazon Basin. A major part of the plan for the Amazon Basin was to develop utilization of the wild rubber growing there. However, procuring the wild rubber proved too costly in comparison with the cheap plantation rubber of Asia, and the area's economy collapsed in 1913. This company also built the Madeira-Mamoré railroad along the largest tributary of the Amazon, and the ports of Pará and Rio Grande do Sul. During this period Farquhar purchased and greatly expanded the Amazon Navigation Co. and for a brief time controlled the oil fields of Bolivia. With Pearson and others, he attempted in 1910-11 to form a transcontinental rail system in the United States by linking the Lehigh Valley, Rock Island, and Denver & Rio Grande Western railroads, but the partners lost a $9,000,000 battle with William H. Moore (q.v.) and the so-called Rock Island group. In 1912 Farquhar was sent by French capitalists to Russia to investigate metallurgical enterprises in that country, and he returned to Russia in the 1920's for the same purpose at the invitation of the Soviet authorities. In 1916 he organized the International Products Co., New York city, with a subsidiary in Colombia, which owned and operated quebracho extract mills, packing houses, and other properties in Paraguay and Colombia. Returning to Brazil in 1919 at the invitation of its president, he undertook the development of the mountain of iron ore at Itabira, Minas Gerais, and formed the Itabira Syndicate, serving as its head until it was expropriated by the Brazilian government in 1942. The legislature of Minas Gerais blocked most of his efforts to build a large steel mill, a railway, and a fleet of ore vessels, but he was successful in establishing a mill near Itabira for the manufacture of special steel and the Itabira Special Steel Co., which had its own mines, hydroelectric plant, and forest reserves for charcoal. He was a director of this company until 1952. During his active career he was also president of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Coal & Iron Co., vice-president and secretary of the McManus Construction Co., treasurer and secretary of the Atlantic Coast Realty Co., and a director of the New York & Staten Island Land Co. At one time Farquhar served as a 1st lieutenant in the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Chemical Society, the International, Brazilian-American, Russian-American, and New York chambers of commerce, the Southern Society, Society of Friends of Romania, India House and the Metropolitan, City, Midday, Creek, Yale, Manhattan, Riding, Lawyers, Democratic, University, and New York Athletic clubs of New York city, the Tuxedo (N.Y.) Club, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C., the St. Cloud Club of Paris, France, and the American Society, American Chamber of Commerce, and the Engineering and Ipanema Country clubs of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. His religious affiliation was with the Society of Friends. Walking and swimming were his favorite recreations. In 1949 Brazil awarded him the Order of the Southern Cross with title of commendadore for being the most important American in that country's economic history. Farquhar was

married in New York city, Aug. 9, 1918, to Cathya Maria Florica, daughter of Elie Popesco, a Romanian army officer, and had three sons: George Robert, Donald Percival, and Gordon. Percival Farquhar died in New York city, Aug. 4, 1953.

WEER, Paul Wiley, business executive, was born in Bluffton, Ind., July 14, 1886, son of Harry Hillard and Ella Rachel (Wiley) Weer and grandson of Enos H. and Mary Ann (Cooley) Weer. His father was a physician. Paul W. Weer attended Shortridge High School in Indianapolis, Ind., and was graduated B.A. in 1908 at Butler University. Following graduation he became associated with the importing firm of Hibben-Hollweg & Co., Indianapolis, and his affiliation with this firm continued until the First World War. He entered military service in 1917 and served at Lille Base Hospital in France as a private in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Following the war he was employed as a salesman for the Mutual China Co. until 1922, when he established the Midwest Battery Co. in Indianapolis. He

was president of this company until his retirement from business pursuits in 1932. Upon retirement he accepted appointment as curator of the Eli Lilly Archaeological Collection for the Indiana Historical Society, a position he held until the close of his life. During the Second World War he handled all Dutch interests in the Indianapolis area for the federal government, those interests having been frozen for the duration of the war. In addition to serving as curator of the Indiana Historical Society's archaeological collection, Weer also did special research for the society from 1932 until his death. He was an authority on the Leni Lenape (Delaware) Indians. He wrote a number of articles on anthropology and archaeology and was one of the authors of "The Walam Olum" (Indiana Historical Society, 1955). At the time of his death he was writing a biography of Captain Hendricks, the only full-blooded Indian to serve with American troops in the Revolutionary War. Weer was a member of the American Anthropological Society, Society of American Archaeology, American Folklore Society, Indiana Historical Society, Indiana Academy of Science, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Masonic order, Phi Delta Theta, and the Contemporary and Woodstock clubs of Indianapolis. His religious affiliation was with the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis. Politically he was a Republican. In his youth he was a tennis player, and in 1906 he won both the Intercollegiate Tennis Association medal and the doubles championship of Indiana. Weer was married in Indianapolis, July 21, 1944, to Marjory (Stalnaker) Alig, daughter of Frank Douglas Stalnaker (q.v.) and widow of Clarence Schirmer Alig (q.v.). He died without issue in Indianapolis, Oct. 22, 1956.

RICE, W[inthrop] Merton, naval architect and marine engineer, was born in No. Grafton, Mass., Aug. 25, 1878, son of Watson Emmons and Emma Frances (Pierce) Rice. His first paternal American ancestor was Edmund Rice, who came to this country from England in 1639 and resided successively in Sudbury and Marlboro, Mass. From Edmund and his wife, Tomazine, the descent was through Henry and Elizabeth Moore, David and Hannah Walker, Bezaleel and Sarah Buckminster, David and Hannah Winch, Nathan and Polly Eaton, and Gardner and Sarah Morse, the grandparents of W. Merton Rice. His father was a physician. After attending public schools of his native community, Seattle, Wash., and Stamford, Conn., the son was graduated B.S. in naval architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902, and later took evening law courses at New York University, passing the state bar examination. Among his early employers were the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., and the William H. Todd Corp. (later Todd Shipyards Corp.), Brooklyn, N.Y.; in the latter organization he worked under the direction of William Henry Todd (q.v.). Shortly before the First World War began, Rice joined the concern of Gielow, Inc., naval architects and marine engineers of New York city, starting as a designer. During the war, on leave of absence, he served on the U.S. War Shipping Board and had charge of North Atlantic troop- and supply-ship movements from Norfolk, Va., to European ports. He rejoined the Gielow concern at the war's conclusion, becoming vice-president at that time. Upon the death early in the 1930's of the company's founder, Henry J. Gielow, Rice was made president and chief engineer, positions he continued to hold until the close of his own life. The Gielow organization specialized in the design and development of passenger, cargo, and service vessels, including yachts, ferrys, tankers, fishing trawlers, tugs, and fireboats, and of floating electric power plants, drydocks, and piers. Its clients included the Westinghouse Electric, Shell Oil, Tidewater Oil, Ford Motor, and Booth Fisheries companies. A number of sail and power yachts were designed under Rice's supervision, notably Richard E. Cadwalader's "Savarona"; Carll Tucker's four-masted schooner, "Migrant," believed to have been the last of its kind; "Black Douglas" for Charles G. Roebling (q.v.); the "Hi-Esmaro" for H. Edward Manville; and the "Camargo" for Julius Fleischmann (q.v.). The large, turbo-electric steam yacht, "Corsair," was designed by Rice at the request of J. Pierpont Morgan (q.v.). The AP-1 and AP-2 naval attack transports, "Doyen" and "Feland," together with troop transports, hospital ships, submarine chasers, landing craft, and salvage and harbor tugs were designed and developed by the Gielow staff during the Second World War, for the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Maritime Administration, War Production Board, Defense Plant Corporation, the British Ministry of Transport, and the Dravo, George Lawley, and Charleston shipbuilding corporations. A group of four large-capacity floating steam-electric power plants designed by Rice were built under the supervision of the Gielow

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H. Merton Rice

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organization for emergency use by United States military personnel in Antwerp, Belgium, and other captured ports; they were also used to provide aid to the inhabitants of these cities. Rice was credited with the design of some 1500 vessels of all types during his career. At one time he also was temporarily associated with the Grove City (Pa.) Engineering Co., studying a type of diesel then new in principle. He wrote a number of articles, including "High-pressure Floating Power Plants" (Marine Engineering & Shipping Review, Sept. 1945) and "Another Conversion Plan—Liberty as Floating Utility Ship" (Marine Engineering, May 1954). He held membership in the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Society of Naval Engineers, New York State Professional Engineers' Society, and the Marine Historical Society of Mystic, Conn. Reading, travel, and gardening were Rice's chief leisure activities. He was married twice: (1) in Stamford, Conn., in 1914, to Grace Potter Reynolds; his first wife died in 1934; (2) in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1936, to Helen Swift, daughter of Wallace Thaxter Jones of that city, a manufacturer. W. Merton Rice died without issue in Stamford, Conn., Mar. 26, 1957.

DARNELL, Samuel Irwin, physician, was born in Newark, N.J., Nov. 9, 1884, son of Samuel Burroughs and Caroline (Irwin) Darnell. His first paternal American ancestor was John Darnell, who came to this country from England in 1785 and settled near Salem, N.J. From John and his wife, Hannah Borton, the descent was through Edward and Jane Driver, Edmund and Rachel Dudley, and Isaac and Sarah B. Saunders, who were his grandparents. His father was a Methodist clergyman. Samuel I. Darnell received his preparatory education at Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N.J., and was graduated M.D. in 1908 at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. He served internships at Volunteer (later Beekman-Downtown) Hospital and Flower Hospital (later Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals), both in New York city, and St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N.J., and in 1912-13 studied at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. From 1913 until the close of his life he maintained a general practice in Easton, Pa., and served as staff member at Warren Hospital, Phillipsburg, N.J., and Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia. Interested in care of the aged, he freely gave his services to the Home for Aged and Infirm Women and to Family Service of Northampton County, Easton. Darnell was a fellow of the American Geriatrics Society and held membership in the American and the Pennsylvania State homeopathic societies. In addition, he belonged to the Pomfret Club and Faculty Club of Lafayette College, both in Easton. His religious affiliation was with the Society of Friends. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in New York city, Sept. 20, 1912, to Antoinette Lucy, daughter of Thomas Otto Aalholm of that city, an importer, and had two sons, Richard Irwin and Victor Clement. Samuel I. Darnell died in Easton, Pa., May 1, 1958.

HECKMAN, Dayton Eyster, educator, was born in Fayette, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1909, son of Lee and Iva Myrtle (Eyster) Heckman. His father was an insurance agent. Dayton E. Heckman received his preliminary education in the public schools of Edon, Ohio, and was graduated B.A. and M.A. in political science in 1931 and Ph.D in political science in 1939 at Ohio State University. Meanwhile, he was a graduate assistant in the department of political science at Ohio State University in 1931-32 and a teaching assistant in the same department during 1932-35. In the latter year he joined the faculty of the University of Omaha (Nebr.), where he was instructor in government during 1935-37, assistant professor of government during 1937-41, and professor of government from 1941 to 1946. During 1946-47 he was associate professor of government in the department of political science at Cleveland College of Western Reserve University. Returning to Ohio State University, he was assistant professor of political science from 1947 to 1955 and associate professor thereafter until his death. At the close of his life he was also serving as secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences at Ohio State University. Aside from his teaching activities, Heckman was a consultant in public relations to Edward L. Bernays in 1936, an organizational analyst for the Special Defense Unit, U.S. Department of Justice, in the summer of 1941, and director of the Baxter Memorial Lectures at the University of Omaha, radio director of the Omaha Public Forum, and news editor of Radio Station KBON, Omaha, all in 1942. He also served during the following year as a part-time account executive with the Omaha public relations firm of Bozell & Jacobs. During the Second World

War, on leave from the University of Omaha, Heckman held a commission as lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1943 to 1946 and served as officer in charge of war orientation at the Naval Training Camp, Bainbridge, Md. He was the author of a number of articles published in the professional journals, including "Contemporary State Statutes in Liquor Control" (Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev., Aug. 1934) and "Liquor Legislation" (State Govt., Dec. 1935). He also contributed the section on the Anti-Saloon League of America to "The American Dictionary of History" (1938) and in December, 1939, presented a paper entitled "Treatment of Washington News in the Omaha World Herald" at the convention of the American Political Science Association held in Washington, D.C. He was a member of that association and of Delta Alpha Pi, Pi Sigma Alpha, the Parent-Teachers Association of Columbus, Ohio, and the Ohio State University Faculty Club. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening, reading, and watching football and baseball were his favorite leisure-time

occupations. Heckman was married in Jackson, Mich., July 14, 1929, to Doris, daughter of Stephen Arad Powers of Edon, Ohio, a bank cashier, and had three children: Li Anne, who married Wade Lee Hopping; Stephen Lee; and Suzanne. His death occurred in Columbus, Ohio, Apr. 28, 1956.

RAND, Edgar Eugene, manufacturer, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1905, son of Frank Chambless and Nettie Lumpkin (Hale) Rand and grandson of Henry Oscar and Ada Elizabeth (Norfleet) Rand. Edgar E. Rand attended the Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tenn., and then studied for a year in Lausanne, Switzerland. He was graduated A.B. in 1927 at Vanderbilt University. Thereafter until the close of his life he was associated with the International Shoe Co., Saint Louis, Mo., of which his father (q.v. for early company history) was president from 1916 to 1930. The son served first as a sorter of upper leather and later held various production and administrative positions in the company. In 1929 he was promoted to the post of upper-leather buyer, in which he remained until 1941. Meanwhile, he was elected a director of the company in 1939, and was a vice-president during 1947-50, in charge of the production and distribution of men's and boys' shoes. From the last-named year until his death in 1955 he was president of International, one of the industry's largest manufacturers. At the time of his death, the company employed 36,500 persons and operated over sixty shoe factories producing complete lines of men's and boys' footwear, including dress shoes, work shoes, and high cut boots, and complete lines of women's, misses', and children's shoes of all types, including house slippers. Among its principal trademarks were Star Brand, Red Goose, Weather Bird, Diamond Brand, Sundial, Vitality, Dorothy Dodd, Winthrop, Queen Quality, Conformal, and Hy-Test. In addition, its numerous supply plants produced leather and rubber soles and heels and many other items for use in shoe production, having an annual value of $50,000,000. Plants were located in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Ontario, Canada, and in addition, eight tanneries were maintained in Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Its production, which had grown from 48,000,000 pairs annually in 1950 to 52,000,000 pairs in 1955, was distributed throughout the United States by seventeen selling branches; sales during the corresponding period increased from $198,640,018 to $262,413,803. Under his direction, the company's sales and market-research development program was established, and its first national sales clinic for retailers was held. Among the important developments that occurred during his presidency were the acquisition of the Florsheim Shoe Co. in 1953; the purchase in 1954 of Savage Shoes, Ltd., Preston, Ont., a $7,000,000-volume enterprise, which represented International's first entry into the Canadian market; and conclusion of an agreement with Salamander A.G., a German firm, to manufacture and distribute its leather-fiber products in the United States and Canada. Further, a $3,500,000-plant for the processing of rubber sole and heel materials was constructed at Bryan, Tex. The company established a shoe distribution warehouse occupying approximately six acres of floor space in Topeka, Kans. The Shoenterprise Corp. was formed early in 1950 for the purpose of lending financial assistance to qualified individuals in opening retail shoe stores. Rand was a director of several of the company's main subsidiaries, including the Florsheim Shoe Co.; Savage Shoes, Ltd.; Shoenterprise Corp; the Twelfth-Delmar Realty Co., which owned and operated the Central Terminal Building in Saint Louis; and Burk Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., tanners, of which he was board chairman. Aside from the foregoing interests, Rand was a director of the Mercantile Trust Co., Columbia Terminals Co., and Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc., all of Saint Louis; the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.; and the American Investment Company in Illinois. For many years active in civic and cultural affairs of Saint Louis, he was treasurer in 1953-54 of the Saint Louis County bond issue committee, which backed the county's $44,370,000 public improvement bond-issue campaign. At the time of his death he was co-chairman of the Saint Louis committee for the raising of funds to erect the Pope Pius XII Memorial Library at St. Louis University. He served on the executive committee of the Saint Louis Chamber of Commerce and was a member of Civic Progress, Inc. Further, he was a director of the Saint Louis Symphony Society, the Thomas G. Dunn Memorial Home, and after 1952 of the Saint Louis Community Chest; vice-president of the Saint Louis United Funds at the time of his death; and a trustee of the Barnes Hospital in Saint Louis, Vanderbilt University, and the Webb School. For many years Rand was active in the work of the Big Brother organization in Saint Louis, serving as president from 1939 to 1949. On a leave of absence from his duties with the shoe company during the Second World War, he served in Washington, D.C., with the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board, handling price-control work, rationing, and materials allocation in the shoe and leather industries. He resigned his position with the U.S. government in 1944, but continued as a consultant until price controls were withdrawn in 1946. During a portion of 1945-46 he served as a special assistant to Stuart Symington, then head of the War Assets Administration. He held membership in the National Shoe Manufacturers Association, the Tennessee Society and Racquet, Noonday, Log Cabin, and Saint Louis Country clubs, all of Saint Louis, the Belle Meade Country Club of Nashville, Tenn., and the Dardenne Shooting Club of Darden, Mo. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was an independent. Hunting was Rand's chief recreation. He was married in Nashville, Dec. 1, 1928, to Sarah Frances, daughter of George Washington Moore of that city, a lawyer, and had three daughters: Jeanette Hale, who married Owen Harley Mitchell, Jr.; Mary Frances, who married Donald S. Wohltman; and Helen Octavia. Edgar E. Rand's death occurred in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1955.

HAMMER, William Cicero, lawyer and congressman, was born in Asheboro Township, Randolph Co., N.C., Mar. 24, 1865, son of William Clark and Hannah J. (Burrows) Hammer and grandson of John and Jane (Spoon) Hammer. His father was a Methodist clergyman. William C. Hammer obtained his preliminary education in public schools of Randolph County and attended Yadkin Institute at Yadkin College, N.C., and Western Maryland College before beginning the study of law. From 1888 to 1891 he studied for his profession in the Asheboro, N.C., law office of M. S. Robins and in the latter year was a law student at the University of North Carolina. Meanwhile, he taught school in Accomack County, Va., and was principal of the Farmers' Academy, Randolph County. In 1891 he was admitted to the North Carolina bar and established a law practice in Asheboro, in which he was active until the close of his life. He did not, however, confine his activities to his profession. In 1891, with Wiley Rush, he purchased the Asheboro Courier, a weekly newspaper. Soon thereafter he became sole proprietor of the paper and he continued as its editor and publisher until his death. Further, he was active politically as a Democrat. He was superintendent of public instruction in Randolph County during 1891-95, after which, until 1899, he served as mayor of

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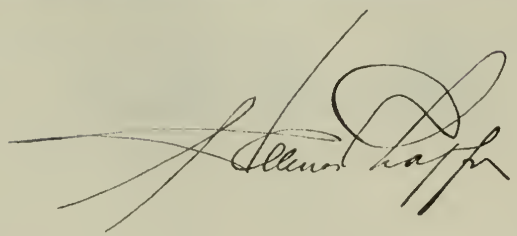

Asheboro and a member of the town council and the school commission of that city. In 1901 he was appointed solicitor of the 10th (later 15th) Judicial District of North Carolina, and he subsequently was elected to that post three times, serving until 1914. He was appointed U.S. attorney for the Western District of North Carolina by Woodrow Wilson, then President, in 1914 and held that office for six years. In 1920 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 7th North Carolina Congressional District and by successive re-elections served in the lower house until his death, as a member of the 67th through 71st congresses. He was on the committees on judiciary, District of Columbia, patents, pensions, and White House expenditures. In his last year in Congress he delivered a strong address favoring an appropriation for the eradication of illiteracy in the states and territories of the Union. Hammer was a member of the North Carolina State Press Association, the Masonic order, IOOF, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and the Rotary Club of Asheboro. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Hammer was married in Asheboro, Dec. 21, 1893, to Minnie Lee, daughter of John Milton Hancock of that place, a physician and druggist, and had a daughter, Harriette Lee, who married Hal Worth Walker. His death occurred in Asheboro, N.C., Sept. 26, 1930.

CHAFFEE, H[erbert] Almon, banker, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 26, 1876, son of Harry Andrews and Ida Nellie (Churchill) Chaffee. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Chaffee, who came to this country from England in 1636 and settled in Hingham, Mass. From Thomas the descent was through Nathaniel and Experience Bliss, Jonathan and Hannah Carpenter, Nathaniel and Rebecca Mason, Noah and Susannah Esterbrook, Reuben and Hannah Heath, and Henry Reuben and Lucy Augusta Andrews, the grandparents of H. Almon Chaffee. His father was a mechanic. The son attended Hillhouse High School in New Haven and Bridgeport (Conn.) High School, graduating at the latter school as valedictorian in 1895. In the following year he became a bookkeeper for the A. W. Burritt Lumber Co., Bridgeport, and he was made manager of that company's sash and door department in 1898, a director of the company in 1900, and secretary in 1908. In 1911 he was elected vice-president of the A. W. Burritt Lumber Co., and he continued in that office and as secretary until 1935. Although Chaffee relinquished the post of secretary at that time, he was a director and vice-president of the lumber company until the close of his life. Incorporated in 1893, the firm did an extensive wholesale and retail business in lumber, millwork, and hardware throughout New England, New Jersey, and New York. Prompted by an interest in housing and finance, in 1918 Chaffee founded and became vice-president and a director of the Home Building & Loan Association, Bridgeport. He became chairman of the board of this company in 1953 and continued as such until 1956, when the association was merged with the Park City Savings & Loan Association. Thereafter until his death Chaffee was chairman of the combined enterprise. He was elected a director of the City Savings Bank, Bridgeport, in 1931 and became vice-president and assistant treasurer of the bank in 1935, executive vice-president and treasurer in 1938, and president and treasurer in 1939. He continued to hold the latter offices until the close of his life. During his presidency of the bank, its assets increased from $25,000,000 to over $56,000,000, the number of depositors grew from 24,400 to 25,700, and the number of employees increased from twenty-seven to forty-two. Additionally, some 5400 school savings accounts were established, and in 1951 a branch of the bank was opened in Stratford, Conn. At the time of his death Chaffee was also a director of the Bridgeport City Trust Co. An active civic leader, he was one of the three judges in condemnation proceedings of the Bridgeport Post Office in 1930-31, chairman of the Bridgeport Citizens Emergency Committee for unemployment relief and employment during 1930-34, and authorized agent for the Civilian Conservation Corps registrations in the Bridgeport district during 1933-35. He was treasurer of the board of trustees and a director of the Bridgeport YMCA and during 1921-22 and 1931-35 was president of that organization. He was elected a trustee of the Junior College of Connecticut, Bridgeport, in 1931, and he became chairman in 1942, continuing in that office after it became the University of Bridgeport. He served as vice-president and director of the Bridgeport Hospital and as a member of the advisory board of St. Vincent's Hospital. In 1941 he was a member of the campaign committee to raise the $2,000,000 needed to enlarge the facilities and nurses' homes of both hospitals and chairman of the building committee in charge of the addition to Bridgeport Hospital. A director of the Bridgeport Boys Club, in 1945 he acted as chairman of the listing committee for the $700,000 Boys Club campaign to provide additional facilities throughout the city. He was a founder, treasurer, and a director of the Bridgeport Community Chest and a director of the Lakeview Cemetery Association. During this country's participation in the First World War he was chairman of the United War Work Campaign in Bridgeport. A prominent Methodist layman, he served the Washington Park Methodist Church in Bridgeport for sixty-two years as trustee, steward, charge lay leader, and chairman of important committees and from 1945 until his death was president of the board of trustees of the church. In 1905 he organized the church's first Brotherhood. He served as a member of the national board of education of The Methodist Church in 1922-23 and again during 1940-44. He was a lay delegate to the general conferences of the church in 1928, 1932, 1936, 1940 and 1944, and to the uniting conference of The Methodist Church held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1939. He was a member of the Council for Inter-Church Cooperation, which he helped found, and he was one of the organizers and for two terms president of the Bridgeport Christian Union, Inc., of which he also was a director and trustee for many years. He was New York district leader of the board of lay activities of the New York East Conference and a member of the conference's board of education, board of church location, the New York district episcopal and area administrative fund, and the endowment fund commission. During 1920-24 he was director of the Connecticut Council of Religious Education and in 1944 was chairman of its finance committee for Fairfield County, Conn. From 1928 to 1941 he was a trustee and secretary and from 1941 to 1954 he was president of the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged, Inc., Danbury, Conn. He also served as vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Temperance League and vice-president of the Bridgeport Camp of Gideons. Chaffee was a member of the national panel of arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association and a member of the Connecticut Savings Bank Association, Academy of Political Science, American Museum of Natural History, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Connecticut Prison Association, American Rose Society, the Bankers Club of America and the Quill Club of New York city, the Bridgeport Rotary Club, and the Brooklawn Country Club, Fairfield, Conn. Politically he was a Repub-

lican. Rose culture was his principal hobby. Chaffee was married in Bridgeport, Oct. 24, 1899, to Irma Belle, daughter of John Martin Terrill of that city, a businessman. He died without issue in Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 30, 1956.

REVILL, Milton Kirtley, banker, was born in Covington, Ky., Jan. 8, 1900, son of Rankin Randolph and Elizabeth Gratton (Kirtley) Revill, grandson of Jo Cooper and Monette (Runyan) Revill, great-grandson of Rankin Randolph and Eliza (Gayle) Revill, and great-great-grandson of Eldridge C. and Elizabeth (Bond) Revill, who came to this country from France in the early 1800's, settling in New Orleans, La. His father was a banker. Milton K. Revill was graduated A.B. in 1921 at the University of Kentucky and attended the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University in 1921-22. During 1922-23 he was associated with the investment securities firm of Harris, Forbes & Co., New York city. From 1923 to 1927 he was with the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill. In

the latter year he joined the Union Planters National Bank, Memphis, Tenn., as vice-president. He was elected a director of the bank in 1947 and in 1950 was named executive vice-president, the office he held at the time of his death. He also served as a director of several other Memphis corporations, including the Union Planters Title Guaranty Co., Bluff City Abstract Co., Harry C. Smith Co., Goodman Building Co., Loeb's Laundry, and the Madison Avenue Corp. During the First World War he joined the U.S. Navy as an apprentice seaman and won promotion to the rank of ensign. During the Second World War he again served in the U.S. Navy, attaining the rank of captain, and was chief staff officer at advanced naval bases in Italy, southern France, and North Africa. At his death he was a commodore in the U.S. Naval Reserve. For his war services he was decorated with the Bronze Star of the United States and was named a commander in the Order of the Crown of Italy. Revill was a member of the American Bankers Association, Association of Reserve City Bankers, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Alpha Delta, Tau Kappa Alpha, and the City, Memphis Hunt and Polo, and Tennessee clubs of Memphis. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. In politics he was an independent Democrat. As an avocation he maintained a farm, where he raised cattle. He was married in Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 15, 1934, to Elizabeth Earle, daughter of William Dixon Reeves of Helena, Ark., a lumberman. Milton K. Revill died without issue in New York city, Feb. 9, 1955.

OSBORN, Merritt J., manufacturer, was born in Buchanan, Mich., Feb. 14, 1879, son of William and Charlotte B. (Armstrong) Osborn. His father was a furniture manufacturer. Merritt J. Osborn received his education in public schools of his native town. He began his career in 1896 as a sales representative for Parke, Davis & Co., Elkhart, Ind., continuing in that position until 1903, when he organized the Osborn-Colwell Co., a chemical manufacturing firm in New York city. He served as vice-president of the concern until 1906, following which he spent two years as sales representative with the Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis, Ind. He was advertising and sales manager of the medicinal malt extract department of the Hamm Brewing Co., Saint Paul, Minn., during 1908-11, and president of Merritt J. Osborn, Inc., Saint Paul, distributors of trucks and automobiles for the White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio, during 1911-17. He secured a Ford motorcar agency in Hastings, Minn., in 1918 and later expanded his operation with this company to a distributorship in Saint Paul, maintaining the latter during 1920-22. For somewhat more than twelve months in 1922-23 he was a receiver for the Neilson Tractor Co., Minneapolis, Minn. In 1923 he founded Economics Laboratory, Inc., Saint Paul, to manufacture cleaning compounds for institutional use. Osborn served as president of this company until 1950 and as chairman of the board thereafter until the close of his life. With the help of chemists he had developed a formula for a compound to clean rugs without removing them from the floor, which under the name of Absorbit became the company's first product. A compound known as Soilax was introduced in 1924 for commercial dishwashing, and to meet consumer demand for this item the company developed a modified formula and in 1934 began packaging Soilax for the retail trade. In 1941 it acquired a patent for Mikroklene (U.S. Pat. No. 2,263,948), a stable chlorine germicidal rinse, which was accepted by the U.S. Army Medical and Sanitation corps for use by mobile field units in disinfecting mess kits. During Osborn's term as president, factories were opened in Chicago, Ill., and Lyndhurst, N.J., and prior to his death additional factories were opened in Santa Clara, Calif., Dallas, Tex., and Toronto, Ontario, Canada, as was a mechanical assembly plant in Saint Paul. Sales increased to more than $6,000,000 by 1950, and during his ten years as board chairman were advanced to nearly $20,000,000, the company in that period marketing a full line of detergent products and control equipment designed to serve the institutional trade, together with a group of four consumer products in national distribution through retailers. In 1957 the company offered common stock to the public, traded over-the-counter; at the time of his death Osborn owned well over one-third of the company stock, with nearly another third being owned by its employees. The number of persons employed by Economics Laboratory, Inc., reached nearly 1000 by 1960. Osborn was a director of the National Association of Advertising Clubs and a member of the Saint Paul Town Criers Advertising Club, Saint Paul Commercial Club, Union League of Chicago, Chemists' Club of New York city, and Minnesota and Saint Paul Athletic clubs. His preferred form of recrea-

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Thomas Shiv

tion was fishing. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Elkhart, Ind., Dec. 17, 1901, to Susan, daughter of Lorenzo L. Bartley of that city, and had two sons, Stephen Armstrong and Edward Bartley. Merritt J. Osborn died in Saint Paul, Minn., Jan. 16, 1960.

SHIRE, Moses, lawyer, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, July 19, 1857, son of Daniel and Yetta (Wile) Shire. His father was a language teacher. Moses Shire attended public schools of Buffalo, N.Y. After reading law in the office of Charles Beckwith, judge, he was admitted to the New York state bar in 1877. He practiced independently for a number of years thereafter, and from 1886 to 1892 was clerk of the superior court in Buffalo. Meanwhile, in 1887 he formed with Henry B. Van Peyma the partnership in which he was associated until 1895. From that year until the close of his life he was a partner in the firm of Shire & Jellinek, in association with Edward Lincoln Jellinek. For many years recognized as one of the most able lawyers in the Buffalo area, Shire participated in several cases of note. As defense attorney during 1901-06 in behalf of Eugene A. Georger, a bank officer indicted for purchasing the Lima & Honeoye Falls Railway with depositors' funds, Shire succeeded in obtaining a jury acquittal. As a result of this case the state senate passed a law enjoining bank officers and directors from receiving a commission or gratuity for granting any loan or discount or for permitting an overdraft or overdrawal of any amount. When a number of Erie County, N.Y., officials were indicted in 1906 for graft and bribery, Shire successfully defended Fred O. Murry, collector of customs. Another of his clients was Asa K. Silverthorne, lumberman, whom he represented on a number of occasions. Aside from his professional interests, Shire was a director of the Columbia National Bank, Buffalo. He was a trustee of the Erie County Bar Association and member of the Masonic order (32d degree), the Wanakah, Buffalo, and Country clubs of Buffalo, and the Laurentian Club of Quebec, Canada. In religion he was of the Jewish faith. Politically he was a Democrat. Literature was Shire's chief cultural interest, and for recreation he enjoyed fishing and playing bridge. He was married in Buffalo, Dec. 26, 1889, to Helena, daughter of Herman Waterman of London, Ontario, owner of an oil company, and had two daughters, Hazel, who married Adrian Block, and Helena May, who married Nathan Oppenheimer, Jr. Moses Shire died in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1913.

LANGSLET, Bjarne [Engolf], manufacturer and sportsman, was born in Hallingdal, Norway, May 7, 1902, son of Oystein and Marie (Lecodden) Langslet. His father was a farmer. Bjarne Langslet obtained his elementary education at schools in Hole Ringericke, Norway, and was graduated at an agricultural school in his native country. He came to the United States in 1926 and settled in New York city, where he attended night school and was employed during the next few years as a taxi driver, carpenter, floor layer, and ski instructor. Meanwhile, he learned to fly and in 1931 qualified for the transport pilot's license, which permitted him to take passengers in an airplane. He then obtained a single-engine biplane and conducted sightseeing tours over Brooklyn and New York city for several years. In 1933 he became a maintenance worker for the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., and he later worked as an electrical inspector for that utility during 1939-46. In the last-named year he and George Thomas established Hudson Gas Appliances, Inc., Englewood, N.J. He was president of this firm, which manufactured industrial ovens and specialized in the installation of gas heating units and air conditioners, from its inception until the close of his life. Under his direction the number of employees grew from three to twenty, and at his death annual sales had reached a value of $500,000. Aside from his business interests, Langslet served for two years as a member of the Cresskill (N.J.) Planning Board. It was for his role in the development of the sport of ski-jumping and cross-country skiing that Langslet became best known. He was an active member of the Norsemen Ski Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., for many years, and he participated in many ski-jumping meets for this club and served as its president during 1941-45 and again during 1950-52. He was the first chairman of the Metropolitan Ski Jumping Committee, New York city, following its formation in 1948, and he served again as chairman in 1950, 1956-57, and 1958-59. He was commended by the Metropolitan Ski Jumping Committee in 1958 for outstanding effort in the advancement of skiing. Langslet was the winner of many ski medals, including the Norsemen Ski Club's President's Cup

in 1934 and that club's Challenge Cup in 1936. He was also a leading participant in the Interstate Ski Jumping Tournament held at Bear Mountain, N.Y., in 1930 and in the Norfolk (Conn.) Winter Sports Association Invitation Tournament in 1933. He became a ski-jumping judge in 1946 and was active in that capacity until the close of his life, frequently participating as a judge at meets in New York and in New England states and in Colorado. In 1955 he was one of the jumping judges at the tryouts held at Lake Placid, N.Y., and Brattleboro, Vt., to select a team to represent this country in the Olympic Games. Other organizations to which he belonged included the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, Sons of Norway, Englewood (N.J.) Chamber of Commerce, Tenafly (N.J.) Rod and Gun Club, and the Norwegian Club of Brooklyn, N.Y. In religion he was a Lutheran. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1931. Aside from his love of skiing, Langslet enjoyed fishing and swimming and maintained a summer home at Rumson, N.J. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y.,

May 5, 1934, to Aslaug, daughter of Olav Lindestad of Nissedal Telemark, Norway, a farmer, and had two sons: Eric Bjarne and Roy Oystein. His death occurred in Englewood, N.J., July 28, 1959.

WILEY, Herbert Victor, naval officer, was born in Wheeling, Mo., May 16, 1891, son of Joel A. and Minnie A. (Carey) Wiley, grandson of Augustine and Susan (Gish) Wiley, and great-grandson of John and Mary (Sims) Wiley. His father was a merchant. Herbert V. Wiley obtained his preliminary education in a preparatory school in Washington, D.C., and in 1915 was graduated at the United States Naval Academy with a commission as ensign in the U.S. Navy. Subsequently he was promoted through grades, attaining the rank of captain in 1941. After his graduation from the academy, he served in the USS "Denver" until 1917, when he was assigned to the USS "Montana" for torpedo instruction. Later in 1917 he had duty in the Second Naval District, Newport, R.I., in connection with training Naval Reserves. In 1918 he assisted in fitting out the USS "Wickes" at the

Bath (Maine) Iron Works and in organizing and training her crew. Joining that destroyer when she was commissioned in August, 1918, he served in her for the remainder of the First World War. During 1919-21 he was consecutively executive officer of the USS "Fuller" and in command of the USS "Dent" and USS "Radford." Following a tour of duty as an instructor in the department of electrical engineering and physics at the naval academy, he reported to the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J., in April, 1923, for duty and for training as a student aviator, and in 1925 he was designated naval aviator. Meanwhile, in 1923 he was assigned to duty at Lakehurst in fitting out the rigid airship "Shenandoah" and after her commissioning in October, 1923, he served in her until she crashed in Ohio in 1925. He then joined the "Los Angeles," which had been constructed by the Zeppelin Works in Germany under the reparations program following the First World War. Wiley served in this airship during a period of experiment and development. The "Los Angeles" was the first airship to be handled from a mobile mooring mast and the first to be moved in and out of an airship dock by machinery. He was mooring officer and navigating officer on her flight to Bermuda and Puerto Rico in the spring of 1925 and executive and navigating officer when she made a flight from Lakehurst to Detroit, Mich., in October, 1926. He also had duty in her when she made the non-stop flight to the Canal Zone in 1928 and landed on the aircraft carrier "Saratoga," the first time an airship made a landing on a ship. He commanded the "Los Angeles" in 1929-30 and in the former year made a flight in the German dirigible "Graf Zeppelin" from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, Germany. Detached from the Lakehurst Naval Air Station in May, 1930, Wiley served aboard the battleship "Tennessee" for a year. He then had duty with the precommissioning detail of the airship "Akron" at Lakehurst and served as executive officer from her commissioning in October, 1931, until her loss off Barnegat Light, N.J., in April, 1933, when he was the only officer to survive the crash. Before her loss, the "Akron" had proved the feasibility of launching and recovering while in flight the five fighter planes housed within her hangar. In June, 1933, Wiley joined the light cruiser "Cincinnati" as navigator. A year later he assumed command of the airship "Macon," sister ship of the "Akron." During his command the "Macon" continued flights for the purpose of training personnel and testing experimental projects related to lighter-than-air ships, especially the operation of planes from airships. He remained in command of the "Macon" until her loss, caused by the rupture of her gas chambers, off Point Sur, Calif., in February, 1935. For the next three months he was on duty at the Naval Air Station, Sunnyvale, Calif., after which he joined the USS "Pensacola" in which he served as first lieutenant and damage control officer. He commanded the USS "Sirius" for the first six months of 1937 and from August of that year until 1939 was an instructor in the department of English, history and government at the United States Naval Academy. Returning to sea in February, 1940, he was executive officer of the battleship "Mississippi" until April, 1941. He became commander of Destroyer Squadron 29 in May, 1941, and was serving in this assignment in far eastern waters when the Japanese launched their attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. While the pitifully small forces of the Asiatic Fleet were unable to halt the southward drive by the Japanese, the daring attack by the overage destroyers under Wiley's command temporarily halted the invaders at Balikapan, Borneo, in January, 1942. During the Battle of Makassar Strait on January 24, his destroyers made a night torpedo attack that inflicted heavy damage on an enemy convoy moving past Borneo through the strait. Later his command fought gallantly in the Battle of the Java Sea. Wiley was detached from the destroyer command in July, 1942, and until December, 1943, served as head of the department of electrical engineering at the naval academy. In January, 1944, he assumed command of the battleship "West Virginia," one of the ships sunk at Pearl Harbor, which had been floated, repaired, completely modernized, and returned to the fleet. Under his command the "West Virginia" participated in the operations for the liberation of the Philippines. She covered the Leyte invasion in October, 1944, which was the first landing of American troops in the Philippines. She was engaged in the Battle of Surigao Strait on October 25, 1944, and she was the first battleship to fire in that engagement, her first salvo hitting a Japanese battleship thirteen miles away. She was also in action at the landing on Mindoro and shelled the Lingayen Gulf coast of Luzon to assist in the landings there. In February and March, 1945, the "West Virginia" participated in the Iwo Jima opera-

tions as a part of the bombardment force pounding the Japanese island. Her guns destroyed many defense positions and sealed up caves in which the Japanese had taken cover. The "West Virginia" also participated in the Okinawa operations from March 25 to April 20, 1945, Wiley directing his battleship in the pre-assault bombardment, in the supporting operations following the amphibious landings of the Americans, and in the devastating barrages to cover special off-shore operations. Following the Okinawa operation, Wiley returned to the United States and was assigned to temporary duty in the Twelfth Naval District, San Francisco, Calif. In May 1945, he was transferred to duty as commander, Naval Training Group, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. He was relieved of this last duty in February, 1946, and on January 1, 1947, he was retired in the rank of rear admiral. Following his retirement from the Navy, he became associated with the faculty of the College of Engineering, University of California, and served as associate professor and dean in graduate placement work until the close of his life. During his years with the Navy, Wiley was the author of articles appearing at various times in the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute. He was the recipient of the Navy and Marine Corps Medal in 1935 for his heroic action in saving the life of a fellow officer at the time the "Macon" crashed; the Navy Cross in 1944 for his gallantry in action during the Battle of Surigao Strait; the Legion of Merit in 1945 for his services at Iwo Jima and in the Philippine Islands Campaign; and the Bronze Star in 1945 for his participation in the action at Okinawa. Wiley was a member of the United States Naval Academy alumni and athletic associations, the National Geographic Society, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. His hobbies included golf and philately. He was married twice: (1) in New London, Conn., Oct. 20, 1917, to Marie Frances, daughter of William Scroggie of New London, Conn., a railroad employee; his first wife died in 1930; (2) in Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 21, 1935, to Charlotte, daughter of Charles Mayfield of Suisun City, Calif., a businessman. He had three children by his first marriage: Gordon Scroggie, David Carey, and Marie, who married William Ross. Herbert V. Wiley died in Pasadena, Calif., Apr. 28, 1954.

McKEEL, John Francis, lawyer, was born near Waverly, Tenn., May 13, 1866, son of John Newton and Carolyn M. (Boyce) McKeel and grandson of James and Dorea (Walker) McKeel. His father was an itinerant farmer. After attending public schools of several southern and south-central states, John F. McKeel was graduated A.B. in 1894 at Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Tex. He taught at various country schools in Mississippi and Georgia prior to entering college, and following graduation continued teaching in Arkansas, later serving as superintendent of schools in Whitewright, Tex. Upon going to Indian Territory (later part of Oklahoma), he taught in a subscription school at Paul's Valley until 1897, and in that year began teaching at the Harley Institute, Tishomingo. During this period McKeel also read law, and in 1898 he was admitted to the Indian Territory bar. After practicing there for about three years at Old Stonewall (later Frisco), he moved to Ada, where he continued in general law practice until his retirement in 1941. In Ada, with E. C. Patton, he formed the partnership of McKeel & Patton, which was maintained until 1904. During the next year he was a member of McKeel & McKeown, and in 1905-06 handled the affairs of the Ardmore, Okla., firm of Ledbetter, Bledsoe & Thompson, in Ada. He was the partner of W. C. Duncan in 1909, and thereafter practiced independently for several years. In 1921 he took Robert Samuel Kerr into his office for law study, and following the latter's admission to the bar in 1922 they practiced together as McKeel & Kerr until about 1928. He organized the firm of McKeel & Fryer in 1931 and practiced with a nephew, John Boyce McKeel, after 1935. Meanwhile, as district judge for Pontotoc County, Okla., during 1933-35, he became known for the rigor of his judicial treatment of certain kinds of law-breakers, notably hijackers, who had been particularly active around Ada prior to his appointment to the bench. Among the cases tried by him in the course of his law career was Kerr, County Clerk v. State ex rel Wimbish, County Attorney (124 Pac. 284), 1912, involving the county clerk of Pontotoc, Okla., who had refused to sign warrants issued to pay county bills because authorized funds were exhausted; the matter was settled in the state's high court, which found in favor of the clerk, McKeel's client. He retired from active practice in order to devote more attention to his extensive dealings in real estate. At the time of his

death he had large holdings in farm property. In addition to his professional and business activities, McKeel took an interest in civic and public affairs in his city and county. He was instrumental in obtaining the necessary state legislation permitting the opening of the East Central State College, Ada, in 1910. As a state highway commissioner during 1931-33, he was credited with having done much to improve the roads serving Ada and surrounding communities. He held membership in the American, Oklahoma, and Pontotoc County bar associations, and the Lions Club and Chamber of Commerce of Ada. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. He was a Democrat in politics. As an avocational interest McKeel raised cattle. He was married three times: (1) in 1891, to Helen Johnston; he was divorced from his first wife; (2) in 1899 to Cora Chisholm; this marriage ended in divorce in 1912; (3) in DaValls Bluff, Ark., June 1, 1913, to Zayda, daughter of Robert Allison Campbell of Stuttgart, Ark., a constable. By his first marriage he had a daughter, Ruth; by his second marriage

he had four children: Estelle (died in infancy), Robert Blake (died in infancy), John Chisholm, and William B. John F. McKeel's death occurred in Ada, Okla., June 21, 1954.

KENNEDY, Frederick Washington, educator and journalist, was born in New Carlisle, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1875, son of Gordon Cecil and Lyda Jane (Howell) Kennedy, grandson of John Oliver and Mary (Cecil) Kennedy, and great-grandson of William Kennedy, who resided near Christiansburg, Ohio. His father was a farmer. Frederick W. Kennedy attended public schools of his native community and later pursued several correspondence courses. At the age of twelve he became an apprentice printer on the New Carlisle Sun, and he later was employed for three years by the National Cash Register Co. in Dayton, Ohio. Subsequently he owned a printing business in Urbana, Ohio, and after selling it he worked for the American Type Founders Co. in the capacity of salesman, with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. From 1899 to 1906 he was a partner

in the Western Engraving & Colortype Co., Chicago, Ill. He went in 1906 to Seattle, Wash., and for several years worked as a printer for Lowman & Hanford, printers and office suppliers. In 1909 he began a thirty-eight year association with the School of Journalism, University of Washington, starting as operator of its print shop. In addition to becoming director of the journalism laboratories there, he taught classes in business-office administration, attaining professorial rank in 1939. Although he retired from the faculty in 1940 as professor emeritus, Kennedy returned to the university to serve as acting director of the School of Journalism during the period of the Second World War and until 1947. He was faculty advisor for Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, from 1910 to 1943. Aside from his university work, he served from 1913 until his death as manager of the Washington Newspaper Publishers Association. He was instrumental in the formation of Pacific Slope Newspapers, an organization of Pacific Northwest weekly newspapers, and traveled extensively to assist in the organization of such weekly newspaper associations throughout the United States. He was a founder of Newspaper Association Managers, Inc. During the period of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), Kennedy was area administrator in Washington state for printing and newspaper classifications A-2 and A-5. He served on the boards of the Seattle and Washington State chambers of commerce. In the Spanish-American War he served as a private in Co. I, Ohio Volunteers, and during the First World War he was commandant of U.S. Army activities at the University of Washington. In his honor, his local chapter of Sigma Delta Chi in 1930 established an annual Pa Kennedy Award to be given to students whose service to that chapter proved outstanding. In 1947 the Washington State Press Club established the Pa Kennedy seminar room in Lewis Hall on the university campus. A scholarship was established in his honor at the School of Journalism. He was presented in 1950 with the President's Award for outstanding service of the National Editorial Association, in which he held membership. An honorary member of the Washington State Press Club, he also belonged to Sigma Delta Chi, Phi Kappa Alpha, Alpha Delta Sigma, Kappa Tau Alpha, and the University District Rotary Club of Seattle. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening, fishing, hunting, and playing golf were Kennedy's favorite recreations. He was married in Chicago, Oct. 24, 1906, to Marcia Byrne, daughter of Charles Rudolph Rode of that city, an accountant, and had a daughter, Margaret Jane, who married William Leduc Matthews. He died in Seattle, Wash., Dec. 17, 1952.

BORST, Victor Dow, lawyer, was born in Sharon, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1880, son of Dow Vroman and Lucy (Guernsey) Borst. His father was a farmer. After attending public schools of Cobleskill, N.Y., Victor D. Borst was graduated B.A. in 1901 at Cornell University and LL.B. in 1905 at the New York Law School. Admitted to the New York state bar in the latter year, he practiced in New York city thereafter until the close of his life. At that time he was senior member of the firm of Borst, Leek & DesMarais, in association with Nathaniel L. Leek, George F. DesMarais, and his son, Alan W. Borst. His firm specialized in patent and trademark law. Its clients over the years included Blue Bell, Inc., Baker Perkins, Inc., and the Ford Instrument Co. and Sperry Gyroscope Co. divisions of the Sperry Rand Corp. Borst participated in a number of patent infringement suits, appearing for the defendant in Acme Card System Co. v. The Globe-Wernicke Co. (31 F2d 390), 1928, in which his client won an appeal, the appellate court deciding that the scope of the patent in suit was so narrow as judged by the prior art that the defendant's structure, a card index, did not infringe; and again appearing for the defendant in E. W. Bliss Co. v. The Cleveland Punch & Shear Works Co. (145 F2d 991), 1944, in which his client won an appeal, the plaintiff's patent being declared invalid in that it did not disclose an advance in the metal drawing press art beyond the expected skill of the mechanic. Further, Borst was responsible for a U.S. Patent Office decision entitled Ex parte Markush (340 O.G. 839), 1924, holding that when a recognized generic term covering a number of chemical substances could not be employed in a patent claim, a coined subgeneric expression was proper. He held membership in the American Bar Association, American Patent Law Association, New York Patent Law Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Sons of the American Revolution, Delta Chi, the Cornell clubs of New York city and Westchester County, N.Y., and the Westchester Hills Golf and

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GEORGE W. JENCKES

University clubs of White Plains, N.Y., and was a life member of the Schoharie County (N.Y.) Historical Society. His religious affiliation was with the Memorial Methodist Church, White Plains, of which he was a choir member and trustee. Politically he was a Republican. Music, travel, and playing golf were Borst's leisure interests. He was married twice: (1) in Ithaca, N.Y., in 1901, to Evelyn, daughter of Byron Townsend of that city, a contractor, and had twin sons, Victor Dow and Byron Townsend; his first wife died in 1903; (2) in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 28, 1913, to Hazel, daughter of Boyd Hudson Wood of that city, a builder, and had three children: Elizabeth, who married Arthur Morton Smith; Bradley Vroman; and Alan Wills. His death occurred aboard the S.S. "Bergensfjord," Apr. 2, 1961.

JENCKES, George Washington, physician, was born in Cumberland, R.I., Aug. 17, 1829, son of George and Abigail (Farnum) Jenckes. After receiving his preparatory education at private schools in Union Village and North Smithfield, R.I., and at the Worcester (Mass.) Academy, George W. Jenckes was graduated B.A. in 1851 at Brown University and M.D. in 1854 at Harvard University. He then returned to Rhode Island and established a private medical practice in Woonsocket, where he continued to practice until his retirement in 1907. He was one of the founders of Woonsocket Hospital in 1888, a member of the committee that was in charge of its construction, and a member of the medical staff of the hospital from its opening until the close of his life. He also served as the first president of the hospital corporation for many years and at his death was president emeritus and a member of the board of trustees. He was a member of the commission of the American Medical Association that secured passage of legislation establishing the Rhode Island Board of Health in 1896, and he served on that board for a number of years. He also served for some time as medical examiner for the 6th district of Rhode Island. In Woonsocket he served at one time as president of the town council and was a member of the school board for twenty years, and he was the author of a book on school hygiene. Jenckes was a member of the American Medical Association, a member and at one time president of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was married in Blackstone, Mass., Jan. 1, 1859, to Martha A. Hunt and had four children: Frank Herbert, Waldo Warner, Clara Hunt, and Earl Stanton (q.v.). George W. Jenckes died in Woonsocket, R.I., Jan. 27, 1913.

LOLLAR, Myron E, physician, was born in Ingraham, Ill., Mar. 23, 1878, son of Francis Marion and Mary Eliza (Ingraham) Lollar, grandson of Ephriam and Jane (Beach) Lollar, great-grandson of Thomas and Sue Ann (Shirley) Lollar, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Lawler, who moved westward from North Carolina to Blue Creek, Franklin Co., Ind., about 1808. His father was a farmer and part-time minister. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of his native community, Myron E Lollar was a student at Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill., for a year, attended summer terms at the Illinois Normal School, Charleston, and was graduated B.A. in 1901 at Austin College, Effingham, Ill., and M.D. in 1913 at the University of Illinois. As was customary in that period, he assisted his father on the farm until he became of age, and prior to beginning his medical studies he taught school at Ingraham and was later principal at the Illinois Manual Training School for Dependent Boys, Glenwood. In 1906 he became superintendent of this institution, which sheltered 350 boys, and he continued in that capacity until he resigned in order to enter medical school in the fall of 1909. Prior to receiving his medical degree he completed a one-year internship at Passavant Memorial Hospital, Chicago. From 1913 until the close of his life he practiced general medicine and surgery in Tuscola, Ill., where he was a member of the staff of Jarman Hospital from the time of its founding in 1919 until his death. He also served as general manager of the hospital for several years. Apart from his profession, Lollar was actively interested in farming and owned a 178-acre farm in Piatt County, Ill. For a short period he owned a garage and filling station in Tuscola. During the First World War he was a medical adviser to the local draft board, and during the Second World War he served as chairman of the Douglas County Selective Service Board. A Republican in politics, Lollar was chairman of the Douglas County Republican Committee for some years and at the close of his life was precinct committeeman. In 1946 he was elected as a representative to the Illinois General Assembly. He was twice re-elected to that position and was a candidate for a fourth term at the time of his death.

During his service in the lower house of the state legislature he was the only physician member of that body. He served as a member of the legislative committees on industrial labor relations, liquor regulation, motor vehicles and traffic regulation, public aid, health, welfare, and safety, as well as the committee to visit charitable institutions. He also served on the special State Commission to Study Problems of Alcoholism and on the Special Commission on Krebiozen, a substance claimed to have remarkable powers in the treatment of cancer. As a result of his early experience as principal and later superintendent of the state home for boys, Lollar developed a lifetime interest in penal and corrective institutions and traveled extensively throughout the United States to study such institutions and secure reports on their methods of operation. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State and Douglas County (pres. 1946-47) medical societies, the Masonic order (Shriner), Loyal Order of Moose, Phi Beta Pi, and the Rotary Club of Tuscola. His religious affiliation was with the First Christian

Church, Tuscola. Lollar was married in Ingraham, Ill., Apr. 6, 1898, to Maude Emma, daughter of William Kepp of that community, a plasterer and farmer, and had three children: Loleta Mae, who married Glenn Howe Joseph; Forrest Dale; and Grace Aleene. Myron E. Lollar's death occurred in Tuscola, Ill., Apr. 4, 1956.

SIMPSON, William Gibson, business executive, was born in Eminence, Ky., July 25, 1896, son of William Gibson and Florence (Crutcher) Simpson. His father was a merchant. William G. Simpson received his education in the public schools of Frankfort, Ky. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army, advancing from private to the rank of captain, and was stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss. In 1919 he joined the C. T. Dearing Co., a printing firm of Louisville, Ky., of which he became assistant treasurer and manager. In 1921 he was named vice-president and general manager. When in 1941 the C. T. Dearing Co., which was a subsidiary of the State Journal Co., Frankfort, Ky., was

purchased by the Fawcett Publishing Co., New York city, the name was changed to the Fawcett-Dearing Publishing Co., Louisville, of which Simpson was president thereafter until the close of his life. Among the many magazines printed by the firm were Woman's Day, Household Magazine, American Legion Magazine, True Magazine, and Mechanics Illustrated. Under Simpson's direction it developed from a small printing enterprise to the largest printing plant in the South and one of the largest in the country. In 1921 the company had twenty-five employees and a business volume of $60,000. By 1956 it had 1200 employees and a business volume of $12,000,000. Simpson was also a director of the Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Co. and of Churchill Downs, Inc., both of Louisville, and a member of the Kentucky-Tennessee advisory board of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. From 1952 until the close of his life he served as chairman of the merit board of the Jefferson County Police Department, and from 1953 until his death he was president of the board of trustees of the Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville. He also rendered important community service as a director of the Louisville chapter of the American Red Cross, the Louisville Heart Association, Goodwill Industries of Kentucky, the Louisville YMCA and YWCA, and the Louisville Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Printing Industry of America, Louisville Graphic Arts Association (pres. 1937-39), Louisville Art Society, the Pendennis and Louisville Country clubs of Louisville, the Frankfort (Ky.) Country Club, and the New York Athletic Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Louisville. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Frankfort, Ky., June 12, 1923, to Stella, daughter of Joseph Howard Gibbons, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, and had two sons: William Gibson and David Gibbons. Simpson died in Boston, Mass., May 31, 1956.

JENCKES, Earl Stanton, manufacturer, was born in Woonsocket, R.I., May 9, 1872, son of George Washington and Martha A. (Hunt) Jenckes and grandson of George and Abigail (Farnum) Jenckes. His father (q.v.) was a physician. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Woonsocket and at Franklin Academy, Malone, N.Y., Earl S. Jenckes was graduated B.A. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896. He began his business career as a sales representative for the Draper Co., Whitinsville, Mass., manufacturers of cotton mill machinery. In that capacity he traveled extensively in Europe. He was managing director of the British Northrop Loom Co., Manchester, England, during 1902-03, superintendent of the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Co., Northbridge, Mass., from 1904 to 1908, and superintendent of the Evansville (Ind.) Cotton Mills during 1908-10. In the last-named year he became superintendent of the cotton mill at the Wilmington (Del.) plant of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., and he was president of that company's Reading (Pa.) division from 1916 to 1930, when he retired. Four years later, however, he was appointed receiver of the Fairy Silk Mills, Shillington, Pa., and set about re-establishing this textile manufacturing firm. He was discharged from the receivership in 1941, at which time the enterprise was reorganized as the Fairy Silk Mills, Inc., of which he was president from 1941 to 1954 and chairman of the board thereafter until the close of his life. Under his direction Fairy Silk Mills, Inc., was developed into a completely integrated enterprise, with machinery to perform all operations from the winding of raw cotton, acetate, or nylon yarn to the final packing and shipping of finished products. During his presidency of the company, its sales rose from $1,300,000 in 1941 to $2,200,000 in 1954, the number of its employees grew from 170 to 200, and the amount of floor space increased from 45,000 to 80,000 square feet. By the close of his life the company manufactured a comprehensive line of women's knit lingerie, including slips, gowns, panties, pajamas, robes, and bedjackets, as well as finished fabrics for other manufacturers. It maintained offices and a showroom in New York city and a second showroom in Chicago, Ill. Aside from his main business interest, Jenckes was a director of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co. and the Eddystone (Pa.) Manufacturing Co. An active participant in public affairs in Wyomissing, Pa., Jenckes served for a number of years as a member of the Wyomissing Borough Council and as president of the Wyomissing Public Library Association. He was a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the American Rose Society, the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), the Wyomissing (Pa.) Club and the Berkshire Country Club of Reading, Pa. His religious affiliation was with the Universalist church. Politically he was a Republican. Woodworking,

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Earl S Jeackes

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William Henry Welch

photography, and golf were his principal avocations. He was married in Woonsocket, R.I., Dec. 9, 1897, to Grace Louise, daughter of Augustine Rankin of that community, a meat packer, and had two children: Louise, who married Wendell Thomas Jay, and George Augustine. Earl S. Jenckes died in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Apr. 4, 1956.

WOLFE, William Henry, lawyer, was born in Parkersburg, W.Va., Mar. 3, 1879, son of William Henry and Joanna Marian (Cook) Wolfe. His father was a banker. William H. Wolfe was graduated B.A. in 1899 at Marietta College and A.M. in 1901 and LL.B. in 1903 at Columbia University. He was admitted to the New York bar following graduation at law school and practiced for a brief period in New York city. Returning to West Virginia, he was admitted to the bar in that state later in 1903 and thereafter practiced independently in Parkersburg until the close of his life. His practice was for the most part confined to general and real estate law. During 1909-11 he served as city attorney of Parkersburg. He was president of the Second National Bank of Parkersburg from 1910 to 1927 and attorney for the First National Bank during 1927-31. For some years he served as a trustee of Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, W.Va., and of Marietta College. The latter institution conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on him in 1950. In the following year he established the Keystone Fund, Inc., a charitable foundation through which grants were made to Marietta College and to numerous Parkersburg charities. Wolfe was a member of the American, West Virginia, and Wood County bar associations, the Masonic order (32d degree), BPOE, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Parkersburg Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Parkersburg, of which he was an elder for many years. In politics he was a Republican. In his leisure time he traveled extensively in South America, Africa, and Europe. He made a trip around the world in 1932 and in 1936 visited Russia. Wolfe was married in Charleston, W.Va., Feb. 16, 1905, to Katharine Vaughan, daughter of Albert B. White (q.v.), and had three children: Elizabeth, who married Alden Danford Eddy; Albert Blakeslee; and Agnes Ward. William H. Wolfe's death occurred in Parkersburg, W.Va., Jan. 15, 1956.

STERN, Frederick David, neurologist, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, Feb. 27, 1897, son of Samuel and Sarah (Strauss) Stern. His father was a merchant. Frederick D. Stern received his preliminary education at the Realgymnasium Wiesbaden, attended the University of Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, during 1918-21, and attended and was graduated M.D. in 1924 at the Julius Maximiliam University, Wurtzburg, Germany. He served his internship in the department of nervous and mental disorders at Municipal Hospital, Wiesbaden, in 1924-25, and served as resident physician at the Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Frankfurt-am-Main, during 1925-27 and at the Wenzel Hancke Hospital, Breslau, Germany, in 1927-28, where he worked under Otfried Förster, neurologist and neurosurgeon. He then returned to the Municipal Hospital in Wiesbaden, where he served as head of the section of neurology and psychiatry until 1931, after which he maintained a private practice of neuropsychiatry in Wiesbaden until 1938. He emigrated from Germany to England in 1939 and in 1940 came to the United States, settling in New York city. After passing examinations qualifying him for practice in this country, he became associated with Montefiore Hospital, New York city, where he was resident physician in neuropsychiatry during 1942-45, adjunct in neuropsychiatry during 1945-48, and associate attending neuropsychiatrist from 1948 to his death. He also served as chief of the hospital's epilepsy clinic from 1945 to the close of his life. Beginning in 1945 he was also affiliated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he was instructor and associate in neurology until 1949 and assistant professor of clinical neurology thereafter until his death. For a six-month period in 1944 he studied with Frederick A. Gibbs of the Boston (Mass.) City Hospital in the electroencephalography department of the neurological service at Harvard University Medical School. In Germany his work was concentrated in the area of mental and neurological diseases. After coming to the United States he expanded his field of interest in neurological problems, with special emphasis on epilepsy and electroencephalography. From 1947 to the close of his life he served as chief of the neurology treatment group in the mental hygiene clinic of the New York regional office of the Veterans Administration Medical Department, New York city. He was the author of "Electro-encephalographic Changes in a Case of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage" (with Nathan

Savitsky & Bernard L. Pacella, Arch. Neur. & Psy., Mar. 1945). During the First World War he served in the German army and was awarded the Iron Cross in 1918. Stern was a member of the Eastern Association for Electroencephalographers, International League against Epilepsy, American Academy of Neurology, American Medical Association, American Association of Electroencephalographers, American Psychiatric Association, American Association of Neurology, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, and the Metropolitan Electroencephalographic Society of New York City. He was a charter member of the Metropolitan Electroencephalographic Society from 1949 to his death and its president in 1953-54. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc. (Neurology 1950; Psychiatry 1951). In religion he was a member of the Jewish faith. He became a U.S. citizen by naturalization in 1945, and politically he was a Democrat. His special interests included philately, modern art, medieval masters of music, and teaching methods of life saving. He was married

in Wiesbaden, Germany, Dec. 24, 1931, to Alice Wilhemine, daughter of Adolf Lachmann of Cologne, Germany, a merchant, and had a daughter, Susanne Caroline Stern-Mandel. Frederick D. Stern died in New York city, Apr. 3, 1960.

MORRISON, Clayton Wesley, lawyer and business executive, was born in Sheridan, N.Y., July 17, 1883, son of Newton I. and Ida (Doolittle) Morrison. His father operated a hardware store. After attending public schools of his native community, Clayton W. Morrison worked as a telegrapher for the Erie Railroad Co. and later was advanced to train dispatcher at the division headquarters in Salamanca, N.Y. During the First World War he became a traveling representative for the Federal Railway Administration. While thus employed, he read law in the office of James George in Bradford, Pa. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in McKean County in July, 1919, and opened a law office in Bradford. In April, 1924, he relinquished private practice to join the Tide Water Pipe Co., Ltd., as

counsel and in 1944 succeeded George J. Hanks as president of the company, an office he occupied until his retirement on Jan. 1, 1950. The company had been founded in 1878 with the participation of Samuel Queen Brown and David McKelvy (qq.v. for early history). Morrison also was one of the organizers of the Bradford Transit Co. in 1929 and at his retirement was vice-president of this company. From 1943 to 1950 he was a director of the South Penn Oil Co. He held membership in the Pennsylvania State and McKean County bar associations. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. Photography was Morrison's hobby. He was married in Salamanca, Nov. 2, 1908, to Luella M., daughter of Edwin Warren Abbey of Wellsville, N.Y., a painter, and had a son, Clarence Russell. Clayton W. Morrison died in Fredonia, N.Y., May 10, 1951.

BINGHAM, Robert Fry, lawyer and author, was born in Sidney, Ohio, July 3, 1891, son of Evan William and Elizabeth Ann (Fry) Bingham. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Robert Bigham, who was known to have died in what was then York County, Pa., in 1798. From Robert the descent was through Hugh and Sarah (Howie) Bigham, Robert and Sarah Ann (Brock) Bigham, and Alfred Hugh and Rebecca (Evans) Bingham, the grandparents of Robert F. Bingham. His father was a merchant. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and was graduated A.B. in 1913 at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and LL.B. in 1916 at Western Reserve University. Meanwhile, he began his career in 1914 as a law clerk in the offices of Thompson, Hine & Flory, Cleveland, Ohio. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1915 and continued with this firm until the close of his life. He was a partner in the firm after 1924. Bingham specialized in real estate, probate, and trust law and was recognized as an authority on real estate financing. For several years he served as chairman of the section on real property, probate, and trust law of the American Bar Association. He was co-author with Stanley McMichael of "City Growth and Values" (1923), one of the first books written in this country on the subject of the growth, development, and expansion of urban areas and on the valuation of lands in such communities under conditions of growth and expansion. His book "Financing Real Estate" (1924), written in collaboration with Elmore L. Andrews, was the first comprehensive study of the financing of real estate in this country. With McMichael he also wrote "City Growth Essentials" (1928), and he contributed numerous articles on these subjects to the magazines in the field of real estate. Bingham was frequently called upon to speak on financial and real estate questions before such groups as the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the Midcontinent division of the American Bankers Association. He also lectured at the School of Business Administration of the University of Michigan and from 1928 to 1940 served as an instructor of real estate law at Cleveland College. Aside from his professional activities, Bingham was at various times a director of The National City Bank of Cleveland, J. A. Wigmore Land Co., Leader Building Co., Robert Heller & Associates, Inc., Hodell Chain Co., Warner & Swasey Co., Pontiac Improvement Co., V. D. Anderson & Co., Cleveland Ignition Co., S. B. Martin Co., The Freehold Company, and other business organizations. His professional activities also led him to take a wide interest in civic affairs. He was especially concerned with the question of adequate hospital service for the Cleveland area, serving as chairman of the Mayor's Joint Committee on Hospitals during 1941-47 and as vice-chairman of the Greater Cleveland Hospital Fund during 1945-47. He also served as president of the St. Luke's Hospital Association and as a trustee of the Cleveland Hospital Council, Cleveland Hospital Service Association, Medical Mutual of Cleveland, Inc., and the American Allergy Fund. Other organizations which he served as trustee included Fenn College, The Hiram House, the Cleveland YMCA, Real Property Inventory, Cleveland Sesquicentennial Commission, Cleveland Miami Alumni Association, Cleveland Delta Kappa Epsilon Association, the National Air Races, and the Air Foundation. Bingham was a member of the American, Ohio State, and Cleveland bar associations, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, Order of the Coif, Court of Nisi Prius, the Citizens League of Cleveland, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Real Estate Board, Council on Foreign Affairs, Sons of the American Revolution, Order of Kentucky Colonels, the Masonic order, Delta Kappa Epsilon social fraternity, Western Reserve University Law Alumni Association, the Western Reserve and Maryland historical societies, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the

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Robert H Bingham

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Barbara O'Brien

Cleveland Automobile, Dance, Mayfield Country, Mid-Day, Print, and Union clubs of Cleveland, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York city. He was also an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and he was a communicant of the Church of the Covenant, Cleveland, which he served as a deacon, trustee, and president of the board of trustees. In politics he was a Republican. Playing golf, gardening, and the study of genealogy were his principal recreations. He was married in Cleveland, July 3, 1917, to Edna May, daughter of Ernest John Koppenhafer of that city, a public official, and had two children: Robert Evan and Elizabeth Ann, who married John Tower. Bingham died in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1947.

O'BRIEN, Reuben Faulkner, hospital administrator, was born in Noel, Nova Scotia, Canada, Sept. 3, 1870, son of Adam Johnson and Sarah Ann (Faulkner) O'Brien. His father was a sea captain. Reuben F. O'Brien attended public schools in his native town. He began his career in 1892 as an orderly at the Boston (Mass.) City Hospital. Three years later he was appointed supervisor of the surgical department and continued in that position for four years. In 1898 he was appointed superintendent of Paterson (N.J.) General Hospital, where he remained for eight years. From 1906 until his retirement in 1939 he was superintendent of Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, New York city. His first assignment was with the building and furnishing committee, which was equipping the new building of the hospital for occupancy in October, 1906. During the years of O'Brien's superintendency, many improvements in facilities and equipment were made, including construction in 1917 of a nurses' home and an extension to the hospital. In 1906 there were 115,615 clinic visits and 35,061 days of in-patient care provided by the hospital, compared with 176,550 clinic visits and 51,164 days of in-patient care during 1939. At the time of O'Brien's retirement, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital had become one of the foremost in its field. O'Brien also served on the advisory committee of The Bank for Savings in the City of New York, in 1929. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the Hospital Bureau of Standards and Supplies when it was organized in 1904 and held that post for twenty-three years. In 1931 he was an American Hospital Association delegate to the Second International Hospital Congress, held in Vienna, Austria. From its early days he was deeply interested in the Sudan Interior Mission, a nondenominational group working in the Sudan, and until his decease served on its board in New York city. He was a member of the Association of Hospital Superintendents (later the American Hospital Association). His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. A naturalized U.S. citizen, he was a Republican in politics. Sailing was his chief recreation. O'Brien was married in Port Williams, Nova Scotia, Sept. 22, 1896, to Lillie Mae, daughter of Lucius Cooke of Canning, N.S., a blacksmith, and had seven children: Ralph Johnson (died in childhood); Ruth Lillian, who married Roswell Lawrence Schmitt; Paul; Esther, who married Donald James MacKay; Grace Mabel, who married Philip Rhodes Averell; Reuben Faulkner; and Sarah Elizabeth, who married Bertrand B. Carter. Reuben F. O'Brien died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, 1951.

TODD, Daniel Malcolm, manufacturer, was born in Elgin, Ill., Jan. 29, 1871, son of Thomas and Anna (McNeil) Todd, both natives of Scotland. His father came to this country in 1837 and settled near Dundee, Ill., later becoming a general merchant in Elgin. Daniel M. Todd received his education at the Elgin Academy and the University of Illinois, and for the first fifteen years of his business life was engaged in brokerage activities in Chicago. In 1903 he returned to Elgin, where he took part in the organization of the American Tower & Tank Co., of which his cousin, James Todd, was the first president. The company was founded originally to produce water-supply towers and tanks and later became an early designer and manufacturer of motorized street sweeper equipment. After considerable experimental work, its first sweeper was built in 1912; two years later its first sale of a street sweeper was made to the City of Boise, Idaho. Subsequently the company came to devote more and more of its attention to the production of machinery for street cleaning, acquired markets in foreign countries as well as in the United States, and became one of the largest businesses of its kind in the world. From 1911 to 1922 the sweeper business, operating as the Elgin Street Sweeper Co., was a department of the American Tower & Tank Co., which ceased to exist as a company in 1922. The manufacture of towers and tanks was discontinued in that year and thereafter all of the organization's efforts were devoted

to the manufacture of motor pick-up street sweepers and eductors for cleaning catch-basins. Daniel M. Todd became president of the Elgin Street Sweeper Co. in 1925 and continued in that office until his death. After 1928 the business was known as the Elgin Sweeper Co. In addition, Todd was vice-president and a director of the Elgin Corporation of New York, a subsidiary organized to promote sales and distribution, which he helped to found in 1928. He also was president of the Municipal Appliance Co. and a director of the Reynolds Springs Co. and the First National Bank of Elgin. He served for many years as a trustee and from 1925 until 1930 as president of the board of Elgin Academy, and he was a member of the BPOE and the Elgin Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. In politics he was a Republican. His avocation and hobby was his 240-acre farm, "Braeburn," near Elgin. In early years he enjoyed such sports as fishing and duck hunting. He was married in Elgin, Oct. 17, 1904, to Julia, daughter of Samuel W. Browning of Dundee, Ill., a land-

owner, and had three daughters: Mary, who married (1) Edwin Cunningham and (2) Murray Grimes; Anne; and Ruth, who married Loyal T. Wiekhorst. Todd died in Elgin, Ill., July 28, 1942.

McCORMICK, Charles Renton, lumber and shipping executive, was born in Menominee, Mich., July 6, 1870, son of Archibald and Hattie (Frisby) McCormick. His father was a lumberman. Charles R. McCormick received his education in the public schools of his native town. He began his career in the employ of the Diamond Match Co., working as a lumberjack in the forests of northern Michigan. In 1901 he moved to Portland, Oreg., where he became active in the lumber industry on his own account. During 1904-05 he served as sales manager for the Hammond Lumber Co., San Francisco. He then joined Sidney M. Hauptman in establishing the St. Helens Shipbuilding Co. at Saint Helens, Oreg. In the same year a sawmill was built by that company in Saint Helens, and in 1912 a creosoting plant was added. In the ensuing years McCormick acquired additional properties, and by 1925 he was operating nine different companies owning timber lands, mills, terminal yards, and wharves. Meanwhile, through either purchase or lease, he had built up a fleet of coastwise lumber steamers, and in 1923 he established the McCormick Steamship Co. to operate his vessels. In 1925 he incorporated the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Co. to consolidate all of his interests, and in the same year he purchased the timber holdings and manufacturing plants of the Pope & Talbot Lumber Co., which he also merged into his new company. He thereafter served as president of the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Co. until Pope & Talbot, Inc., acquired all of its properties in 1933. At that time the assets of the McCormick company approximated $28,000,000 and comprised holdings of 2,850,000,000 feet of merchantable timber; four mills located at Port Gamble and Port Ludlow, Wash., and Saint Helens, Oreg., with a combined annual production of 300,000,000 feet; yards at Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Oceanside, Calif.; terminal docks at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., Portland and Saint Helens, Oreg., and San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, Calif.; and main offices in San Francisco and sales offices in New York city. The McCormick Steamship Co. had become a subsidiary at the time of the organization of the parent company, and in 1926 it purchased the Pacific-Argentine-Brazil Line, thereby adding passenger as well as freight services to West Coast, South American, Gulf, and East Coast ports. With thirty-five vessels, of which sixteen were owned outright, the steamship company operated what was then the largest fleet in the coastwise trade, handling forty-five per cent of the entire trade between Pacific Coast ports and the east coast of South America. In 1928 the parent company participated in the formation of a new marketing company, the Pacific-Atlantic Lumber Corp., as an entirely independent organization, although limited in its operations to contracts with the McCormick company. During McCormick's later years he was associated with various West Coast enterprises, including three companies which he helped to found, the McCormick Piling & Lumber Co., Portland, the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., and the Fir-tex Insulating Board Co., Saint Helens. He retired from all business interests in 1954. During the First World War he constructed wooden steam schooners for the U.S. government, which were used in the transportation of needed lumber from Oregon to California. McCormick was a member of the Pacific Union and the Town and Country clubs of San Francisco, Burlingame (Calif.) Country Club, Menlo Country Club of Redwood City, Calif., and the Menlo Circus Club of Menlo Park, Calif. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. His chief recreational interest in later life was gardening. He was married in San Francisco, July 28, 1906, to Florence Custis, daughter of Robert C. Cole of that city, a lawyer, and had two children, Charles Renton and Florence, who married John Carmichael Scudder. McCormick's death occurred in Portland, Oreg., Feb. 24, 1955.

CRISSINGER, Daniel Richard, federal administrator, was born in Tully Township, Marion Co., Ohio, Dec. 10, 1860, son of John and Margaret (Ganshorn) Crissinger. His father was a lumber merchant and a farmer. Daniel R. Crissinger obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Caledonia, Ohio, was graduated B.S. in 1885 at Buchtel College (later the University of Akron), and received an LL.B. degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1886. Admitted to the Ohio bar in 1886, he practiced for a year with William Z. Davis (q.v.) and then from 1887 to 1896 conducted an independent practice in Marion. Continuing his professional career in Marion, he was a partner of John A. Wolford until 1898 and, after another period of independent practice, was associated with Fred E. Guthery in the firm of Crissinger & Guthery from 1900 to 1918, when a third partner, John M. Strelitz, was admitted to the firm and it became Crissinger, Guthery & Strelitz. He resigned from that firm in 1921 upon his appointment by Warren G. Harding (q.v.), then President, as U.S. comptroller of the currency. Two years later Harding appointed him a member and governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and he maintained his post as governor of the board, through reappointment by Calvin Coolidge (q.v.), until September, 1927. He resigned from the board at that time to become chairman of the executive committee of F. H. Smith Co., investment bankers of Washington, D.C. In 1934 he returned to Marion and resumed the practice of law, in which he was engaged independently until ill health forced his retirement in 1939. Meanwhile, he served in public office on a local level and had a number of banking and business interests. He was prosecuting attorney of Marion County for two terms from 1888 to 1894 and city solicitor of Marion for three terms from 1894 to 1898. An organizer of the City National Bank of Marion in 1900, he was its vice-president until 1911. He then became president and retained that office in the successor institution, the National City Bank & Trust Co., until 1920. He was also a director and vice-president of the Marion Union Stock Yards Co., a director and treasurer of the Marion Packing Co., and a director of the Marion County Telephone Co., all of which he helped to organize. His practice was largely concerned with corporate matters, and he appeared in both federal and state courts representing clients with national and international business interests. For twenty-two years he was general counsel of the Marion Steam Shovel Co., of which he was also a director. As comptroller of the currency, Crissinger urged the establishment of an international bank to stabilize world currency. While a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, he advocated that the activities of the Federal Reserve System should benefit business and commerce rather than the large banking interests of the country. He was a member of the American and Ohio State bar associations, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Delta Theta, the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), BPOE, the Marion Club, and the Metropolitan and National Press clubs of Washington, D.C. In religion he was a Universalist. Politically a Democrat in his earlier years, he supported the Republican party after 1920. His avocational interest was farming, and he made a study of animals and birds. Crissinger was married in Concord, Mich., Apr. 18, 1888, to Ella Frances, daughter of George

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CHARLES R. McCORMICK

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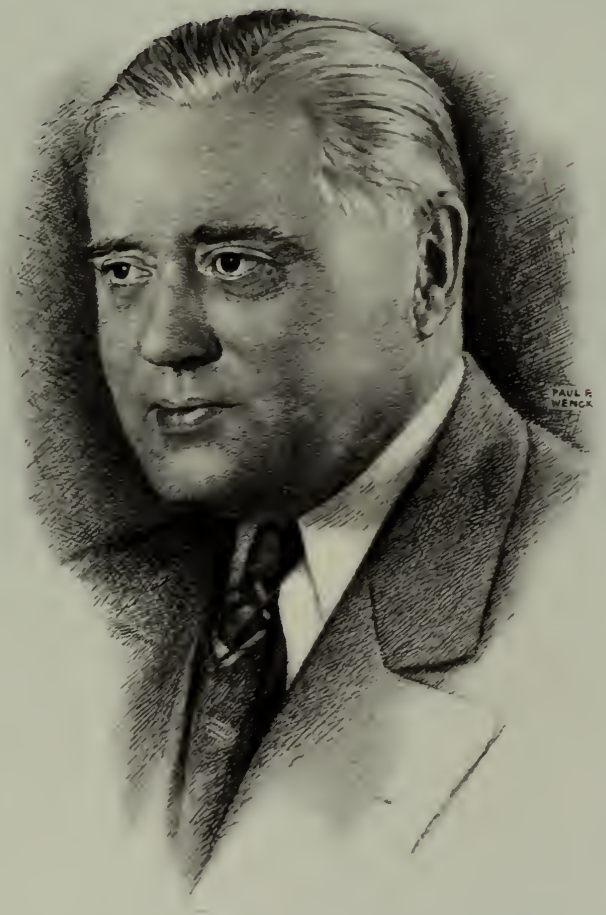
James E. Rhea

Stafford Scranton of that place, a farmer, and had one daughter, Donna Ruth. His death occurred in Marion, Ohio, July 13, 1942.

RICE, James Edward, educator, was born in Aurora, Ill., Mar. 12, 1865, son of James Roderick and Emmeline (Wing) Rice. His father was an inventor and manufacturer. James E. Rice completed his preparatory education at the Granville (N.Y.) Military Academy and was graduated B.S. in agriculture at Cornell University in 1890. While an undergraduate at Cornell he carried on, at his own expense, the first poultry feeding experiments to be conducted in any American college. In 1889, also while a student, he perfected a trap nest for hens, which became the foundation stone for the development of pedigree poultry breeding and the raising of poultry husbandry to the status of a scientific, large-scale industry. Following his graduation he remained at Cornell for a year as assistant to Isaac P. Roberts (q.v.) and at that time taught the first course in poultry husbandry in this country. In 1892 he went to Bucks County, Pa., where he farmed for a year, after which he returned to New York state to continue farming as a partner in the firm of White & Rice, operating the Fernwood Fruit and Poultry Farm at Yorktown, Westchester Co., N.Y. During the latter period he and his partner, Floyd White, invented a gasoline brooder heater whereby 200 or more chicks could be brooded at one time. From 1893 to 1903 he also lectured during the winters to farmers' institutes in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Minnesota. Additionally, from 1901 to 1903, he was president of the Yorktown Telephone Co. Rice was recalled to Cornell University by Liberty H. Bailey (q.v.) in 1903 to organize a department of poultry husbandry, the first of its kind to be established anywhere, and at that time he was given the title of assistant professor. He was promoted to professor and head of the department in 1907 and continued in those posts until he was retired as professor emeritus in 1934. When Rice organized the department of poultry husbandry at Cornell, it consisted of himself, a helper to work in the chicken houses, and a part-time stenographer. At the time of his retirement his department had grown to accommodate a staff of more than thirty members, and there had been a corresponding increase in number of students taught and in department activities. A $90,000 main building, later named Rice Hall in his honor, and auxiliary buildings were erected for the department. Of the men and women studying under his direction at Cornell, at least twenty-eight became heads of poultry departments of colleges and experiment stations in the United States and Canada; at least forty-five were employed in agricultural colleges and experiment stations in teaching, research, or extension; and upwards of forty-one were engaged in other educational and governmental work or as experts or executives in commercial operations closely allied to the poultry and egg industry. When, as a student, he began using the trap nest he made it possible for the first time to record the number and size of eggs each hen produced, opening the way for the selection of breeders on the basis of known performance. After he returned to Cornell in 1903, his department of poultry husbandry conducted the first organized experiments devoted to such subjects as constitutional vigor as a means of determining the relation between body type and production, and inheritance as a factor in the size, shape and color of eggs. Under his direction the department further instituted experiments with various feeds and various environments to stimulate production and size of eggs and to improve their flavor. The experiments in breeding, scientific diet, and hygienic environment made possible the development of poultry husbandry from a limited, even haphazard, individual undertaking to a mass-production industry. With the adoption within the industry of the methods that resulted from these experiments, average annual production per hen increased from sixty-five to between 200 and 300 eggs during the period from 1903 to 1933. Rice was also responsible for the inauguration by Cornell of the first extension work in the field of poultry husbandry. He organized the first poultry show for production qualities and launched the first poultry-judging school and several related short courses. He was the author of more than 100 published bulletins and papers; was co-author of "Practical Poultry Management," with Harold E. Botsford, and of "Judging Poultry," with Goldan O. Hall and Dean R. Marble; and was editor of the Poultry Science Series of textbooks. Rice presented three endowments to Cornell University to perpetuate prizes for achievements. These included the Rice Public Stage Debate, established in 1928; the Elsie Van Buren Rice Home Economics Public Stage Speech, established in 1940; and the Louise E. Rice New York State 4-H Poultry Club Foundation Prize, established in 1945. The James E. Rice Memorial Library was presented to Cornell by the nation's poultry industry, and subsequently it was housed in the new library buildings of the New York State College of Agriculture at the university. After his retirement from Cornell, Rice devoted much of his time to the operation of the Eggland Apple Farm, near Trumansburg, N.Y., which he had started in 1913. On that 600-acre farm, he and his sons maintained a laying flock of 7500 birds and a breeder hatchery business, which had an incubator capacity of 64,000 eggs and produced 130,000 White Leghorn chickens annually. The farm was also used for growing diversified crops, the cultivation of apple orchards, and the preservation of managed woodlands. Rice was chairman of the United States committee of the 1st World's Poultry Congress held in The Hague, Netherlands, in 1921; general chairman of the 7th such congress, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1939; and president of the 8th congress, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1948. For some years he was chairman of the National Breeder and Hatchery Fair Trade Practice Committee. He was a founder and twice president of the World's Poultry Science Association; a founder, fellow, and president of the American Poultry Science Association; a founder and president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council; a life member of the New York State Fruit Growers Association; and a member of the American Poultry Association, New York State Agriculture Society, New York State Grange, Tompkins County (N.Y.) Improvement Association, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, the Ithaca Automobile Association, and the Trumansburg Rotary Club. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. Politically he was a progressive Republican. One of his major interests was the work of the Boy Scouts of America, and he was for some years a member of the organization's national council. For recreation, he enjoyed playing golf. Rice was married twice: (1) in Stockport, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1898, to Elsie, daughter of John Pieter Van Buren of that place, a teacher and farmer, and had six children: Ruth Van Buren, who married William D. MacMillan; Paul Kruger; James Edward; John Van Buren; Alice Van Buren, who married Daniel A. Paddock; and Elizabeth Jane, who married Cyrus Wesley Riley; his first wife died in 1923; (2) in Mexico, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1936, to Louise E. (Scott) Dawley, daughter of Theodore William Scott of Urbana, Ohio, a dentist, and widow of Eugene Myron Dawley. James E. Rice died in Miami, Fla., Oct. 25, 1953.

MEES, Otto, educator and clergyman, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1879, son of Theophilus Martin Konrad and Johanna (Brauer) Mees and grandson of Konrad and Elise (Adam) Mees. His grandfather came to this country from Germany in 1840 and settled in Columbus. His father was an educator. Otto Mees attended Columbus public schools and the Woodville (Ohio) State Normal School and was graduated A.B. at Capital University, Columbus, in 1898 and B.D. at that university's Evangelical Lutheran Seminary in 1901. He then spent a year in Europe, taking postgraduate courses in Berlin and Leipzig, Germany. Mees was ordained in 1902 in the Lutheran ministry and for the next ten years was pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, Coraopolis, Pa. During the same period he served as a director in the Coraopolis school district of Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1912 he became the eighth president of Capital University, a Lutheran institution founded in 1850. Then thirty-three years of age, he was at the time the nation's youngest college president. He continued to head the university until 1946, when he retired as president emeritus. Under his direction the institution experienced a considerable growth. Student enrollment grew from 160 to 750 with a corresponding increase in faculty membership; the campus was enlarged from seventeen to twenty-five acres and new construction brought the number of buildings on it to thirty; and the endowment was more than doubled, amounting to $600,000 in 1946. New buildings included the Rudolph Memorial Library, Schenck Divinity Hall, Mees Hall Conservatory of Music, Lehmann Hall, and Troutman-Ackerman Hall, and a stadium and a new heating plant were also added to the physical plant. Mees was additionally responsible for expansion of curriculum, particularly in music and the liberal arts, and the broadening of student activities. The School of Music was established in 1918, and with the construction of the conservatory in 1925 Capital University became outstanding in the Midwest as a music center. He organized and directed a university glee club and was instrumental in raising the standard of college glee club performances. His interest in music extended to community life as well. He was a director of the Pittsburgh Choral Society during 1910-12 and of the Columbus Choral Union during 1914-16. For fifteen years he was director of the choir of Grace Lutheran Church, Columbus. He lectured on appreciation of music throughout the state of Ohio and played the violoncello in orchestras. Mees served his church as secretary of the Eastern District Joint Synod of Ohio from 1904 to 1911, as president of the American Lutheran Conference during 1930-34, as vice-president and director of the Lutheran Brotherhood for a number of years, and as secretary during 1916-19 and president in 1925 of the National Lutheran Education Conference. He was a member of the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America and the National Council of Camp Fire Girls. An honorary M.A. degree was conferred upon him by Wittenberg College in 1916, an honorary D.D. degree by Carthage College in 1920, and an honorary LL.D. degree by Olaf College in 1929. He was a member of the Ohio Association of College Presidents (pres. 1930-31), the Ohio Music Teachers Association (pres. 1925), and the Rotary, University, Athletic, and Kit Kat clubs of Columbus. Politically he was a Republican. His active recreations were found in hunting, fishing, tennis, and horseshoe pitching, and he enjoyed foreign travel. Mees was married in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 26, 1903, to Clara Alvina, daughter of Hans Ander Christiansen of that city, a merchant, and had four children: Elsa Constance, who married Rex Schneider; Gertrude Johanna, who married Raymond Vogeley; Robert Theophilus; and Elinore Ruth, who married John Landrum. He died in Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1958.

WOODSIDE, John Thomas, manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19, 1890, son of William Sheppard and Margaret (Coulter) Woodside. His father was a business executive. John T. Woodside was educated in the public schools of his native community. His first employment was as a salesman in the drug field, and in 1914 he became a salesman for George R. Gibson & Co., then the largest and best known importer of bristle goods. In his first year with this firm he began a study whose results showed that at that time only one-tenth of the population used brushes to clean its teeth. He realized the tremendous potential for toothbrush sales and began to plan new methods for the improvement of brushes and for merchandising the product. This planning was interrupted during the First World War, when he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army. He served with the 7th New York Infantry and was subsequently commissioned in the U.S. Army Chemical Corps. At the time of his honorable discharge in 1919 he held the rank of 1st lieutenant. While in the service he assisted in the development of a gas mask that was later used successfully in France. Following the war he was associated briefly with the Faultless Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. In 1920 he became associated with the Western Bottle Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., having been engaged to liquidate the company's assets. Instead he introduced several new products and changed the company from a service wholesaler to the retail drug trade to a manufacturing concern. In 1922 the company brought out its first toothbrush, a brush with convex bristles developed by Woodside. Soon afterwards it introduced the so-called Dr. West toothbrush, named for George West, dean of the Kansas City Dental College, who was engaged by the company as a consultant. In 1930 Woodside was elected president of the company, which became the Weco Products Co. in 1935, and he continued in that office until the close of his life, at which time he was also serving as board chairman of Weco Products Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada, and of two other wholly owned subsidiaries: Owens Brush Co., Toledo, Ohio, and Canest Brushes, Ltd., London, Canada. Under his direction the company was first to introduce toothbrushes for sale in a sanitary sealed package (1926), to utilize modern colored plastic (1928), to introduce waterproofed bristles and packaging in sterile glass tubes (1932), to commence the sale of the nylon bristle toothbrush, which was introduced as Dr. West's Miracle-Tuft toothbrush (1938), and to produce a toothbrush with bristles coated with an antibacterial agent designed to provide antiseptic protection. In addition to the Dr. West toothbrush and toothpaste products, the company began the distribution of hair brushes, hair nets, and powder puffs under the trade name Gainsborough and handkerchiefs under the trade name of Kec. In 1920 there were 150 employees; by 1955 over 500 employees occupied 84,700 square feet of space. In 1920 the net worth of the company was $139,000; by 1955 the net worth had increased to $2,600,000. Aside from his business interests, Woodside served as a member of the board of governors of the Chicago Heart Association for a number of years. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), Chicago Athletic Association, the Knollwood Club of Lake Forest, Ill., the Flossmoor (Ill.) Country Club, and the South Shore Country Club of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1924, to Margaret, daughter of John Thomas McGiveran of that city, an insurance and business executive, and had two children: Margaret Joan and



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John T. Woodside

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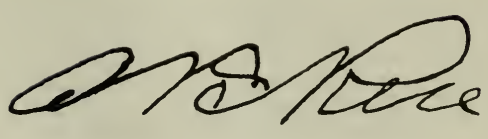

William Sheppard. John T. Woodside's death occurred in Miami, Fla., Jan. 28, 1956.

RICE, William Stafford, manufacturer, was born in Hagerhill, Ky., Nov. 20, 1889, son of George Burns and Nettie (Stafford) Rice, grandson of George Burns and Mary Hannah (———) Rice, great-grandson of Martin Robert and Nancy (Davis) Rice, and great-great-grandson of John Rice. His father was a general merchant and engaged in farming and timbering. William S. Rice was graduated D.D.S. at Ohio College of Dental Surgery of the University of Cincinnati in 1910. He engaged in general dental practice for two years in Paintsville, Ky., and in 1913 began sixteen years of service in the U.S. Army Dental Corps, during which he attained wartime rank of colonel and permanent rank of major. During the First World War he went overseas and in 1918-19 was commandant of the Army Dental School at Langres, France, and from 1924 to 1929 he was commandant of the Army Dental School and chief of dental service at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. Upon leaving the Army in 1929 he joined Coe Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of dental supplies, as vice-president in charge of research in dental materials. He became president of Coe Laboratories, Inc., in 1935 and continued to head that company until the close of his life. Rice was the inventor of a number of devices and formulations, most of which were applicable specifically to dentistry. He became known throughout the dental world not only as a manufacturer but also as a developer of new products and improved materials used in dental laboratory procedures. Additionally, he was known for his interest in dental education. His research in gypsum products for dental use, the alginate impression material, and, at the time of his death, polysulfide polymer for a rubber base impression material, was especially notable. He was particularly devoted to the organization and operation of the CAL-LAB (Certified Akers Laboratories) group of dental laboratories, for whose membership of 154 ethical laboratories he served as coordinator. He was also the educational director of CAL magazine, to which he contributed more than 120 papers and essays covering a wide range of professional subjects. Rice was a member of the American Dental Association, Chicago Dental Society, the Masonic order, Rotary International, and the South Side Swedish and South Shore Country clubs of Chicago. In religion he was a non-denominational Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. His avocational interest was his 183-acre country estate, Rice Acres, near Chesterton, Ind., where he maintained a private menagerie and a private lake stocked with game fish, and where he also operated a mink ranch. Rice was married in Chicago, Dec. 1, 1923, to Flodele, daughter of Charles Bayless Wintersmith of Elizabethtown, Ky., a railroad land commissioner. He died without issue in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 19, 1956.

WINSTON, Robert Watson, lawyer and biographer, was born in Windsor, N.C., Sept. 12, 1860, son of Patrick Henry and Martha Elizabeth (Byrd) Winston and brother of George T. Winston (q.v.). His first paternal American ancestor was William Winston, who came to this country from England in 1666, settling first in New Kent County and later in Hanover County, Va. From William the descent was through Anthony and ——— ———, Anthony and Edith Arendell, John and Sarah Beck, and George and Ann Fuller, the grandparents of Robert W. Winston. His father was a lawyer and legislator. The son completed his preparatory education at the Horner School, Oxford, N.C., and was graduated A.B. in 1879 and LL.B. in 1881 at the University of North Carolina. Admitted to the North Carolina bar in the latter year, he started an independent practice in Oxford. In 1895 he moved to Durham, N.C., where he was a partner with Frank L. and William W. Fuller in the law firm of Fuller, Winston & Fuller from 1895 to 1903 and of Winston & Bryant, in which his junior partner was Victor S. Bryant, during 1903-09. He again moved in 1909 and thereafter practiced in Raleigh, N.C., as an associate of Charles B. Aycock (q.v.) until 1912, as senior partner of Winston & Biggs, with Crawford Biggs (q.v.), until 1918, and with his son, Robert Watson Winston, in the firm of Winston & Winston thereafter until his retirement in 1924. Meanwhile, he had become active politically and for many years after 1885 was a member of the Democratic State Committee. He served in the North Carolina State Senate from 1885 to 1887 and from 1889 to 1895 was a circuit judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina. In his private practice Winston was attorney for various industrial and financial interests, among them the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which he represented in Raleigh, and during 1910-14 he represented the State of North Carolina in railroad cases. In 1903 he represented the defendant in United States v. Josephus Daniels, securing an acquittal for his client who had been charged with contempt by Thomas R. Purnell, a federal court judge. He also appeared for the defendants in Rev. T. J. Gattis v. Bishop Kilgo and Benjamin N. Duke, a slander and libel case that was before the courts for seven years from 1897 to 1904. In Ware-Kramer Tobacco Co. v. American Tobacco Co., an action under the Sherman anti-trust law, he again was counsel for the defendant and won a favorable judgment by showing the plaintiff guilty of the same charge alleged against the defendant. He practiced extensively in federal courts and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Although Winston was considered outstanding among the members of the bench and bar in his state, he achieved his greatest distinction as a biographer of famous Southerners. After his retirement from practice in 1924, he devoted much of his time to writing. He was the author of "Andrew Johnson" (1928), "High Stake and Hair Trigger, the Life of Jefferson Davis" (1930), "Robert E. Lee—A Biography" (1934), and "Gadfly of Chapel Hill, A Biography of Horace Williams, Socrates of Chapel Hill" (1942). His autobiography, "It's a Far Cry" (1937), an illuminating treatise on the South, boldly criticized many traditions as outworn and as retarding intellectual and economic progress. "Winston's Journal and Scrap Book" was published in four volumes, appearing in the years between 1932 and 1944. Besides, he wrote numerous pamphlets and magazine articles and was frequently called upon as a speaker. In 1920 he was the centennial orator of the 100th anniversary celebration of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred on him by Wake Forest College in 1915 and the University of North Carolina in 1929 and an honorary Litt.D. degree by Duke University in 1937, and in 1939 he was made an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the American and North Carolina bar associations, North Carolina Literary and Historical Society (pres. 1906), North Carolina Agricultural Society, Zeta Psi, the Capitol and Country clubs of Raleigh, and the Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D.C. In religion he was an Episcopalian. A lifelong student, particularly of the classics, he re-entered the University of North Carolina in 1924, at the age of sixty-four, as a freshman and took the required four-year course, stating that his purpose in doing so was to reorient himself. His chief active recreation was golf. Winston was married in Oxford, N.C., Dec. 13, 1882, to Sophronia, daughter of James Hunter Horner of that place, an educator, and had

four children. James Horner; Amabel Conyers, who married George Watts Carr; Gertrude, who married Frank Blount Webb; and Robert Watson. His death occurred in Chapel Hill, N.C., Oct. 15, 1944.

BEARDSLEY, Frank Allen, physician, was born in Frankfort, Ind., June 18, 1892, son of Frederick and Belle (Ricketts) Beardsley and grandson of Christopher and Lucinda (Nichols) Beardsley. His father was a railroad conductor. After attending high school in Charleston, Ill., and the Illinois State Normal School, Frank A. Beardsley was graduated M.D. at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Ill., in 1914. Later he had special training in roentgenology at Cook County (Ill.) Hospital. He served his internship in 1915 at Hahnemann Hospital and in 1916 began the general practice of medicine in Champaign, Ill. From 1919 until the close of his life he practiced as general physician and surgeon in Frankfort, where he was a staff member of the Clinton County (Ind.) Hospital. He also was a surgeon for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. (Nickel Plate Railroad). Beardsley served on the board of the Clinton County Tuberculosis Association after 1927 and was at one time its president. During the First World War he was a flight surgeon, holding the rank of 1st lieutenant in the Aviation Section, U.S. Army Signal Corps, and serving with the AEF in France and England. He afterward retained his interest in aviation, owned his own plane, and was a member of Flying Farmers. He also held membership in the American and Indiana State medical associations, Clinton County Medical Society, American Legion, Phi Alpha Gamma, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), BPOE, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Kiwanis and Country clubs of Frankfort, and the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, Ind. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Frankfort, which he served as a deacon. Politically he was a Republican. In addition to flying, Beardsley's recreations included reading, bowling, and playing golf. He was married in Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 18, 1917, to Mabel, daughter of John Peterson of Frontenac, Minn., a landowner, and had three children: John Frederick, Frank Allen, and Betty Jane, who married Dwight Kelsey Hamborsky. Frank A. Beardsley died in Frankfort, Ind., May 9, 1955.

MacELWEE, Roy Samuel, consulting engineer, was born in Parkville, Mich., Apr. 12, 1883, son of Samuel and Anna Belle (Mozingo) MacElwee and grandson of Jesse and Rebecca (Sherwood) McElwee. His first American ancestor was David McElwee, who came to this country from Ireland in 1750 and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was a clergyman. Roy S. MacElwee completed his preparatory education at the Hudson River Military Academy, Nyack, N.Y., and was graduated B.S. at Columbia University in 1907. Subsequently, he continued his education in Germany, studying structural engineering and architecture at the Technische Hochschule, Charlottenburg, and economics and transportation at Halle University, and in 1915 he received A.M. and Ph.D. degrees in economics at the University of Berlin. Meanwhile he also worked abroad, serving as a clerk with the Kodak Co., Ltd., Berlin, during 1900-02, manager of the Paris branch of the Silk Textile Waterproofing Co. in 1907-08, mechanic and salesman for the International Harvester Co. in central Europe from 1909 to 1912, and manager for the Otis Elevator Co. in Berlin and Hamburg during 1912-14. In the next year (1915-16) he was chief clerk to the U.S. consul general in Berlin. On his return to this country in 1916, he lectured for a year at Columbia University on economics and foreign trade and on port and terminal engineering, his lectures on the latter being the first given in an American university. Following service in the U.S. Army during the First World War, MacElwee prepared a curriculum of professional training for foreign service in connection with governmental, business, and shipping affairs, which was published by the Federal Board for Vocational Education as Bulletin 24 and was adopted by many American universities. During 1919-21 he was successively assistant director and director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the U.S. Department of Commerce. In those capacities he represented the department on important interdepartmental matters, serving as chairman of the committee for commercial aviation; as a member of the committee for re-employment of ex-service men, the highway transport committee, and the committee for the commercial use of Army supply bases; and as vice-chairman of the delegation for the decongestion of the port of Havana, Cuba. When the School of Foreign Service was founded in 1919 at Georgetown University, MacElwee was appointed professor and dean of the school, and he served in those posts until 1923. He then went to Charleston, S.C., where he was commissioner of port development until 1929, and during the same period he was professor of foreign relations at the College of Charleston in 1923 and at the South Carolina Military College (later The Citadel) in 1927. He moved to Cambridge, Mass., in 1930 and in association with James L. and James Stuart Crandall formed the consulting engineering firm of MacElwee & Crandall, Inc. He was president of this concern from its founding and continued in that office when it was reorganized as MacElwee & Associates, Inc., in 1932. His firm specialized in port development, industrial engineering, and city planning and zoning, and acted as representatives in Washington and New York for various port, waterways, shipping, and airway interests. Among MacElwee's major undertakings were the plans for a free port and town at Turiamo, Venezuela; for the waterfront and port developments in Cleveland, Toledo, and Sandusky, Ohio, Baton Rouge, La., Green Bay and Marinette, Wis., and Rochester, N.Y., including the design and supervision of construction of the Charlotte Terminal in the last-named city; and for the port and town of Canaveral, Fla. He made several surveys of the port facilities and industrial potentialities of Charleston, S.C., and drew the designs for yacht basins on the Cooper and Ashley rivers. Also, he worked on port problems in Europe, notably in Venice-Marghera, Italy, and in Belgium and Romania. Beginning in 1919 he made a number of traffic and economic analyses, and these aroused his interest in the canalization of the St. Lawrence River for both power and navigation purposes. In that connection he served as technical adviser in 1932-33 to a U.S. Senate subcommittee that was considering a waterway and power treaty with Canada. During the 1920's he was a consultant to the Fixed Bridge Commission, Chicago, Ill., and to the Port Commission of Baton Rouge, La.; a director of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association; vice-president for South Carolina of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association and of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress; and official U.S. delegate (1926) to the International Navigation Congress held in Cairo, Egypt. He lectured at various times on port problems of the United States at the Ecole Superieur de Commerce, St. Ignace, Antwerp, Belgium; at the universities of Cologne and Kiel and the Saxon Technical College, Dresden, Germany; and before engineering society meetings in Hamburg and Berlin and the American chambers of commerce in Berlin and Paris. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army Transportation Corps in the rank of 1st lieutenant, assigned first as transportation officer at Camp Merritt, N.J. Later he was

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F. A. Beardsley

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Clyde C. Simons

assigned to the staff of George W. Goethals (q.v.), in charge of the construction of the six port terminals known as Army supply bases. After the war he successively held the ranks of major and lieutenant colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, with assignment as specialist in marine terminals and ports of embarkation to the U.S. War Department. His contributions to the literature of his area of interests were extensive. He was the author of "Wesen und Entwicklung der Hamberger Hafenbaupolitik" and "Bread Bullets" (1917), "Vocational Education for Foreign Trade and Shipping" (above-mentioned Bulletin 24, 1918), "Ports and Terminal Facilities" (1918, 2d ed. 1925), "Training for Foreign Trade" (1920), "Port Development" (1925), "Port Glossary" (1927), and "The Ports of Roumania" (1927). He was co-author of "Training for the Steamship Business" and "Paper Work in Export Trade" (with Snyder and Maul, 1920) and "Economic Aspects of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Ship Canal" (with Alfred A. Ritter, 1921), and he prepared "The Great Ship Canals" for the National Waterways publications during 1929-31. With Emory Richard Johnson he edited five volumes during 1918-21 of Appleton's "Shipping Series," to which he contributed the volume "Wharf Management, Stowage and Storage," and he translated, with commentaries, Hans Delbrüch's "Government and the Will of the People" (1921). Further, he was engineering editor of Port and Terminal and editorial director of National Waterways. In recognition of his achievements he was decorated by foreign governments as an officer in the Order of Polonia Restituta (Poland) and Order of Leopold II (Belgium), commander of the Crown of Romania, and chevalier of the Crown of Italy. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Association of Port Authorities, Society of American Military Engineers, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Society of Terminal Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers (affiliate), the National and the New York societies of professional engineers, Association Internationale Permanente des Congrés de Navigation, Société Internationale des Routes, Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, and Hafebau Technische Gesellschaft. He was a co-founder in 1917 and first national president of Delta Phi Epsilon and also belonged to Theta Delta Chi, the Pan-American Society, Sons of the Revolution, American Legion, Military Order of the World Wars, the Navy League, and the University Club of Washington, D.C. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. He was an expert fencer, horseman, and marksman. MacElwee was married twice: (1) Oct. 12, 1912, to Ellen, daughter of Adolf Mohlau of Düsseldorf, Germany; (2) Dec. 27, 1923, to Sarah, daughter of William Smyrl of Philadelphia, Pa. By the second marriage he had three children: Anne Frances, Roy Samuel, and Sarah Margaret. His death occurred in Arlington, Va., Feb. 6, 1944.

SLEMONS, Clyde Calderwood, physician and public health official, was born in Cedar Springs, Mich., Dec. 31, 1874, son of James and Mary (Countryman) Slemons. His father was a builder. Clyde C. Slemons received his preliminary education at public schools in Edmore, Mich., attended the School of Medicine at the University of Illinois for two years, and was graduated M.D. in 1905 at the Detroit College of Medicine (later part of Wayne University). Meanwhile, prior to entering medical school he taught at district schools in Six Lakes, Greenville, Cedar Lake, Riverdale, and Sherman, Mich., and for a time was commissioner of schools for Wexford County, Mich. After completing his medical education he engaged in the general practice of medicine for about a year in North Branch, Mich., before moving in 1906 to Grand Rapids, Mich. He continued a general practice in Grand Rapids, where he was a member of the courtesy staff of Union Benevolent Association Hospital, and for the next several years also served as an instructor in bacteriology in a local veterinary college. In 1909 he became bacteriologist for the City of Grand Rapids, and in the following year he was appointed city health officer. This was a part-time position at that time, and he also continued his private medical practice until May, 1917, when the position of city health officer was made a full-time position. At that time he decided to give up private practice in order to continue in public health work. He resigned as city health officer in 1930 in order to accept appointment as state health commissioner. He was reappointed state health commissioner by four succeeding governors, holding the office for eight years. In 1941 he was reappointed city health officer of Grand Rapids. He announced his intention of retiring from that post in 1949 but at the request of the city administration remained active until a replacement was found for the post in 1952. He also served as assistant professor of preventive medicine and public health at Wayne University during 1936-38. In the course of more than thirty years of service as city health officer of Grand Rapids, Slemons was responsible for many improvements in the public health system and facilities of that city. He established its first clinic for infant feeding and was instrumental in setting up the inspection system for milk, meat, and food in Grand Rapids. His advocacy of the diphtheria toxin-anti-toxin treatment for school children and adults was credited with enabling Grand Rapids to be one of the first cities in the nation to eliminate diphtheria as a cause of death. He was one of the first physicians in the country to support the practice of adding iodine to salt to combat goiter. He was also instrumental in securing three public health structures for the city. In 1912 he helped secure a water filtration plant; in 1923 he was a leader in the campaign for a tuberculosis sanitorium; and in 1924 he helped secure a state health department branch laboratory for Grand Rapids. As state health commissioner he was successful in obtaining the cooperation of the various county administrations in far-reaching state improvement programs, effecting consolidation of health agencies in sparsely populated counties and construction of new facilities to aid the growing population in others. During his eight-year tenure in that office he added at least twenty-four counties in Michigan to the list of those having full-time health officers supported by staffs of public health nurses and sanitary officers. Through personal contact with such organizations as the Rockefeller Foundation, the Children's Fund of Michigan, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, and the U.S. Public Health Service, Slemons brought to Michigan many thousands of dollars through private endowments and federal grants in support of public health work. For many years he was a member of the Michigan State Council of Public Health. He also served for a time as treasurer of the Kent County (Mich.) chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. He was the recipient of an honorary doctorate of public health from Wayne University in 1931. Slemons was a member of the American Public Health Association, Michigan Public Health Association, International Society of Medical Health Officers (pres. 1937), the American Medical Association, the Michigan State and Kent County medical societies, Delta Omega honorary public health fraternity, and the Masonic order (Shriner, Knight Templar). His principal recreations were golf, bridge, and travel, and he played the clarinet in the Shrine band. He was married twice: (1) in Sherman, Mich., Jan. 4, 1899, to Myrtle, daughter of Esadore Gilbert of that community, a merchant,

and had a daughter, Marion Lucile; his first wife died in 1914; (2) in Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1919, to Isabelle, daughter of John Campbell of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., a merchant, and by this marriage had a daughter, Anne. Clyde C. Slemons died in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 7, 1953.

YEATON, Philip Osborne, educator, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Apr. 17, 1892, son of Harry Brooks and Mary Elizabeth (Fergerson) Yeaton, grandson of Henry Augustus and Ara Abby (Brooks) Yeaton, great-grandson of Moses and Caroline (Norton) Yeaton, and great-great-grandson of Moses and Sara P. (Hill) Yeaton. His father, a wholesale flour and grain merchant, was at one time mayor of Portsmouth. Philip O. Yeaton was graduated B.S. at Dartmouth College in 1914 and received B.S. degrees in mechanical engineering at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1917. After six months in industry with the Proctor & Gamble Co., in 1917 he became instructor in mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology. In 1918, during the First World War, he received officer training at Plattsburg, N.Y., and on conclusion of this training he was honorably discharged from Army service and recalled to MIT for duty as instructor in airplane-fabric construction; he continued teaching there until the close of the war. From 1919 to 1927 he was associated with the Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, first as instructor and after 1921 as assistant professor of mechanical engineering. He went to the University of Florida in 1927 as assistant professor of mechanical engineering, and was advanced to associate professor in 1935 and to professor and head of the department of industrial engineering in 1937, which posts he filled until his retirement in 1947. At the University of Florida he was instrumental in starting a cooperative system enabling students to combine their college training with practical experience in industry. Yeaton became a registered professional engineer in Florida. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Florida Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Engineering Education, American Society for the Advancement of Management, the American Legion, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Tau. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Democrat. In his leisure time he enjoyed reading. He was married in Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 27, 1917, to Marie, daughter of Arthur Gilman Brewster of that city, printer and newspaper publisher, and had a daughter, Eunice, who married Kent Smith Littig. Philip O. Yeaton died in Saint Petersburg, Fla., Aug. 18, 1956.

BLAKE, Henry Seavey, publisher, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 14, 1888, son of Frederick Alden and Harriet Luella (Roberts) Blake. His first paternal American ancestor was Jasper Blake, who came to this country from England in 1650 and settled in Hampton, N.H. From Jasper and his wife, Deborah Dalton, the descent was through Timothy and Naomi Sleeper, Israel and Leah Smith, Jedidiah and Mary Rowe, Paine and Dorothy Sanborn, Greenleaf and Scharlotte Kelley, Horatio Kelley and Jane Seavey, and Henry Seavey and Rachel Roberts, the grandparents of Henry S. Blake. His father was a railroad official. The son attended public schools in Minneapolis, Minn., and was a student at the University of Minnesota during 1907-09. He began his work in the newspaper field in boyhood, when he operated a paper route in Minneapolis for the Minneapolis Tribune. While he was a student at the university he worked in the circulation department of the Minneapolis Tribune, and in 1909 he became a circulation manager for that paper, a post he held until 1911. For the following nine years he was successively circulation manager for the Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader, the Houston (Texas) Post, the Winnipeg (Canada) Tribune, the Saint Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press and Dispatch, and the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal-Post. On Jan. 1, 1920, he joined Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kans., as circulation director. He became business manager of Capper Publications in 1929, vice-president and general manager in 1937, and president, publisher, and general manager of all Capper publications in December, 1951, following the death of Arthur Capper (q.v.). As head of the Capper publications, Blake served as publisher and executive officer of the Topeka Daily Capital and Kansas City Kansan, daily newspapers; of Capper's Weekly, a weekly tabloid; of Capper's Farmer and of Household, both national magazines; and of five state farm papers. Additionally, he was executive officer of two radio stations and a television station in Kansas and of the Capper Engraving Co. and the Capper Printing Co., Inc., the two latter of Topeka. During his tenure as general manager and as publisher, the circulation of the Capper publications increased from 4,000,000 in 1937 to about 5,000,000 in 1956. The continued growth of Capper Publications, Inc., under Blake's administration was attributed to such changes as the departmentalizing of all operations under responsible heads, the replacement of the headline desk of the Topeka Daily Capital with a universal desk, and the regular use of readership surveys. In addition to his other duties, Blake was publisher and a director of the subsidiary publishing firm of Capper, Harman & Slocum, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. Blake devoted much of his time to state and community matters in Kansas. He served as a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and later was a member of the Juvenile Code Commission for the State of Kansas. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Kansas Council of Children. In Topeka, he was president of the Capper Foundation for Crippled Children and a member of the board of the Topeka Public Charities. Further, he was a member of the Midwest Research Institute. In 1954 he was awarded the state, district,

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and local American Legion citation for his outstanding contributions to child welfare and for his services to the community. Blake was a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, Alpha Kappa Psi, the Topeka Chamber of Commerce, and the High Twelve Club of Topeka. He was also an organizer and a member of the Topeka Optimist Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Church of Topeka, which he served as a member of the board and as a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. His principal leisure-time interest was a 1400-acre farm near Topeka, which he owned and operated. He was married in Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 20, 1909, to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of August R. Riebeth, of that city, an educator, merchant, and real estate operator, and had three children: Grace Elizabeth, who married Homer Leonard Hiebert; Henry Seavey; and David Riebeth. He died in Topeka, Kans., Mar. 10, 1956.

BETTENDORF, Edwin Joseph, manufacturer, was born in Davenport, Iowa, June 19, 1889, son of Joseph William and Elizabeth (Ohl) Bettendorf, and grandson of Michael and Catherine (Reck) Bettendorf who came to this country from Germany. He received his education in the Davenport schools and studied for a year and a half at the University of Chicago. In 1908 he entered his father's business. His father, Joseph William Bettendorf, and his uncle, William Peter Bettendorf (qq.v.), had founded the Bettendorf Metal Wheel Co. in 1886 for the manufacture of a metal wheel which his uncle had invented. In 1895 the wheel plant was sold and the brothers began the manufacture of a steel gear for wagons, which they had just invented, the company being incorporated as the Bettendorf Axle Co. Soon they began to manufacture not only the gear but the entire wagon, Bettendorf wagons becoming favorably known throughout the county. They next turned their attention to railroad equipment, especially to the substitution of metal for wood parts in cars, and invented the single-piece cast steel side frame and the Bettendorf underframe, both of which came into general use. In 1902 a large plant was built in one of the suburbs of Davenport, which later became the town of Bettendorf, Iowa. Following the sale of the wagon business to the International Harvester Co. in 1910, the Bettendorfs devoted their attention to the manufacture of steel freight cars, railroad specialties, and steel castings. The business was recapitalized and the name changed to the Bettendorf Co. in 1913. Edwin J. Bettendorf entered the plant as a machinist apprentice and after working in various departments, including the foundry, graduated into the office. He was elected a director of the company in 1917, became secretary in 1919 and treasurer in 1927, and was elected president in 1934, continuing in that office and also as treasurer until his retirement in 1942. Bettendorf was also president, treasurer and a director of the Bettendorf Light & Power Co., Bettendorf Water Co., and Bettendorf Improvement Co.; president and a director of the Zimmerman Steel Co., which made steel castings; president and a director of the Micro-Westco, Inc., manufacturers of bread-slicing machinery, Bettendorf oil burners, Westco pumps, and micro-internal grinders; vice-president and a director of the Linograph Co., Davenport, Iowa, manufacturers of typesetting machines; vice-president of the Innes Manufacturing Co.; and a partner in the Buddy "L" Co., East Moline, Ill., steel toy manufacturers. He was a member of the Tri-City Manufacturers Association of Moline, Ill., the Davenport, and Bettendorf chambers of commerce, Kiwanis, the Outing Club of Davenport, and the Treadway Rod & Gun Club of Beardstown, Ill. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and in politics he was a Republican. He was fond of music and was an accomplished pianist. His death occurred in Bettendorf, Iowa, Aug. 12, 1954.

FORLONG, John Alexander, business executive, was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, July 24, 1884, son of George and Lillian (Murray) Forlong. John A. Forlong was educated at public schools in Toronto and in Hinsdale, Ill. In 1903 he became a clerk in the assessment department of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. He left the city's employ in 1907 and for two years was a shoe salesman for a Winnipeg firm. From 1909 to 1932 he was manager and later vice-president of the Capitol Loan & Mortgage Corp., Winnipeg. Additionally, in 1928-29 he was president of MacDonald's Consolidated, Ltd., wholesale grocers of Winnipeg. From 1932 to 1939 he was manager and vice-president of The Equitable Trust Co., Winnipeg. Meanwhile, in 1936 he moved to Florida and became president of the Southern Brewing Co., Tampa, manufacturers of Silver Bar beer. He retired as president of the company in 1953 and thereafter until the close

of his life was chairman of the board. The Southern Brewing Co. was organized by a group of Tampa businessmen in 1931. Under Forlong's direction it grew from a modest beginning to an enterprise with an annual production of some 100,000 barrels of beer for distribution throughout the state of Florida. Aside from his business interests, Forlong was a trustee of Kappa Kappa Psi fraternity and an honorary member of the Alpha Sigma chapter of that fraternity in Tampa. He was also a member of the Brewers Association of America, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner, Knight Templar), IOOF, and the Bath Club of Redington Beach, Saint Petersburg, Fla. In religion he was a Methodist. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1943 and was a Republican in politics. Forlong was an art collector and as a hobby he played the piano. He composed and in 1940 copyrighted the march entitled "Forward Florida," dedicated to the youth of the state. He was married twice: (1) in Glendale, Calif., Mar. 4, 1914, to Grace Anne, daughter of Alexander MacDonald of Winnipeg, a wholesale

grocer; his first wife died in 1936; (2) in Saint Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 3, 1948, to Clare Ingeborg Jerne, daughter of Carl Johan Jernberg of Manitoba, Canada, a farmer. By his first marriage he had three children: Anne Elizabeth, who married Robert Courtney Backus; Duncan MacDonald; and Barbara Jean, who married William Benham Graham. He died in Saint Petersburg, Fla., May 22, 1956.

EIRICK, William Frederick, public official, was born in Albany, N.Y., May 12, 1872, son of John Peter and Mary Elizabeth (Crumley) Eirick. His father, a diplomat and Lutheran clergyman, came to this country from Germany about 1840, settling first in New York city. William F. Eirick attended public schools of Albany, N.Y., and Hoboken, N.J. At the age of fourteen he entered a New York city brokerage firm in the capacity of clerk. Four years later he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed by the Union Stock Yards. He was sales manager for the Cleveland Builders Supply Co. from 1896 to 1934 and held the same position with the Robinson Clay Products Co., Akron, Ohio, from the latter year until 1945. Politically a Republican, he first held public office as a commissioner of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, for three terms during 1905-12; in that capacity he led a publicity campaign and helped solve legal difficulties preparatory to construction of the Detroit-Superior High Level Bridge. He served a number of terms in the Ohio House of Representatives, his first terms being in 1933 and 1934. He resigned in the latter year to accept appointment in Cleveland as director of public service, a position he filled for two years, 1935-36. While holding that office he introduced the first trackless trolley in Cleveland, on the Hough Avenue line. He again served in the Ohio House of Representatives during 1937-41 and in 1944. As a representative he advocated and introduced legislation to legalize and place under state control horse racing and betting. He also served on four Cuyahoga County building commissions responsible for the construction of a county court house, county jail, detention home, and other buildings. A home for deaf and blind persons was built under his direction while he was honorary state commissioner, the title he held from 1943 until his death. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1898 and 1920, and supported the Bull Moose campaign of Theodore Roosevelt (q.v.) in 1912. An early member of the Tippecanoe Club, he also held membership in BPOE and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. Bowling, playing golf, and skating were Eirick's chief recreations, and he was at one time champion skater of Ohio. He was married in Buffalo, N.Y., to Jeanette, daughter of Hubert Dernbach of Cleveland, a restaurateur. William F. Eirick died without issue in Lakewood, Ohio, May 14, 1955.

COFFIN, Robert Peter Tristram, educator and poet, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Mar. 18, 1892, the son of James William and Alice Mary (Coombs) Coffin and grandson of Thomas and Caroline (Bates) Coffin. He was a descendant of Tristram Coffin (q.v.), who came from England in 1642 and was one of the original settlers of Nantucket Island. James W. Coffin was a merchant and farmer. Robert P. Tristram Coffin was graduated B.A. at Bowdoin College in 1915 and as Henry W. Longfellow scholar attended Princeton University, receiving an M.A. degree there in 1916. In that year he was awarded a Rhodes scholarship from Maine and entered Trinity College, Oxford University, from which he withdrew in 1917 to enlist in the U.S. Army. He received officers' training at Oxford, Plattsburg, N.Y., and Ft. Monroe, Va., and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. In 1918 he was sent abroad as adjutant with the 72d Artillery, AEF, and he served in France with the Camouflage Corps, attached to U.S. Heavy Artillery. Following the end of the war he returned to Oxford, where he received a B.A. degree in 1920 and a B.Litt. degree in 1921. He then returned to this country and for the next thirteen years was a member of the faculty of Wells College, serving as instructor in English in 1921-22, assistant professor in 1922-24, associate professor during 1924-26, professor during 1926-28, and Anna Adams Piutti professor and head of the English department from 1928 to 1934. Under his guidance the Oxford system of tutorial instruction was established in modified form at Wells, which granted him a year's leave of absence in 1928 to study the Oxford honor system. From 1934 until the close of his life Coffin was Pierce professor of English at Bowdoin College. Additionally, he lectured at summer sessions at Columbia University in 1937 and 1938, at the University of New Hampshire from 1938 to 1951, and at the University of Florida in 1947. During the summers from 1948 to 1951 he taught at the Corpus Christi (Tex.) Fine Arts Colony. In 1953-54 he was in Greece on a Fulbright grant, serving as professor of American civilization and geography at the University of Athens. He was widely recognized as an authority on modern poetry, his major field of study and writing. He was Katherine Lee Bates poet at Wellesley College in 1927, 1931, 1935, and 1943; gave the Percy Graeme Turnbull Memorial Poetry Lectures at Johns Hopkins University in 1938; inaugurated the George Elliston Professorship of Poetry at the University of Cincinnati in 1951; and was called upon as Phi Beta Kappa poet at the commencement exercises of many leading colleges and universities. He also gave the Patten Lectures at Indiana University in 1940 and the Samuel Harris Lectures at the Bangor Theological Seminary and the Cole Lectures at Wheaton College in 1945, and was a lecturer at the Pacific School of Religion in 1948-49. In his poetry Robert P. Tristram Coffin was a lyricist, and he saw life with greater detail in design and pattern than was usual with the modern poet. He considered himself a romanticist, basing his theory of what poetry should be on the works of Keats and Milton. His published books of poetry, some of which he himself illustrated, included "Christchurch" (1924), "Dew and Bronze" (1927), "Golden Falcon" (1929), "The Yoke of Thunder" (1932), "Ballads of Square-Toed Americans" (1933), "Strange Holiness" (1935), "Saltwater Farm" (1937), "Maine Ballads" (1938), "Collected Poems" (1939), "There Will Be Bread and Love" (1942), "Primer for America" (1943), "Poems for a Son With Wings" (1945), "People Behave Like Ballads" (1946), "Collected Poems" (an enlarged edition, 1948), "One Horse Farm" (1949), "Apples by Ocean" (1950), "Hellas Revisited" and "Selected Poems" (1954). With A. M. Witherspoon he compiled "A Book of Seventeenth Century Prose" in 1929, and in 1946 he was editor of "Seventeenth Century Prose and Poetry." Coffin's writings were not confined to poetry, and among his published works were volumes of essays, biography, autobiography, and fiction. These included "Book of Crowns and Cottage," essays, with his own sketches in pen and ink and water color (1925), "An Attic Room," essays (1929), "Laud: Storm Center of Stuart England," biography (1930), "The Dukes of Buckingham," biography (1931), "Lost Paradise," autobiography (1934), "Red Sky in the Morning," fiction (1935), "John Dawn," fiction (1936), "Kennebec: Cradle of Americans" for the Rivers of America series (1937), "New Poetry of New England," Turnbull Memorial lectures (1938), "Captain Abby and Captain John," biography (1939), "Thomas-Thomas-Ancil-Thomas," fiction (1941), "Christmas in Maine," autobiography (1941),

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"The Substance That Is Poetry" and "Book of Uncles," essays (1942), "Mainstays of Maine," essays (1944), "Yankee Coast," essays, with his own illustrations (1947), "Coast Calendar," essays, with his own illustrations and "The Third Hunger and The Poem Aloud," lectures (1949), "Maine Doings," essays, with his own illustrations (1950), and "On the Green Carpet," lectures, with his own illustrations (1951). During 1937-39 he was poetry editor of "Yankee." A number of his essays, poems, and fugitive pieces appeared in the periodical press. The Pulitzer Prize in Poetry was awarded to him in 1936 for "Strange Holiness." He was also named National Poet of Poetry Week in 1935 and was recipient of the Gold Rose of the New England Poetry Society in 1936. Honorary Litt.D. degrees were conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1930 and by the University of Maine in 1937. Coffin was a fellow of the Society of American Historians and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an honorary life member of the National Arts Club, and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Modern Language Association of America, Poetry Society of America, International P.E.N., Newcomen Society in North America, Phi Beta Kappa, Zeta Psi, the Rochester (N.Y.) Poetry Society, and the Authors' Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. In politics he was a Republican. Sketching, fishing, and boating were his favorite recreations. He was married in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1918, to Ruth Neal, daughter of Alexander Macdonald Philip of Jamaica Plain, Mass., a merchant, and had four children: Mary-Alice, who married Vernon Westcott; Margaret Rollins; Robert Peter Tristram; and Richard Neal. His death occurred in Portland, Maine, Jan. 20, 1955.

GREENSTEIN, Jesse Philip, biochemist, was born in New York city, June 20, 1902, son of Louis and Lena (Birnbaum) Greenstein. His father, a clothing manufacturer, came to this country from Hungary as a boy. Jesse P. Greenstein received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated B.S. in chemistry in 1926 at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and M.S. in 1928 and Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1930 at Brown University. Meanwhile, during 1920-22 he worked as a technician for the Bureau of Foods and Drugs, New York City Department of Health, and during 1926-27 was employed by Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc., New York city, a commercial laboratory which provided analytical and consultation services on foods and drugs. He was a National Research Council fellow at Harvard University in 1930-31 and at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Dresden, Germany, in 1931-32. Returning to the United States in the latter year, he served as a research associate during 1932-33 at the University of California in Berkeley. From 1933 to 1939 he was simultaneously a tutor in the biochemical sciences, a research associate, and an instructor in biological chemistry at Harvard University. In 1939 he went to the newly organized National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., as chief biochemist. He became chief of the biochemistry laboratory of the National Cancer Institute in 1945 and remained in that position until his death. Greenstein was internationally known for his basic research on the biochemistry of cancer, amino acids and peptides, metabolism, nutrition, and protein chemistry, and under his direction the biochemistry laboratory of the National Cancer Institute became an outstanding center of research in these fields. He studied the influence of chemical structure on ionizable groups, accomplished the organic synthesis of many new polyvalent amino acids and peptides, and systematically investigated the enzyme activities of a variety of tumors and their normal tissue counterparts. An important aspect of his research concerned the biochemical effect of tumors on the animal hosts bearing them, especially the reduction in liver-catalase activity in animals bearing rapidly growing tumors at some distant site in the body. He was able to demonstrate that this reduction in liver catalase was related to the presence of tumors by showing that when the tumors were removed from the animal host the catalase activity rapidly returned to normal levels. His most far-reaching contribution in the field of amino acid chemistry was the development of a general procedure for the resolution of amino acids to provide optically active forms of these substances for use in research. He succeeded in isolating from the hog kidney two separate enzymatic preparations that were capable of asymmetrically hydrolyzing specific isomers of the amino acids, permitting the separation and preparation of optically pure forms of amino acids at low cost and with a high yield. The availability of these optically active forms immensely facilitated synthesis of peptides with known configurations and thus led to controlled studies of protein chemistry and metabolism. His general enzymatic approach to the resolution of amino acids was successfully applied to the preparation of certain isomers of some sixty different amino acids at the National Cancer Institute. Additionally, Greenstein used these substances in developing a chemically defined, water-soluble synthetic diet for laboratory animals in which all of the constituents were known, thus making it possible to study the pathways of metabolism in intact subjects. He reported on his research in nearly 300 scientific articles and was the author of "Biochemistry of Cancer" (1947, 2d. ed. 1954), one of the most frequently cited references in the cancer literature. His definitive treatise, "Chemistry of the Amino Acids," which he wrote with Milton Winitz, was essentially complete at the time of his death. This was a comprehensive three-volume work of some 3000 pages embracing the physical, organic, biochemical, and analytical aspects of amino acid and peptide chemistry. It was published posthumously in 1961. Greenstein also served on the editorial boards of Cancer Research and the Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics and was co-editor with Alexander Haddow of Advances in Cancer Research. He was a visiting professor of biochemistry at the University of California in 1948 and a visiting lecturer at several Japanese universities in 1956. He also served as a member of the American delegation to a cancer colloquium held in 1949 at the Papal Academy in Vatican City. At his death he was a member of the committee of scientific advisers to the Institute of Microbiology at Rutgers University and a member of the committee on biochemistry and chairman of the subcommittee on amino acids of the National Research Council. He was the first recipient of the Carl Neuberg Medal of the American Society of European Chemists in 1950, and he also received the Distinguished Service Award of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1954 and the Hillebrand Award of the American Chemical Society in 1958. Greenstein was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association for Cancer Research, American Chemical Society, and the American Society of Biological Chemists and an honorary member of the Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research and the Japanese Biochemical Society. His religious affiliation was with the Montgomery County Jewish Community, Chevy Chase, Md. Politically he was a Democrat. A boating enthusiast in later years, Greenstein was a member of the Washington (D.C.) Area Power Squadron, a nationwide boating organization. He also read extensively in the fields of theology, philosophy, history, and literature. He

was married in San Francisco, Calif., May 19, 1933, to Lucy Louise Mitchell, and had two children: Louise Miriam, who married Warren Brill, and Michael Efrem. Jesse P. Greenstein's death occurred in Bethesda, Md., Feb. 12, 1959.

WILCOX, Floyd Cleveland, educator, was born in Mason, Mich., Mar. 17, 1886, son of Fred R. and Emma (Cook) Wilcox. His father was a municipal employee. Floyd C. Wilcox attended public schools of his native community and was graduated B.A. in 1910 at Kalamazoo (Mich.) College, B.D. in 1913 at Union Theological Seminary, M.A. in 1921 at Columbia University, and Ed.D. in 1936 at Stanford University. Meanwhile, in 1904 he taught in public schools of Mason, Mich., and in 1912-13 served as assistant pastor at the Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, New York city. He then went to China and spent fourteen years with the Baptist Missionary Board, serving as principal of Ningpo Academy during 1915-20 and of Ningpo Junior Middle School during 1920-26, and as professor of

psychology and dean of the faculty at the University of Shanghai thereafter until 1928. Returning to the United States, he spent 1929-30 as a Cubberly fellow in school administration at Stanford University, following which he was president for five years of Shimer College, Mount Carroll, Ill. From 1936 to 1939 he was professor of psychology and director of the lower division at Linfield College, McMinnville, Oreg. He then became associated with the University of Redlands, Calif., where he was director of admissions and personnel until 1942 and dean of the faculty thereafter until his retirement in 1954. In addition, he served as chairman of the administrative committee in charge of the president's office in 1944-45. The author of "History of Personnel Service in the University of Redlands" (1954), he was editor of the Staff Record of the University of Redlands during 1947-54. He was a member of the Association of American Colleges, National Education Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Academic Council of the Western Personnel Institute, American College Personnel Association, Pacific Coast Association of Collegiate Registrars, and California Council of Research and Guidance; he also belonged to Phi Delta Kappa and the Kiwanis Club of Redlands. An honorary D.D. degree was conferred upon him by Kalamazoo College in 1934. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was a Democrat. His special interests included civic work and international relations. He was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 19, 1912, to Emily, daughter of Myron Carder of that city, a merchant, and had four children: Robert Fraser; Carder; Dorothy Pratt, who married Edward Barwick; and Winifred Cubberly, who married Peter Zearbaugh. Wilcox died in Menlo Park, Calif., Apr. 21, 1958.

SCHUMO, Elmer Mansfield, steel executive, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1883, son of Daniel Mansfield and Anna Wilhelmina (Croissant) Schumo. His father was a business executive. After attending Central High School in his native city, Elmer M. Schumo studied chemistry and physics during 1900-05 at Temple University, where he was graduated in the latter year. He began his career in 1900 with William Wharton Jr. & Co., Philadelphia; starting in the capacity of apprentice, he later became a chemist there and ultimately a metallurgist. During 1913-19 he was superintendent of the foundry division of the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co., active concurrently at plants in Easton, Pa., and High Bridge, N.J. In 1919 he went to California to become works manager at the Best Steel Casting Co., Oakland, and in the following year he became general manager of the Twin Cities Forge & Foundry Co., Stillwater, Minn. He began a continuing association in 1922 with the Pennsylvania Electric Steel Casting Co., Hamburg, Pa. After serving as general manager, he became executive vice-president and general manager of the company, and in July, 1951, was elected president, the office he occupied until his death. The Pennsylvania Electric Steel Casting Co. was organized in 1922 and incorporated in the following year, at which time approximately twenty-five men were employed. By 1927 extensive additions had been made to the buildings and facilities; expansion of the business continued during the depression until, by 1937, some 250 tons of miscellaneous steel castings were being produced monthly by 200 employees. A larger and more modern foundry was completed in 1937, less than two months after the previous one had been destroyed by fire. With the entry of this country into the Second World War, the company undertook production assignments from the U.S. Navy, increasing its working force to 600 employees and its output to 650 tons monthly. Company efforts in the postwar period were directed more toward modernization and mechanization than expansion of facilities. Although capable of producing up to 700 tons of miscellaneous steel castings each month with increased staff, the company maintained a normal output of 450 tons monthly with employment of 400 men at the time of Schumo's death. In addition to general machinery castings, the Pennsylvania Electric Steel Casting Co. produced high-pressure steam fittings, pump and gear castings, and castings for road equipment, stone-crushing equipment, and trucks. Its products, of high-carbon and low-alloy steel, ranged in weight from half a pound to five tons. Schumo was a director and vice-president of the Community General Hospital, Reading, Pa. He served during the Second World War period as northern Berks County district chairman of war bond drives. In 1947 he was appointed by James H. Duff, then governor of Pennsylvania, to serve on a thirteen-man flood-control commission. Organizations in which he held membership included the Steel Founders' Society of America, American Foundrymen's Society, American Society for Metals, American Society for

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Ernest Schumo

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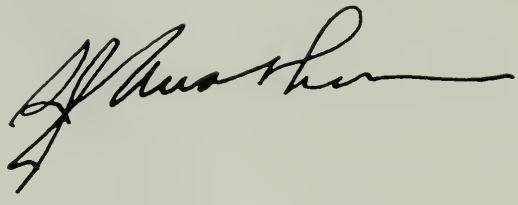

Testing Materials, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Ordnance Association, National Security Industrial Association, the Masonic order (Shriner), the Reading-Berks Chamber of Commerce, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Berkshire Country and Wyomissing clubs of Reading, the Rotary Club of Hamburg, and the Schuylkill Country Club of Orwigsburg, Pa. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf was Schumo's chief recreation. He was married twice: (1) in Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 17, 1906, to Anna Smith, daughter of Henry Geist Kulp of that city, a merchant; his first wife died in 1930; (2) in Valley Forge, Pa., Oct. 24, 1934, to Mary Carolyn, daughter of John Jennings Mooney of Elizabeth, N.J., a real estate dealer. By the first marriage he had three sons: Elmer Mansfield (died in infancy), Richard Kulp, and Robert Mansfield. He died in Reading, Pa., Jan. 4, 1958.

ANATHAN, Simon Joseph, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24, 1879, son of Joseph and Annie (Fridenberg) Anathan and grandson of Simon and Babette (Teller) Anathan. His grandfather came to this country from Germany, settling in Charlotte, N.Y., in 1842 and in Philadelphia in 1868. His father was a merchant. Simon J. Anathan received his preliminary education in public schools of Philadelphia and took evening courses in business administration at Temple University. Meanwhile, at the age of eleven he went to work as a delivery boy for Snellenbergs, a clothing store in Philadelphia, and within four years was placed in charge of the store's delivery service. He left Philadelphia in 1897 to become a salesman with the Hub clothing store, Wheeling, W.Va., owned by an uncle, Moe Sonneborn. In 1904 in Steubenville, Ohio, he and a brother, Mone Anathan, opened a small men's clothing and furnishings store named The Hub, which was known also as Anathan Brothers. He retired from active management of the store in 1932 and served thereafter until 1948 in an advisory capacity. The business was operated as a partnership that also came to include his brother, Eugene, in 1926 and yet another brother, Louis, in 1928. A new and more spacious location had been acquired in 1909, and by 1948 The Hub was a complete department store with 250 employees, selling dry goods, furniture, and clothing for men, women, and children: at the time of Anathan's death the store covered approximately 120,000 square feet of land. In addition to pursuing his merchandising activities, Anathan was a director of the First National Bank of Steubenville during 1920-30 and a founder in 1921 of the Fort Steuben Hotel in Steubenville. Active in civic affairs of that community, he was a founder and president of the Big Brothers Association, and served on the board of directors of the Ohio Valley Hospital and the Jefferson County Home for Aged Women. He relinquished the foregoing positions upon moving in 1928 to Pittsburgh, Pa., and during 1929-39 served on the board of Montefiore Hospital in that city. He was a member of the Concordia and Westmoreland Country clubs of Pittsburgh, the Williams Country Club of Weirton, W.Va., the Steubenville Country Club, B'nai B'rith, and BPOE. His religious affiliation was with Rodef Shalom Synagogue, Pittsburgh. Politically he was an independent. Anathan's chief form of recreation was playing golf. He was married in Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1913, to Bessie Klee, daughter of Isaac William Frank of that city, a steel executive, and had two daughters, Frances, who married Joel Spear, and Jane, who married Alan George Lehman. Simon J. Anathan died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 23, 1959.

HAIGHT, Vincent Wymand, physician, was born in Helena, Mont., Dec. 28, 1894, son of Vincent and Harriet (Bigelow) Haight, grandson of Squire and Margaret (Reynolds) Haight, and great-grandson of Stephen Haight. His father was a physician. After attending public schools of Peekskill, N.Y., Chicago, Ill., and Montrose, N.Y., Vincent W. Haight was graduated B.S. in 1917 and M.D. in 1919 at Columbia University. In 1919-20 he served an internship at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y. He practiced general medicine thereafter until the close of his life, maintaining an office in Montrose until 1925 and subsequently in Buchanan, N.Y., his practice also extending to Peekskill, Verplanck, and the Town of Cortlandt area. From 1920 to 1958 he was a member of the medical staff at Peekskill Hospital, and during the early 1920's he also served on the teaching staff of the training school for nurses at that hospital. From 1921 until his death he was an examining physician for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., after 1923 acting in that capacity for the Travelers Insurance Co. as well. He served as school physician of Central School District No. 3, Town of Cortlandt, from 1923 until his death; in addition,

he was elected in 1931 and 1935 for two consecutive four-year terms as school director of the Town of Cortlandt, which then included Peekskill. He was appointed health officer of the village of Buchanan in 1928, the year of its incorporation, and continued to hold that office until the Westchester County Health Department in 1932 assumed charge. During the First World War he enlisted in the U.S. Army Medical Corps; his subsequent transfer to the Medical Reserve Corps permitted him to complete his medical studies. He held membership in the American and Westchester County medical associations, Medical Society of the State of New York, Peekskill Medical Association, American School Health Association, New York State Association of School Physicians, Alumni of Columbia Medical College, the American Legion, Sons of Veterans, and IOOF. His religious affiliation was with the Reformed Church of Cortlandtown, Montrose, at which he served on the consistory as deacon and then elder for more than forty years, also acting as Sunday school superintendent for fourteen years. Politically he was a Republican.

Haight's hobby was photography, and he was interested in flowers and music. He was married in Buchanan, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1923, to Talitha, daughter of Louis Henry Mackey of that place, a factory worker, and had two sons, Wymand (died in childhood) and Lawrence. Vincent W. Haight died in New York city, Dec. 7, 1958.

STRICKER, Frederick David, physician and public health administrator, was born in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 24, 1875, son of Frederick David and Loide (Wegener) Stricker, grandson of Frederick David and Elisabeth Catherine (Schmid) Stricker, and great-grandson of Johann David and Rosina Barbara (Stricker) Stricker. His great-grandparents came to this country in 1832 from Württemberg (later part of Germany) and settled in Detroit. His father owned and operated a creamery. After attending public schools of his native city, Frederick D. Stricker was graduated M.D. in 1900 at Detroit College of Medicine (later Wayne University College of Medicine), and did postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins University in 1913 and Harvard University in 1919. Meanwhile, he was resident physician of Grace Hospital, Detroit, during 1900-02. He practiced medicine at Grants Pass, Oreg., from 1903 to 1917 and at the same time served as health officer and coroner of Josephine County, Oreg. Following the close of the First World War, he went to Tucson, Ariz., in 1919 for a period of private medical practice. He returned to Oregon upon being appointed secretary of the State Board of Health and state health officer in 1921, and served in these capacities for nearly twenty-five years, until his retirement in 1945. The State Board of Health, which had a staff of five employees when Stricker assumed office, grew to an organization of more than 100 employees during his administration. In 1921 the department received its first large state appropriation of about $35,000 for the biennium. At the legislative session in 1945 the state appropriation for the biennium was $313,000, and with federal contributions to the state's health program the board had available for its purposes a sum of nearly $1,000,000. He made annual trips to Washington, D.C., each time securing federal assistance. During his administration Oregon attained first rank among the then forty-eight states in the health of its children, had the lowest rate in infant mortality, and was among the five states having the least maternal mortality. When Stricker took office, the Oregon State Board of Health had six departments, concerned respectively with rural sanitation, the prevention and control of disease, vital statistics, child hygiene and public health nursing, laboratory diagnosis, and sanitary engineering. By 1945 the services were expanded and divided into twelve divisions, among which were those concerned with maternal and child health, public-health nursing, industrial hygiene, venereal disease, vital statistics, tuberculosis control, mental hygiene, eugenics, and sanitary engineering. The last-named covered water, sewage, milk and food, swimming pools, and community sanitation and included sections dealing with matters related to plumbing, bedding and upholstery, and tourist camps. Completing the twelve divisions were a section coordinating the work of the county health units, the central administration office, and a hygienic laboratory. Much of the progress of the State Board of Health during Stricker's administration was attributed to policies developed by him. In addition to the foregoing, he organized refresher courses in public health for physicians of the state. He was instrumental in furthering the cause of compulsory statewide milk pasteurization. From 1928 to 1942 he lectured on public health and medical jurisprudence at the University of Oregon Medical School. Notable among his papers was "Health Needs of the West," read in 1940 at a meeting of the Western Branch of the American Public Health Association. He was also the author of "The Prevalency and Distribution of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in Oregon" (Med. Sentinel, June 1923), "Botulism in Oregon" (with William Levin and R. L. Benson, Northwest Med., July 1924), "The Decrease in Maternal and Infant Mortality in Oregon" (ibid., Mar. 1929), "Keep Death Out of Your Pantry" (Portland Oregonian, Dec. 6, 1942), "Flu" (ibid., Jan. 1, 1944), and "Undulant Fever" (ibid., Dec. 31, 1944). Further, he edited the Weekly Bulletin of the State Board of Health from 1923 until the early 1940's. During the First World War he served from 1917 to 1919 as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, and was stationed successively at Ft. Douglas, Utah, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., Lake Caddo and New Orleans, La., and Camp Logan, Tex. Afterward, he became a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps. In 1945 he received a citation for outstanding effort from the Oregon State Defense Council, and in 1950 he was awarded honorary life membership in the Wayne University College of Medicine alumni organization. The annual award of the Oregon Public Health Association was conferred on him in 1952. He was a fellow of the American Public Health Association and the Portland Academy of Medicine, life member of the Oregon Social Hygiene Society, and member of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America (pres. 1934), American Child Health Association, American Medical Association, American Social Hygiene Society, National Tuberculosis Association, Oregon Public Health Association, Oregon State Medical Society, Oregon Tuberculosis Association, Multnomah County (Oreg.) Medical Society, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner, Knight Templar), BPOE, Brotherhood of St. Andrew's, Marin Churchmen's Association, Churchmen's Round Table, and the City and University clubs of Portland. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Stricker's recreational interests included fishing, gardening, photography, and reading. He was married in Portland, Oreg., Jan. 15, 1904, to Bertha, daughter of Damon Stewart of Flint, Mich., a merchant, and had two daughters, Elizabeth (died in childhood), and Rosamond, who married Edward Camp Day. Frederick D. Stricker's death occurred in San Rafael, Calif., May 26, 1959.

STANLEY, Augustus Owsley, governor and U.S. senator, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., May 21, 1867, son of William and Amanda (Owsley) Stanley. His father was a minister of the Christian Church. Augustus O. Stanley received his preparatory education at Gordon Academy, Nicholasville, Ky., and in common schools and was graduated A.B. in 1889 at Centre College, Danville, Ky. He then taught school for four years, during which period he served as principal of Marion Academy at Hostonville and at Mackville, Ky., and was an instructor at Christian College. Concurrently he studied law privately under Gilbert Cassidy in Flemingsburg, Ky., and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1894. He began a general law practice in Flemingsburg in the same year and four years later moved to Henderson, Ky. He began his active political career in 1900, when he served as a Democratic presidential elector. Two years later he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he represented the Second Congressional District of Kentucky continuously from 1903 to 1915, serving in the 58th through 63d congresses. In the latter year he was elected governor of Kentucky, taking office on December 7, 1915. He served as governor until his resignation on May 18, 1919, and took his seat in the U.S. Senate on the following day. Stanley had been elected U.S. senator in the November, 1918, election for the full term

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commencing March 4, 1919, but preferred to remain in the governorship several months longer before assuming his seat in the Senate, where he served out his full term until March 3, 1925. He then resumed the practice of law in Washington, D.C. In 1930 Herbert Hoover, then President, appointed him a member of the International Joint Commission established to arbitrate disputes arising along the United States-Canadian border. He was elected chairman of the commission in 1933 and remained at its head until his retirement in 1954. As a young lawyer Stanley quickly gained a reputation in Kentucky for the excellence of his pleading and the brilliance of his oratory. In the U.S. House of Representatives he soon attracted attention as a forceful debater and an unyielding adversary of trusts and monopolies. As a congressman from a tobacco-growing state during the so-called night-rider depredations of 1907-08, when the agitation of tobacco growers for better prices for their crops led to the burning of tobacco warehouses and other acts of violence, Stanley championed the cause of the tobacco growers against the practices of manufacturing and marketing combines which had led to the general depression of prices in the industry. He also headed the special congressional committee which investigated the United States Steel Corp. and consistently fought for anti-trust legislation. He was the author of the original draft in committee that, after amendment, was subsequently adopted by Congress in 1914 as the Federal Anti-Trust Act, known popularly as the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. In 1915, as Democratic candidate for the Kentucky governorship, Stanley waged the famous "mule-back" campaign, carrying his cause to the remote mountain regions of the state and speaking in places where no candidate for governor had ever gone before. Shortly after he assumed the office of governor, he was called upon to take action to prevent the lynching of a Negro prisoner by a mob in the town of Murray. The state militia was away for wartime training, and the governor took only one aide with him to face the mob. He arrived from the capital on a special train just as the jailor was about to release the prisoner to the mob. In an impassioned speech Stanley said that he had sworn to uphold the laws of Kentucky and appealed to the mob to disband. It did so, and the story of the event made national headlines. As governor he maintained close association with people in distress. He heard personally the appeals of men incarcerated in the state prison, and whenever he believed there was justification he paroled the prisoner, acting as a probation officer to whom the prisoner was required to report by letter monthly. In the Senate he espoused the cause of the League of Nations and the reconstruction policies of Woodrow Wilson (q.v.), opposed the tariff policies of the Republican party, attacked the adoption of the 18th and 19th Amendments to the Constitution as encroachments on states rights, and in a remarkable address on the floor of the Senate in 1922 appealed to the people of Missouri to return to the Senate James A. Reed (q.v.), the Democratic leader who had broken with Wilson over the Covenant of the League of Nations, whom he personally opposed. While on the International Joint Commission he assumed an unprecedented role by helping to draft legislation for enactment by the Canadian Parliament. The resulting law, the St. Lawrence Development Act, commonly known in Canada as the Stanley bill, provided for compensation to the owners whose property was taken when the government exercised its power of eminent domain. It formed an important part of the legislative basis for the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Stanley was the recipient of an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Kentucky in 1916. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Knights of Pythias, BPOE, Woodmen of the World, the Filson Club of Kentucky, and the Law and Democratic clubs of Henderson, Ky. His religious affiliation was with the Christian Church. Fishing, hunting, and reading were his principal recreations. He was married in Henderson, Ky., Apr. 29, 1903, to Sue, daughter of William Soaper of that place, a tobacconist, and had three children: Augustus Owsley, William Soaper, and Marion Shelby. Augustus O. Stanley's death occurred in Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, 1958.

WHITE, Thomas Jefferson, lawyer, was born in Nola, Lawrence Co., Miss., Jan. 11, 1890, son of Nola and Sarah Elizabeth (Boone) White, grandson of Hosea Richard and Sara Elizabeth (Grice) White, and great-grandson of William M. and Fannie A. (Sandifer) White. His father was a merchant and farmer. After receiving his preliminary education in the Nola public schools, Thomas J. White attended Mississippi College for four years. Meanwhile, in 1908 he taught school in Mangrum, Okla. He served as superintendent of education for Lawrence County, Miss., during 1911-15 and for Yazoo County, Miss., from 1919 to 1923. He had been admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1912 but did not begin the actual practice of law until 1923, when he established a general civil and criminal practice in Jackson, Miss. Two years later he moved to Gulfport, Miss., where he maintained an independent practice until the close of his life. Among his more important cases was Cannady's Used Cars et al. v. Fordyce Dowling (72 So. 2d 696; 44 ALR 2d 1053), 1954. This case, which was appealed to the Supreme Court of Mississippi, involved a replevin action brought by the operator of a used-car lot to recover possession of an automobile alleged to have been sold to the defendant, who was represented by White, by an agent of the plaintiff without authority to make such a deal, which involved a trade-in and time payments. It was brought out that the plaintiff lived and operated his principal business in a city a long distance away from the lot, that the persons actually in charge of the lot and the office thereon were away for the day, and that the person making the sale was left alone in possession of the lot and the keys to the office. The issue that was appealed to the higher court was whether a judgement refusing a motion for peremptory instruction on behalf of the plaintiff was proper. The Supreme Court of Mississippi took judicial notice that a large proportion of deals made on used-car lots involved trade-ins and time payments and held that apparent authority could be inferred under the circumstances and that the motion for peremptory instruction for the plaintiff had been properly refused. White was also admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. In addition to his law practice, he had a number of real estate investments and operated several enterprises in Gulfport, including an abstract and title concern during 1926-30 and the White Hotel during 1938-42. By gubernatorial appointment he served as chairman of the Mississippi Seawall Commission and as chairman of the County Welfare Commission during 1935-39. He was also appointed a special assistant attorney-general in 1954 to represent a school district in legal proceedings. White was a member of the American, Mississippi State, and Harrison County (Miss.) bar associations and of the Masonic order (Shriner). His religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church, Gulfport. Politically he was a Democrat. Hunting and fresh-water and deep-sea fishing were his favorite forms of recreation, and he devoted much of his leisure time to his cattle farm, Idlewild, at Lyman, Miss. He was married in Nola, Aug. 8, 1909, to Leila Virgie, daughter of Solomon Robert Wesley Bardwell of that place, a mill foreman, and had

three daughters: Edith Launa; Tommy Faye, who married Prentiss Rowan McLeod; and Virgie Wilbert, who married Edwin Russell Jenkins. Thomas J. White died in Gulfport, Miss., Oct. 23, 1958.

MILLER, Spencer, engineer and inventor, was born in Waukegan, Ill., Apr. 25, 1859, son of Samuel Fisher and Charlotte (Howe) Miller. His first paternal American ancestor was Joseph Miller, who came to this country from England in 1635, settling first in Roxbury and later in West Newton, Mass. From Joseph and his wife, Mary Pope, the descent was through Samuel and Elizabeth Child, Samuel and Elizabeth Hammond, Moses and Sarah Gray, and Moses and Bethia Avery Ware, the grandparents of Spencer Miller. He received his preliminary education in schools in Lake Forest, Ill., and Amherst, Mass., and at the St. Marks Military School, Rochester, N.Y., and in 1879 he was graduated B.S. at the Worcester Industrial Institute (later Worcester Polytechnic Institute). After serving as a tutor in mathematics at Amherst College, Miller went to

Chicago, Ill., in 1881 as an illustrator for the Western Manufacturer. Three years later he began his professional career as a draftsman with the Link-Belt Machinery Co., Chicago, and in 1888 began his long association with the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., New York city, as an engineer and salesman. In 1894 he was made chief engineer of the latter company, and he retained that post until he retired in 1923. Meanwhile, Miller made many valuable contributions to the field of mechanical engineering. His first invention, in 1882, was a bicycle lamp to be suspended from the hub of the large wheel, but the introduction of the safety bicycle soon thereafter rendered this type of lamp obsolete. While working for the Link-Belt Machinery Co., he designed a number of rope drives and also a novel apparatus for handling cargoes by continuous systems of conveying for the Union Steamboat Co. It was in connection with the use of rope driving with grooved pulleys that he devised the method of equalizing the strain in the strands of rope by enlarging the angle of the grooves in the larger pulley sufficiently to compensate for the increased tension on the rope incident to a larger arc of contact. When Miller joined the Lidgerwood company, it was manufacturing a crude overhead cable system involving fall-rope carriers of the chain-connected type. He set about making improvements in the system and in doing so developed an entirely new fall-rope carrier system. His perfected fall-rope carrier and cableway system was subsequently adopted in many countries of the world for use in heavy construction work as well as in such operations as open-pit mining and logging. One of the most stubborn problems solved by Miller related to removal of cypress logs from the Louisiana swamps. Because of the difficulties encountered in handling the logs, an acre of timber land containing marketable timber was valued at only one dollar. Miller's invention in 1893 of a log-skidding cableway, which came into use in lumber camps all over the world, reduced the cost of conveying the logs from the Louisiana swamplands to the mills by more than 50 per cent, increased the activity of the sawmills by 400 per cent, and raised the value of the timber lands in the area fifty-fold. During the Spanish-American War one of the U.S. Navy's major problems was that of coaling ships at sea, and the Lidgerwood company was contracted to make an effort at solving the difficulty. As a solution Miller designed a marine cableway over which coal bags could be run, to be suspended between a ship and a collier, with the cable held taut by an automatic steam-driven reel that, on being attached to one vessel, automatically took up or payed out the cable as the motion of the vessels required. This invention permitted the coaling of ships under headway at sea at the rate of 100 tons per hour. He also developed a method of broadside coaling, using clamshell buckets for transshipping, which in harbor increased the rate of operation from 25 to 150 tons per hour and enabled one man to do work which previously had required the services of eighty men. Using the broadside method in a smooth sea, a collier could service three battleships in a day. In a moderate sea the marine cableway method enabled the collier to transfer 600 tons of coal in ten hours. The marine cableway device was also adopted by the navies of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and Germany. The same idea was later applied by Miller to his breeches buoy cableway apparatus, which was adopted by the U.S. revenue cutter service. With it any ship could rescue passengers from another ship in the heaviest sea over a cable kept taut at all times, regardless of the roll of the ships. Thirteen Lidgerwood fall-rope carrier systems were installed in Panama in 1914 for the construction of the Gatun locks and, by permitting buckets of concrete to be sped along the suspended cables at the rate of 2000 feet per minute, proved a dominant factor in the successful completion of the canal. At the time of Miller's retirement, the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co. maintained its main works in Brooklyn, N.Y., a foundry department in Newark, N.J., and general offices in New York city, and manufactured hoisting engines, electric hoists, cableways, and logging machinery. In 1915 he was appointed a member of the Civilian Naval Consulting Board of which Thomas A. Edison (q.v.) was then chairman, and during the First World War he was a member of the Naval Consulting and the War Industry boards. Miller was an active participant in civic affairs. He served as a trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, which awarded him an honorary Doctor of Engineering degree in 1928. He was instrumental in establishing New Jersey's first mosquito extermination commission and served as president of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association and vice-president of the Essex County Mosquito Extermination Commission. In South Orange, N.J., where he made

his home for many years, he was the first president of the Playground Commission and a director of the South Orange Public Library. A member of the council of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he also held membership in the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Canadian Institute of Mining Engineers, Sigma Xi, the Masonic order, the Engineers Club of New York city, the Metropolitan, University, and Cosmos clubs of Washington, D.C., the South Orange Field and Orange Lawn Tennis clubs of South Orange, and the Essex County Country Club of West Orange, N.J. In Laguna Beach, Calif., where he also maintained a home in later years, he belonged to the Institute of Art. An Episcopalian in religion, he was senior warden of his church in South Orange for thirty-six years; in Laguna Beach he was a vestryman of St. Mary's by the Sea. Politically he was a Republican. His main avocational interest was the collection of Lincolniana, and for recreation he enjoyed gardening, riding horseback, and playing tennis. Miller was married twice: (1) in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 1, 1885, to Harriet Maria, daughter of Willard Gould Ruggles of that city, a businessman, and had three children: Marguerite Ruggles, who married Pierrepont Edwards Grannis; Spencer; and Helen Emerson, who married Aurelio Giorni; his first wife died in 1930; (2) in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, June 25, 1931, to Lola (MacDonald) Sleeth, daughter of Sterling Lynn MacDonald of Choteau, Mont., and widow of Francis Sleeth. His death occurred in Fort Myers, Fla., June 16, 1953.

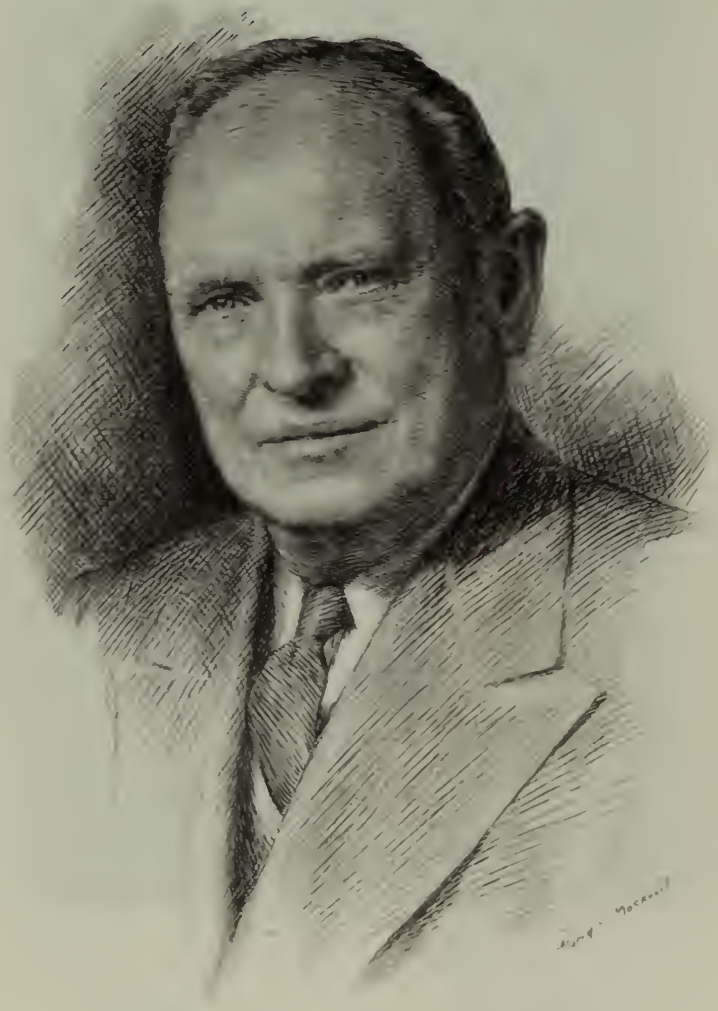
DEVENDORF, Earl, public health official, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1888, son of Porter David and Margaret Belle (Bennett) Devendorf. His father was a merchant. Earl Devendorf attended public schools of his native city and was graduated B.S. in 1912 and M.S. in 1916 at Union College, Schenectady. He began his career in the Schenectady city engineer's office and in 1913-14 was assigned to work with the Boston firm of Metcalf & Eddy in building the first sewage treatment plant in Schenectady, which was also one of the earliest Imhoff tank-trickling filter plants in the United States; during 1915-18 Devendorf was superintendent of this plant. In 1917 he was appointed by Charles S. Whitman (q.v.), then governor of New York, to cooperate in taking an inventory of the military resources of New York state. He became associated with the New York State Department of Health in 1918, serving as assistant sanitary engineer until 1928, assistant director of sanitary engineering during 1928-48, and director of the Bureau of Environmental Sanitation thereafter until he retired in 1958. As a specialist in the field of sanitary engineering, he served on numerous technical commissions concerned with abating pollution of interstate waters. These included the New York state legislature's special committee on pollution abatement, of which he was made an advisory member in 1946; the advisory board of the International Joint Commission on Pollution of Boundary Waters, to which he was appointed technical adviser in 1948; and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission, of which he became a board member in 1949, serving as chairman in 1955-56. He also was a member of the Interstate Sanitation Commission on the Delaware River Basin, Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State Sanitary Engineers, Interstate Commission on Lake Champlain Basin, and the advisory board of the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission. Devendorf continued to serve on all of these commissions until his retirement. He contributed numerous articles to technical journals, including "The Pollution of the Rochester, N.Y., Water Supply Through Cross-connections" (Jour. New Eng. Water Works Assoc., June 1941), "New York State Mutual Aid Plan for Water Service" (Amer. Jour. Pub. Health, Nov. 1942), "Recruiting and Training Auxiliaries for Water Works" (Jour. Amer. Water Works Assoc., Feb. 1943), "Postwar Planning of Water Works in New York State" (ibid., Nov. 1944), and "Mutual Aid Program for Peacetime" (ibid., June 1947). Further, he contributed the chapter on potable waters to "Preventive Medicine" (1959) by Herman E. Hilleboe and R. Weldon Larimore. During the Second World War and the Korean conflict he served as state water coordinator. In that capacity he organized the Mutual Aid Plan for Water Service, which was later established on a permanent basis by act of the legislature. This plan provided for the organizing of available water resources in the state to effect and maintain adequate water service in time of disaster, and it served as a model for other states carrying out similar studies. Devendorf was the recipient of a

number of awards, including the John M. Diven Medal and the George Warren Fuller Memorial for outstanding service to the waterworks profession, presented by the American Water Works Association in 1943, and the Arthur S. Bedell Medal of the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association, presented in 1957. In 1958 he received the Hermann M. Biggs Award of the New York State Public Health Association for outstanding work in the field of public health. He was a charter member of the New York State Sewage Works Association, diplomate of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers, fellow of the American Public Health Association, life member of the American Water Works Association and American Society of Civil Engineers, and member of the New York State Public Health Association; he also belonged to the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the State Street Presbyterian Church, Schenectady, of which he was at one time a trustee. Fond of the outdoors, Devendorf enjoyed fishing and hunting. He was married in Schenectady, Sept. 12, 1914, to

Lenora, daughter of Simeon Henry Beebe of that city, an accountant, and had two daughters, Marion, who married John Wilfred Van Laak, and Ruth, who married Roger Ernest Larson. Earl Devendorf died in Schenectady, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1960.

KOCH, Henry Francis, business executive, was born in Evansville, Ind., Aug. 25, 1881, son of Christian and Elfrieda (Bartels) Koch. His father, a native of Germany, came to this country as a young man and settled in Evansville, where he was superintendent of various furniture factories. The son was educated in Evansville grade and high schools. Because of his skill at figures, he was given part-time work as an instructor in the commercial department of the high school when only fifteen years of age. After completing high school, he entered the employ of George L. Mesker & Co., steel fabricators of Evansville, for which he worked first as clerk and later in other capacities. Becoming general manager in 1905, he was responsible for expanding the company's sales beyond the Evansville area throughout the United States. He resigned from the Mesker concern in 1937 to establish the Koch Convertograph Co., Evansville, of which he was president thereafter until the close of his life. Under his direction this company manufactured a complete line of photogravure labels, produced at the rate of over 3,000,000 daily, that were widely used in the bottling industry. Meanwhile, during the 1920's Koch also operated a number of small businesses under the name of Koch Industries, Inc., most of which he either liquidated or sold prior to his death. He was president of the H. F. Koch Stations Co., a wholesale gasoline company, Koch Sand & Gravel Co., Koch Dairy Co., Koch Chemical Co., and the Evansville Manufacturing Co. He also owned several parcels of real estate, principally in downtown Evansville, as president of the Koch Realty Co., the Koch Investment Co., and the Mesker-Koch Realty Co., the last-named of which in 1923 acquired holdings of the M. J. Bray Real Estate Co. Koch was widely interested in civic work in Evansville, and became well known for his many philanthropies. In 1931 he organized and had charge of United Relief in Evansville and personally raised some $100,000 for this cause; he greatly increased the efficiency of relief work, previously under the direction of a number of different organizations, by placing it under one administration. In 1934 he was instrumental in obtaining $1,350,000 from the U.S. government for sewer construction in the city. Prior to his death Koch established trusts to perpetuate three public projects bearing his name. These were the Koch Girl Scout Camp of the Evansville Girl Scout council, to which in 1941 he presented the camp site of forty-eight acres in Perry County, near Cannelton, Ind., adding ninety more acres in 1942 and 1946; the Henry F. Koch Lighthouse, for the building of which he gave $40,000 to the Association for the Blind in 1945; and the Koch Camp for Crippled Children, which he built on land he purchased in 1946 on Pottery Hill, the highest point along the Ohio River between Evansville and New Albany, Ind. In a bequest he provided that the real-estate holdings of the Koch Realty Co. be turned over to the Girl Scout and Lighthouse organizations at his death. During the early period of the Second World War in 1941, he reconditioned a building in Evansville and equipped it with 408 beds as a dormitory for servicemen passing through the city. From 1944 he donated annually to the Vanderburgh County Welfare Board the sum of $1000 to provide extra services to the children in the Washington Home, Evansville. As administrator of a trust fund provided in the will of his former employer, George L. Mesker (q.v.), he combined its earnings with contributions of his own to plan and erect an open-air park amphitheater in Evansville patterned after that of the Saint Louis Municipal Opera. His work in helping to bring Graham Brothers, manufacturers of automobiles, to Evansville during the 1920's was memorialized in 1928 by the Evansville Rotary Club, which erected a bronze plaque in his honor in the Evansville Museum of Fine Arts. Koch was the recipient of three awards, the Community Service Award of the Evansville Rotary Club, made in 1949; the Award for Community Service conferred by the Charles Denby post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in 1950; and the Award for Outstanding Contribution to Recreation, conferred in the same year by the Governor's Conference on Recreation. He was a life member of BPOE and a member of Knights of Pythias, the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, the Evansville Rotary and Country clubs, and the Indian Creek Country Club of Miami Beach, Fla. His religious affiliation was with the Evangelical and Reformed church. In politics he was a Republican. Koch's hobby was flower gardening, and his chief recreations were golf and dancing. He was married in Evansville, Feb. 22, 1910, to Minnie, daughter of John Fegel of that city, a manufacturer, and had an adopted son, William Henry. His death occurred in Evansville, Ind., Oct. 8, 1953.

KAULA, William Jurian, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1871, son of Matthew and Mary (Wesley) Kaula. His father, a native of Bohemia (later Czechoslovakia), was a member of the Massachusetts bar. William J. Kaula obtained his preliminary education in the Somerville, Mass., public schools. After attending the Massachusetts Normal Art School (later Massachusetts Art School of Boston) during 1887-91 and the Cowles Art School, Boston, during 1891-96, he went to Europe for further study and was a student at the Julien Academy and worked in the Atelier Colorassi. Meanwhile, he taught drawing and water-color painting at the Cowles Art School through most of the years that he was a student there. Following his return from France in 1899 he maintained a studio in Boston and until 1904 taught private pupils. He also painted at his summer home in New Ipswich, N.H., and he painted landscapes in Holland in 1903 and in France in 1906. Working in both oil and water color and specializing in New England landscapes, Kaula was widely known for the softly tinted effects and illusive gossamer delicacy that he achieved. He was particularly noted for his poetic interpretation and use of cirrus and massive cumulous clouds, of wind zones, of areas of water vapor, or other phenomena in accenting the scenes that he depicted. His most representative works in oil, painted in the period from 1900 to 1920, included "Vermont Landscape," "The Mill Pond," "Afterglow," "Late Afternoon," "October," "White Hills," and "Rolling Clouds." During the early 1900's he exhibited his paintings in Paris and in other European cities. His works were included in many private collections and in the permanent collections of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., the Rockland (Maine) Museum, and Clark University. He was awarded a medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Saint Louis, Mo., in 1904 and a bronze medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Calif., in 1915, and in 1924 he received honorable mention at the exhibits held by the Buffalo Society of Fine Arts and the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts. Kaula was a member of the American Water Color Society, New York Water Color Club, Boston Society of Water Color Painters, Guild of Boston Artists, Old Boston Art Club, and the St. Botolph Club of Boston. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Republican. His main recreational



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Austin I. Levy

interest was gardening. He was married in New York city, June 4, 1902, to Lee, daughter of Chauncey F. Lufkin (q.v.). William J. Kaula died without issue in Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1953.

LEVY, Austin Theodore, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in New York city, Dec. 16, 1880, son of Theodore and Joanna (Uppenheim) Levy. His father came to this country from France in 1870 and settled in New York city. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, Austin T. Levy attended the College of the City of New York during 1895-96. In the latter year he left school to go to work as an office boy for a linen goods importer in New York city. He then became a cloth buyer for a men's clothing manufacturer and later established himself in business as a woolen commission agent. In that capacity he handled the account of the Namquit Mill, Bristol, R.I. He left the commission business in 1909 and entered woolen and worsted manufacturing by forming Stillwater Worsted Mills and leasing a mill, which was later purchased, in Greenville, R.I. Through the Stillwater Worsted Mills he leased combing and yarn mills in Harrisville, R.I., in 1912 and purchased them in 1921; acquired the Bethel Mill in Ashaway, R.I., in 1925, two mills in Mapleville, R.I., in 1926, and mills in Nasonville and Glendale, R.I., in 1925 and 1926; and built new mills in East Woodstock, Conn., and Goshen, Craigsville, and Augusta Springs, Va., in 1938. All these properties except the combing mill in Harrisville were transferred in 1942 to a new corporation, Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc., the stock of which was acquired by employees who became the company's officers and directors. Levy was president, treasurer, and a director of his original company, Stillwater Worsted Mills, from its inception until 1942, when the name was changed to Harrisville Combing Mills, Inc. He continued as president, treasurer, and a director of the latter company, which subsequently became The Harrisville Company, until the close of his life. This company continued to operate the combing mill in Harrisville until 1951, when the mill was transferred to Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc., and it also operated a plantation at Hatchet Bay, Eleuthera Island, Bahamas. Finding that in the Bahamas most of the food had to be imported and that the people of the islands had little fresh milk available to them, Levy, upon the acquisition of a tract of about 2000 acres at Hatchet Bay in 1936, began agricultural experimentation and brought machinery to the islands. He planted crops in areas that had been cleared of rocks, imported a small herd of purebred Guernsey cows, and began a chicken farm. Subsequently retail stores were established in Nassau, as well as a shipping line that transported supplies from Florida to the Bahamas and the products of the plantation from Hatchet Bay to Nassau on the island of New Providence. Before the close of his life the endeavor was producing 4400 quarts of milk and as many as 12,000 eggs daily. His efforts were instrumental in convincing the British government that the Bahamas had an agricultural potential and in aiding the economic development of the islands. Levy's example and his influence in labor-management relations had far-reaching effects. As early as 1913, before the National Federation for Child Study, New York city, he advocated that working conditions be kept in step with manufacturing developments and that hours of labor be set for the most effective productivity. He also recommended increases in wages, elimination of waste, and cooperative ownership of business enterprises. In 1916 a full-time industrial nurse was added to his personnel, one of the first instances of this practice in Rhode Island, and in the same year his company established the first profit-sharing plan in his state. In 1924 he encouraged employee stock ownership in the company, which led to his transfer of his major textile interests to an employee-owned company in 1942. In 1918 he launched his first important venture in community housing by building twenty-two, seven-room houses in Harrisville, rentals for which were based on the tenants' earnings. He also set up model villages in Virginia, and in 1936 a major housing development, which included thirty prefabricated houses, was undertaken in Glendale, R.I. His houses were continually being improved. Throughout his career Levy was a prolific writer and lecturer on economic subjects, particularly those dealing with industrial relations, and on the necessity for adequate wages. In 1934 he announced a plan for control of unemployment in the United States through a reduction in the number of working hours per week. In 1935 he addressed the committee on the judiciary of the U.S. Senate on the failure of the National Industrial Recovery Act to solve the problem of unemployment. Levy's basic tenet was that unemployment could be relieved only by raising wages, not lowering them. In 1950 General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers placed one of the important principles of his plan in the union contract. This was the provision for automatic increases in wage rates to compensate for increasing labor productivity achieved through technical progress. A philanthropic program benefiting the Town of Burrillville, R.I., was commenced in 1933 by Levy and his wife and continued by the June Rockwell Levy Foundation, Inc., which he established in 1947 and named for his wife. The initial stage was the Town Buildings Project, which consisted of a carefully designed group of buildings in Harrisville: the Town Building, the 9th District Court Building, the Jesse M. Smith Memorial Library, and the Assembly, a modern theater. He and his wife provided a $25,000 endowment fund for the maintenance of these structures. They donated the site and funds for a new high school in 1935 to replace the obsolete high school and erected the Frank H. Potter Bridgeway in Burrillville to relieve traffic congestion. In 1950 the foundation constructed and gave to the United States a post office in Harrisville, the first gift of its kind to be accepted by the federal government. After Levy's death the foundation built and donated to the federal government another post office in Pascoag, R.I., in 1953 and constructed a clinic for the Burrillville-Gloster District Nursing Association in 1954. The unexpended balance, amounting to about $150,000, of funds given to the Town of Burrillville for public purposes between 1943 and 1949 by Levy and the Harrisville Combing Mills, Inc. ($125,000) and by Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc. ($50,000), together with a matching gift from the foundation, were applied to the construction at a total cost of about $550,000 of the Austin T. Levy School in Harrisville, which was dedicated in 1958. In the ten years following Levy's death the foundation gave additional sums totaling over $200,000 to medical and educational institutions for use in Rhode Island and made other charitable gifts. In addition to his other civic interests, Levy was a trustee of the Woodstock (Conn.) Academy and the Rhode Island State Sanatorium, Wallum Lake. Politically a Republican, he was a member of the Rhode Island State Central Committee for many years and served on its executive committee. From 1936 to 1946 he was chairman of the Burrillville Republican Town Committee. In 1940 he headed the Rhode Island delegation to the Republican National Convention and in 1950 was the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate. His special interest was in music, and he played the violin and viola. He was instrumental in bringing the Rhode Island Trio to Harrisville, and he also assisted in the formation

of the Harrisville Glee Club and the Village Players. He was married in Ardmore, Pa., Nov. 19, 1915, to June, daughter of Charles B. Rockwell of Bristol, R.I., a manufacturer. Levy died without issue in Providence, R.I., Nov. 24, 1951.

FENTON, Daniel Higgins, educator, was born in Holyoke, Mass., May 8, 1890, son of John Joseph and Joanna (Higgins) Fenton. His father was a carriage manufacturer. Daniel H. Fenton was graduated B.A. in 1909, M.A. in 1910, and Ph.D. in 1916 at Yale University. He taught Latin and Greek at Princeton University from 1910 to 1912 and at Yale University during the ensuing four years. In the summer of 1916 he received officer training at Plattsburg, N.Y., and in November of that year was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, U.S. Army. Later going overseas with the 45th Coast Artillery for service during the First World War, he was released from active duty in February, 1919. After the war Fenton entered industry as vice-president of the Fisk Rubber Co.,

Chicopee Falls, Mass., and subsequently he became president of the Fisk Tire Export Co. In 1933 he returned to teaching and thereafter until his retirement on Jan. 1, 1956, was head of the department of classics and director of studies at the Taft School, Watertown, Conn. At his death he also was chairman of the school's curriculum committee. Fenton was class Ivy poet at Yale and was author of "Repetition of Thought in Plautus" (1916). He was a member of the American Philological Society, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Graduates' Club Association, New Haven, Conn. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in New York city, Feb. 2, 1918, to Dorothy, daughter of William Randolph Russell of West New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., a broker, and had two sons, Charles Andrews and David White. Daniel H. Fenton's death occurred at Watertown, Conn., Feb. 4, 1956.

NELSON, Harold Raymond, physicist, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 4, 1904, son of Harry Foster and Ella Fannie (Ranney) Nelson and grandson of George and Mary Frances (Cass) Nelson. His father was a farmer. After completing his preparatory education at the Homer (N.Y.) Academy, Harold R. Nelson was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1926 and Ph.D. in physics at Cornell University in 1934. Meanwhile, he was assistant in physics in 1927-28 and instructor in physics from 1929 to 1934 at Cornell University. In the last-named year he joined the staff of the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, as a research physicist. He was named assistant supervisor in 1941 and supervisor of the institute's division of physics in 1943 and was manager of the institute's department of physics from 1953 until his death. While working for his doctorate at Cornell University, Nelson did research in the field of electron diffraction under George P. Thomson, a 1938 recipient of the Nobel Prize for contributions to this field of physics. Nelson was one of the first physicists in this country to work on electron diffraction, and while still at Cornell he constructed the nation's first electron diffraction camera for the study of metal surfaces. In the course of his career he also did research on X-ray diffraction and on the properties of solids. Beginning in 1942 he worked on the Battelle Memorial Institute's atomic energy research program. During the Second World War he helped to solve various problems in the manufacture of plutonium for the atomic bomb that was being developed by the Manhattan Project, and in 1944 he was a consultant to the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development. In later years he worked on the development of nuclear reactors and on other peaceful applications of atomic energy. In 1955 he was a member of the U.S. delegation to the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva, Switzerland, under the auspices of the United Nations. At the time of his death Nelson was serving on several committees of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, including the advisory committee on isotope and radioisotope development and the advisory committee on isotope distribution and its subcommittee on general applications. He also served as a member of the Ohio State Atomic Energy Advisory Committee in 1957-58 and as chairman of that committee in 1960, and he was a member of the Ohio State Advisory Committee on Industrial and Economic Development at the time of his death. Nelson contributed many papers to scientific and technical publications, including "Electron Diffraction by Hydrocarbons" (Physical Rev., 1933), "Metallurgical Applications of Electron Diffraction" (Jour. Applied Physics, 1938), "An Electron Diffraction Examination of Electrolytically Polished Surfaces" (Bull. Amer. Physical Soc., Feb. 1940), "The Uranium-Carbon System" (with M. W. Mallett and A. F. Gerds, Jour. Electrochemical Soc., May 1952), "The Diffusion and Solubility of Nitrogen in Beta Zirconium" (with Mallett, E. M. Baroody, and C. A. Papp, ibid., Mar. 1953), and "The Battelle Research Reactor—A Case History" (Proc. Annual Conf. Atomic Industr. Forum, 1956). He was also editor of the International Journal of Applied Radiation and Isotopes in 1956-57 and a member of that journal's editorial advisory board thereafter until his death. Nelson was a member of the American Physical Society, American Nuclear Society, American Acoustical Society, American Crystallographic Association, the Ohio Academy of Science, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Theta Delta Chi, and the Torch Club of Columbus, Ohio. His religious affiliation was with the First Community Church of Columbus. Politically he was a Republican. Painting in oils and yachting were his principal avocations, and he was commodore of the Leatherlips Yacht Club of Columbus in 1950. He was married in Candor, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1931, to Helene, daughter

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H R Nelson

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of Gouverneur Graham Browne of New York city, a civil engineer, and had two children: Alice Jean, who married Donald Frank Hannon, and Robert Browne. Harold R. Nelson died on St. Lucia, British West Indies, Apr. 3, 1960.

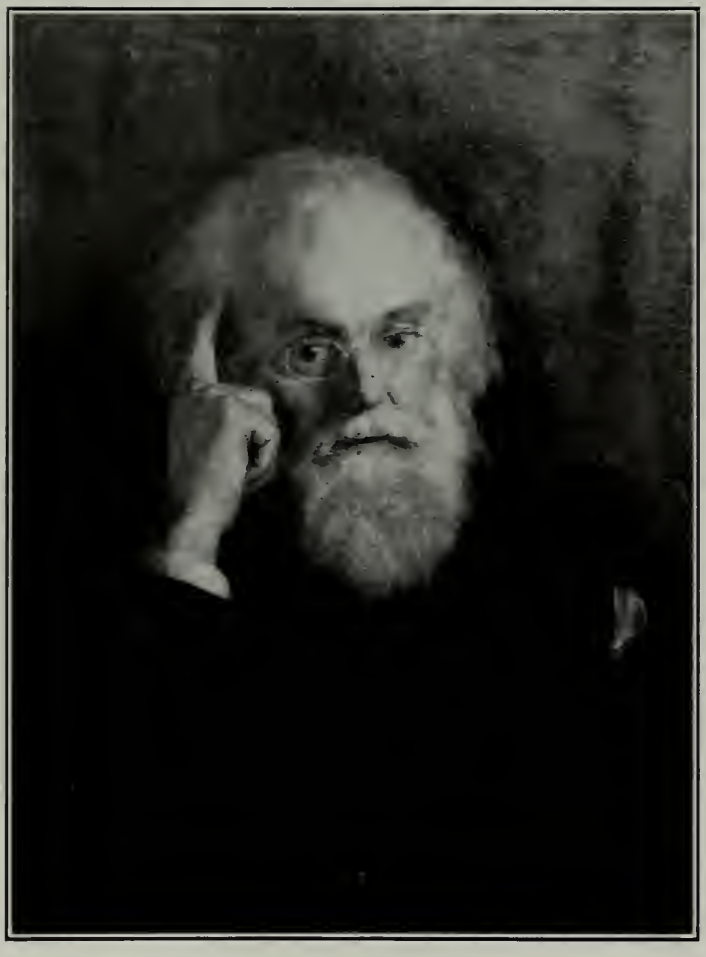
REID, Cecil Latta, engineer, was born in Rock Hill, S.C., Dec. 15, 1882, son of Samuel Lafayette and Frances (Baskin) Reid, grandson of George and Rachel Amanda (Boyd) Reid, great-grandson of Thomas and Mary (Lusk) Reid, and great-great-grandson of Robert and Rebecca (———) Reid, who came to this country from Scotland. His father was a merchant. Cecil L. Reid attended Rock Hill public schools and was graduated B.S. at Clemson College in 1902 (C.E. 1928). He began his career in 1902 as a topographer and draftsman for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co. in Alabama. A year later he became associated in engineering practice with William C. Whitner, with offices in Rock Hill and in Richmond, Va. In 1914 he became Whitner's partner, their firm being called Wm. C. Whitner & Co. It pioneered in the development of hydraulics in all of its branches in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. It also engaged in surveys covering the design and construction of hydro, steam, and diesel generating stations together with transmission and distribution systems related thereto. Among the hydroelectric projects designed and built by the firm was the Rappahannock River dam and power station of the Virginia Electric & Power Co. in Fredericksburg. During the First World War, Reid was in charge of the construction of Camp Bragg (later Ft. Bragg) in North Carolina, in a civilian capacity. Following the war his partnership resumed engineering practice, with offices in Richmond and Fredericksburg. During ensuing years he designed and built the plant and distribution system of the Page Power Co., Luray, Va., which covered the counties of Page, Rockingham, Madison, and Greene in Virginia, and of the Southside Virginia Power Co., South Boston and Emporia. At various times Reid was vice-president and general manager of the South Boston Light & Power Co., Halifax Power Co., Emporia Hydro-Electric Corp., and the Piedmont Power Co., all in Virginia. He also was consulting engineer for the Edmondson Electric Co. and the Damascus Power Co., companies that later were consolidated. For more than thirty years he was consulting engineer for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. on all hydraulic matters; he also acted as consultant to other railway companies, trust companies, municipalities, banks, and industrial plants. At times he was agent for the purchase and sale of utility systems and both developed and undeveloped power sites, and did valuation work and condition reports on both steam and hydro plants as well as utility distribution systems for banks, trustees, and individual bondholders. In 1938 he retired from engineering practice except for work as a consultant engineer, and thereafter he devoted his time to the Mutual Building & Loan Association of Fredericksburg, of which he was president. Active in civic affairs in Fredericksburg, he was a member of the city council from 1933 to 1942 and of the planning commission for many years. He also served as a board member of Mary Washington Hospital and the Clemson Alumni Corporation, a trustee of the Clemson College Foundation, and a director of the Children's Home Society of Virginia. On Dec. 12, 1930, he established the Baskin Loan Fund at Clemson College in honor of his mother. He was particularly interested in the education of youth and helped many young people to finance completion of their education. An honorary D.Eng. degree was conferred on him by Clemson College in 1953. Reid was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Rotary Club of Fredericksburg. His religious affiliation was with St. George's Episcopal Church, Fredericksburg, of which he was a vestryman. In politics he was a Democrat. He was married in Newberry, S.C., Dec. 19, 1906, to Martha Caroline, daughter of Albert Jacob Gibson of that place, a farmer and clerk of court, and had two daughters, Caroline, who married James Carlisle Attaway, and Elizabeth, who married Manly E. Wright. He died in Charlotte, N.C., Sept. 3, 1955.

MITCHELL, Joseph Alfred, lawyer, was born in London, England, Feb. 28, 1904, son of Joseph James and Louise (Cawsey) Mitchell. The family came to this country in 1906 and settled in Wilmette, Ill. His father was in the employ of Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Wilmette, Joseph A. Mitchell was graduated B.A. in 1928 at Colgate University and LL.B. in 1931 at Fordham University. Admitted to the New York bar in 1932, he began law practice in White Plains, N.Y., in association with Robert F. Smith. In 1938 he, Smith, and William F. Ranscht formed the law firm of Smith, Ranscht & Mitchell in White Plains. This firm subsequently became Smith, Ranscht, Mitchell & Croake following the admission of Thomas F. Croake. Mitchell remained with the latter firm until the close of his life. In addition to his law practice, Mitchell was secretary and a director of the Great Eastern Fire Insurance Co., White Plains, and a director of Young & Halstead, Mount Kisco, N.Y., and of the Pendleton & Pendleton Insurance Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. He was a member of the New York State, Westchester County, and White Plains bar associations, Westchester County Golf Association, and the University and Westchester Hills Golf clubs of White Plains. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. He became a citizen of this country upon his father's naturalization in 1920. Politically he was a Republican, and from 1938 to 1953 he served as a member of the Republican City Committee in White Plains. Playing golf and fishing were his favorite recreations. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Apr. 28, 1934, to Ruth,

daughter of Frederick Pendleton of that city, a business executive, and had two daughters: Judith Ann and Marilyn. Joseph A. Mitchell's death occurred in Harrison, N.Y., May 21, 1956.

BROOKS, Thomas Benton, mining engineer, was born in Monroe, N.Y., June 15, 1836, son of John and Sarah S. (Ketchum) Brooks. His father was a farmer. Thomas B. Brooks received his early education in the district schools in Monroe and was graduated C.E. in 1858 at the newly organized School of Engineering of Union College, where he also received the M.A. degree in the following year. In 1858-59 he spent the winter in Philadelphia, Pa., and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he came under the influence of J. Peter Lesley (q.v.), geologist. While attending district school he helped his father on the family farm. He also assisted his father in the work of surveying the farm and invented an instrument for measuring angles that was known as a goniometer. When about sixteen years of age he taught in the district school in Eagle Valley for three months, and at about the same time he was employed as an axeman, later advancing to chainman and rodman, with a surveying crew in the Ramapo Valley for a proposed railroad from New York city to Oswego, N.Y. Later he worked as a leveller and transitman for the Erie Railroad in Orange County, N.Y. From that position he became assistant to the land surveyor of Paterson, N.J. When the topographical and geological surveys of New Jersey were organized about 1853 he took a position as axeman. In that capacity he learned the use of the plane-table in surveying and within a few months was appointed topographer, with geological duties. This activity having caused injury to his eyes, he spent the following winter in Florida, where he obtained work as a linear landsurveyor and later as an ordinary seaman with the U.S. Coast Survey (later the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey), recording observations with a survey party in the Gulf of Mexico. While attending college he made numerous geological surveys during summer vacations in the Ramapo Valley from Monroe to Suffern, N.Y., and from Greenwood Lake to the Hudson River. These included a topographical survey of the Augusta Tract in the Ramapo Valley, which was owned by the Lorillard family and later became the site of Tuxedo Park. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 1st New York Volunteer Regiment of Engineers and subsequently held the rank of captain of Company A. Later he was advanced to major and lieutenant colonel. He served for the greater part of the war on the staff of Quincy A. Gillmore (q.v.) but also served temporarily on the staffs of Benjamin F. Butler and Ambrose E. Burnside (qq.v.). He took part in expeditions against Ft. Royal and Folly and Morris islands in South Carolina, the sieges of Charleston and Ft. Wagner, S.C., and Ft. Pulaski, Ga., and many other historic and critical battles. Upon resigning from the Union Army in 1865 he worked on the Geological Survey of New Jersey under George H. Cook (q.v.). While at work in the iron regions about Ringwood he became acquainted with Abram S. Hewitt and Peter Cooper (qq.v.), who induced him to take a position with the Trenton (N.J.) Iron Co., of which he later became chief mining engineer and acting paymaster. For a short time he held a similar post with the Greenwood Iron Co. In 1868 he became vice-president and general manager of the Iron Cliff Co., which owned a vast iron property near Marquette, Mich., and during the next three years he did a great deal of surveying, purchased property, opened new mines, and built and operated charcoal furnaces for that company. For a time he also did some prospecting and mining on his own account in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. In 1872, as the first state geologist of Michigan, he took charge of an economic survey in the iron region of the Upper Peninsula. In 1873 he took his family abroad for three years of residence in London, England, and Dresden, Germany, and during that time he completed his reports on topographical, magnetic, and geological surveys of the Michigan and Wisconsin iron regions. Upon his return to this country failing health obliged him to take up a more sedentary life. He gradually began to turn his attention to farming and in 1883 moved to a farm he had earlier purchased at New Windsor, N.Y. During succeeding years he spent the winters in Georgia, where he became interested in stock raising in the southwestern part of the state. In 1889 he again took his family abroad for a two-year residence. Brooks was a fellow of the Geological Society of London, a corresponding member of the Geological Society of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a member of the Loyal Legion. In politics he was an independent. Brooks was married twice: (1) in Monroe, N.Y., in 1867, to Hannah, daughter of Alfred P. Hulse of that place, a farmer; his first wife died in 1883; (2) in Newburgh, N.Y., in 1887, to Martha Giesler. By his first marriage he had five children: Howard; Stella, who married Rufus S. Woodward; Alfred Hulse (q.v.); Hildegard, who married Sidney Paige; and Mary Potter, who married Adolph Meyer (q.v.). He died in New Windsor, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1900.

STROMQUIST, Victor Harold, architect, was born in Stillman Valley, Ill., Nov. 1, 1893, son of John Konstan and Amanda Sofia (Carlson) Stromquist. His father, a building contractor, came to this country from Sweden and settled in Stillman Valley in 1889. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Rockford, Ill., Victor H. Stromquist was graduated B.A. in architecture at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1923 and M.A. in architecture at Harvard University in 1925. Subsequently he went to Europe for study and travel in 1925 and again in 1927, in the former year exhibiting drawings at the Wembley Exposition, London, England. Meanwhile, he was a designer in 1926-27 with the architectural firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White in Chicago, Ill. From 1927 to 1932 he was a designer with the Chicago architectural firm of Holabird & Root and in 1932-33 held a similar position with the firm of Magney & Tusler, architects and engineers of Minneapolis, Minn. During 1933-38 he was a member of the firm of Hall & Stromquist, Chicago, and from 1938 until the close of his life he conducted an independent practice under the style of Victor H. Stromquist, architect, in Nashville, Tenn. Stromquist was licensed as an architect in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Tennessee, and as an engineer in Illinois. He was associated in the design of a number of buildings in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., including the McKeesport (Pa.) High School and several Protestant churches for the firm of Lawrence Wolfe, Pittsburgh; the Schenley Apartments in Pittsburgh for the firm of Henry Hombestel; and Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Mount Mercy Academy, and various churches, convents, and schools in Pittsburgh for the firm of Strong, Kaiser & Neal of that city. For the firm of Hall, Lawrence & Radcliffe, Chicago, he helped to design the Cook County (Ill.) Criminal Court and Jail, the Chicago Stadium, and the Linn-Hail Apartments in Chicago. As designer with Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Chicago, he participated in the design of the 40-story Foreman Bank Building in Chicago and the Cleveland (Ohio) Railroad Terminal. Among the buildings he designed in Chicago during his association with the firm of Holabird & Root were the 40-story Board of Trade Building, the 20-story Buckingham Building, Rockefeller International House at the University of Chicago, and



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

J. B. Brooks

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Clarence Acker

Passavant Hospital. While with the latter firm he also participated in the design of the Rand Building in Minneapolis, Minn., and the Telephone Building in Evanston, Ill., both of which received the Gold Medal Award of the Architectural League of New York. For Magney & Tusler he designed the Minneapolis post office. As a member of Hall & Stromquist, he was associated in the design of the Monaster Bros. meat-canning plant in Chicago, a historical museum at Lake Geneva, Wis., an airport, railroad station, docks, and auditorium at Williams Bay, Wis., and the Maywood (Ill.) Christian Church. His work in his independent practice was equally varied. Among buildings in Chicago that he designed for his own firm were the Hearst Publications plant, the Vogue Wright Art Studios, the Spool Cotton Co. factory, and offices for The Pullman Co. Buildings he designed in Nashville included the Clemons, McCann, and Murrell schools, stores for the H. G. Hill Co., the main office and the Church Street and Bellemeade branches of the Commerce Union Bank, the Nashville Gas Co. office building, the Davidson County Tuberculosis Hospital, and several large theatres for the Crescent Amusement Co. He also designed the buildings of the Commerce Union Bank in Sparta, Donelson, Camden, Lawrenceburg, and Gallatin, Tenn., the Union Bank and a clinic in McEwen, Tenn., and the Brick Church Elementary School and Goodlettsville Elementary School in Davidson County, Tenn. In 1949 he was appointed consulting architect to the governor of Tennessee, and from 1953 until his death he was one of the architects charged with the restoration and repair of the Tennessee State Capitol. In 1954 he was appointed a member of the National Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings of the American Institute of Architects. Aside from his professional activities, he served as the first treasurer in 1958 of the Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center. Stromquist was a member of the American Institute of Architects, Illinois Society of Architects, Nashville Engineering Association, Nashville Chamber of Commerce, Delta Upsilon, the Masonic order (Shriner), and the Harvard Club of Chicago. In religion he was a Lutheran. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1927, to Ila, daughter of William D. Wingfield of El Dorado, Ark., an oil producer. He died without issue in Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 26, 1959.

SCHOCK, Clarence, oil executive and philanthropist, was born in Mount Joy, Pa., Dec. 22, 1865, son of Johannes and Mary Ann (Patterson) Schock, grandson of Heinrich and Anna (Greider) Schock, great-grandson of Abraham and Anna (Grove) Schock, and great-great-grandson of Jacob and Esther (Grove) Schock. His great-great-grandfather came to this country about 1750 from Hessen (later part of Germany) and settled in Lancaster County, Pa. Clarence Schock received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place and attended the Millersville (Pa.) State Normal School for two years and Franklin and Marshall College for one year. Then, in 1886, he joined his father's grain and coal business in Mount Joy, which had been established by his maternal grandfather, John Patterson, in 1830. The younger Schock immediately added lumber to the products handled by the family business and later persuaded his father to deal also in kerosene. At that time kerosene was delivered in wooden barrels by horse and wagon. In 1895 Schock took over direction of the business; three years later, seeking to expand operations, he installed storage tanks in Mount Joy and began purchasing both kerosene and gasoline in tank-car lots from independent refiners in western Pennsylvania and making deliveries in and around Mount Joy by means of a horse-drawn tank wagon. He then became active in the Pennsylvania communities of Middletown and Steelton, erecting storage tanks to serve customers in those areas. In 1910 he entered the Harrisburg territory, with the building of storage facilities at Lemoyne. By 1924 distributing stations in addition to those already mentioned were maintained at Allentown, Carlisle, Columbia, Ephrata, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lanerch, Oxford, Philadephia, Reading, and York, all in Pennsylvania. In the same year he decided to incorporate his oil business, organizing the Schock Independent Oil Company for this purpose while continuing the coal and lumber business in Mount Joy as a personal enterprise under his own name. In 1926 Schock and associates purchased twenty-eight acres of land in Wilmington, Del., on which they developed wharfage facilities and a marine terminal equipped for the storage of 11,200,000 gallons of petroleum products. This venture, operated as a separate entity under the name of the Crane Hook Oil Storage Co., supplied kerosene and gasoline by pipe line to the local storage facilities of the Schock company. In 1939 the Schock company began building its own automobile service stations and thereafter through ownership or lease operated fourteen such stations. Meanwhile, Schock was also engaged in other business activities. In 1899 he organized the Rollman Manufacturing Co., Mount Joy, for the manufacture of hardware specialties, including food grinders, apple corers, and similar products. Schock personally became owner in 1941 of all of the capital stock of the Schock Independent Oil Co., Crane Hook Oil Storage Co., and the Rollman Manufacturing Co. and in December of that year amalgamated these interests in a perpetual corporation, under Delaware laws, to be known as The SICO Company, its net earnings to be used for the support of public educational, literary, and scientific institutions and movements in any state or territory of this country. Schock, through his SICO organization, in 1944 donated forty-one acres to the School District of Mount Joy Borough for use as a school playground and in 1953 bequeathed to the same school district 1105 acres of land near Mount Gretna, Pa., as a playground, public park, and forest preserve. By the time of his death $303,734 had been distributed by The SICO Company to Lancaster County's public schools and provision had been made for the award of 120 scholarships to Pennsylvania state teachers colleges in grants totalling some $40,000. Aside from these activities he was a director of the Union National Bank, Mount Joy, and he was additionally serving as a director of the Mount Joy Borough Planning Commission at the time of his death. At his own expense, he published two papers, "America's Economic Problems" (1952) and "Story of Governor Dick" (1954). Elizabethtown (Pa.) College conferred an honorary degree of doctor in humane letters on him in 1953. Schock at various times served as a director of the National Oil Marketing Association and as chairman of the Independent Petroleum Jobbers Association of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the Masonic order (Shriner), the chambers of commerce of Mount Joy and of several of the communities in which he had established his business interests, the Mount Joy Rotary Club, the Richland Club of Mount Joy, and the Lancaster and Hamilton country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Mount Joy, of which he was a trustee and treasurer. Politically he was an independent Republican. His chief avocational interest was the theory of mechanics. He was married in Mount Gretna, Pa., Sept. 12, 1916, to Evetta Tupper, daughter of E. Tupper Jeffers (q.v.). Clarence Schock died without issue in Mount Joy, Pa., May 29, 1955.

BARCLAY, John Peter, manufacturer, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Apr. 22, 1893, son of John and Jessie (Chalmers) Barclay. His parents came to this country from Scotland and settled in Schenectady, where his father was a stonemason and bricklayer. John P. Barclay received his early education at public schools in his native community and then enrolled in the Edison Engineering and Drafting School, which was connected with the General Electric Co. Upon completing this course he attended high school in Cleveland, Ohio, while working at night. Later he took special studies at the University of Chicago. He was employed in an engineering capacity by the General Electric Co. until 1920, when he joined the New England Wire Machinery Co., New Haven, Conn. He left this company two years later and founded and became president of the Universal Wire Machinery Corp., New Haven. Five years later he merged this company with the New England Wire Machinery Co., forming the Wire Machinery Corporation of America, of which he

was president and general manager until he disposed of his holdings in the company in the spring of 1954. He was also the founder of the Manufacturers Pattern and Model Co., New Haven. This enterprise was disposed of in 1932. Additionally, in 1931 he organized the Wire Rope Corporation of America, of which he was president and general manager until the close of his life. In 1950 this company was moved from New Haven to Saint Joseph, Mo. At the time of his death the Wire Rope Corporation of America had some 250 employees engaged in the manufacture of wire rope under the brand names of Wireco and Brown Strand and was selling its products throughout the United States and in the export market. In the course of his career Barclay personally worked out a number of innovations in wire-making machinery. During the Second World War he served from April, 1942, to September, 1945, as head of the wire rope and strand division of the War Production Board, Washington, D.C. He was a member of the Masonic order (Knight Templar). In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Democrat. Barclay was largely self-educated and read avidly in a wide variety of fields in his leisure time. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 16, 1918, to Leola Mae, daughter of Charles Stevenson of that city, and had two children: Dorothy, who married James E. Josendale, and John Peter. His death occurred in Saint Joseph, Mo., Oct. 16, 1954.

EDWARDS, Richard Stanislaus, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18, 1885, son of Richard Stanislaus and Lucy Brooke (Neilson) Edwards. His father was a landowner. After receiving his preliminary education at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, Richard S. Edwards was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1906 and served in the rank of midshipman until 1908, when he was commissioned ensign in the U.S. Navy. He subsequently passed through the grades to the rank of admiral in 1945. During 1907-10 he served aboard the USS "Missouri," "Stewart," "Hopkins," "Pennsylvania," and "Wheeling," in both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. He was on duty with the New York Shipbuilding Co., New York city, during 1910-11 and in the following year was assigned to the USS "Burrows." He received his first command in 1913, when he was placed in charge of Submarine Division 1, which guarded the approaches to the Panama Canal. In 1914 he served aboard the USS "Tallahassee" as executive officer and navigator, and from September, 1914, to April, 1917, he was stationed at the United States Naval Academy. During this country's participation in the First World War he served as engineer officer in the USS "Kentucky," as gunnery officer in the USS "Kansas," and as gunnery officer in the battleship "Arkansas," which was assigned to the British fleet during the Battle of Jutland. During 1919-21 he was on the staff of the USS "New York," and during 1921-24 he was stationed at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Kuahua, T.H. He was again stationed at that depot during 1926-28, in the interim serving in command of the destroyer "Wood." During 1928-30 he was executive officer of the battleship "New Mexico" in Pacific waters. During 1930-31 he served as fleet gunnery officer on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Battle Fleet, and in the following year he held the same assignment on the staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Navy. He was graduated at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., in 1934 and at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., in 1935. In the latter year he returned to submarine duty as commander of Submarine Division 12. He was appointed commander of the submarine base in New London, Conn., in 1937. For seven months in 1940 he was commanding officer of the battleship "Colorado," and from December, 1940, to January, 1942, he was in command of Atlantic Fleet Submarines. He was then assigned to the staff of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Navy, on which he served throughout the Second World War. While in that assignment he was appointed to the newly created posts of deputy commander, U.S. Fleet, and deputy chief of naval operations in October, 1944, and he became vice chief of naval operations in October, 1945. His last tour of duty, from March, 1946, until his retirement in February, 1947, was as commander of the Western Sea Frontier and of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, with headquarters at San Francisco, Calif. Edwards was the recipient of the Navy Cross for his role in salvaging the submarine "Squalus," which sank near the Isles of Shoals off the New Hampshire coast in 1939. He also received the Distinguished Service Medal. His foreign decorations included that of knight of the Order of Polonia Restituta of Poland, the French Cross of War and the rank of commander in the French Legion of Honor, the rank of honorary knight commander in the military division of the Most Excellent

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Richard S. Edwards

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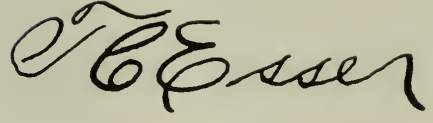

Order of the British Empire, the Grand Cordon of Yen Hui of China, and the Belgian Cross of War and the rank of grand officer in the Order of Leopold of Belgium. He was a member of the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Playing golf was his chief recreation. Edwards was married in Arcola, Ill., Aug. 11, 1914, to Hallie Ninan, daughter of Albert Snyder of Chicago, a businessman. He died without issue in Oakland, Calif., June 2, 1956.

ESSER, Theodore Clemens, manufacturer, was born in Aurora, Ill., Feb. 14, 1871, son of Clemens and Josephine (Merkel) Esser. His father, a native of Germany, came to this country in 1866 and settled on a farm in Wisconsin. Theodore C. Esser left school at the age of twelve and found employment as a general assistant in a paint shop in his native town. After a year in that capacity he entered the employ of the W. S. Frazier Road Cart Co., Aurora, manufacturers of sulkies, road carts, and other horse-drawn vehicles. Working in this company's paint department, he learned the nature of colors and the grinding of them and assimilated the fine craft of a carriage painter. Subsequently he was employed in various capacities by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1892 he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where he entered the employ of the Milwaukee Buggy Co. He worked in the paint shop of this company and soon arranged to take the work on contract. The company suffered reverses in the business recession of 1893, and Esser went into business as an independent painting contractor. In 1905 he opened a retail paint store in Milwaukee, and in 1909, in spite of the fact that his contracting business had grown to the point where it was employing more than twenty men, he withdrew from the contracting field in order to devote his entire attention to the paint jobbing business, which he incorporated as the T. C. Esser Co., with a capitalization of $10,000. He added a line of window glass in 1910 and two years later added a line of plate glass. Subsequently other paint and glass accessories and wallpaper were also added. Eventually the company became one of the major suppliers of stained glass windows in the United States. As the business grew the T. C. Esser Co. acquired other factory units, including, in 1927, the Baranowski Art Glass Co., Oshkosh, Wis. Esser remodeled this company's factory and a year later built an addition that doubled its manufacturing facilities. The art glass department was later moved to Milwaukee, and the entire property in Oshkosh was thereafter used for the distribution of paint and painters' supplies. Other warehouses were acquired in La Crosse, Wis. (1933), Menominee, Mich. (1940), Iron Mountain, Mich. (1945), Sheboygan, Wis. (1950), and Racine, Wis. (1952). At the close of his life the company was capitalized at $500,000 and employed 235 persons. In addition to his manufacturing business, Esser was for some years a director and vice-president and from 1914 to 1918 was president of the Wisconsin State Savings Bank (later part of the First Wisconsin National Bank). In 1921 he organized and became principal stockholder in the Pinelawn Cemetery, disposing of his interests in 1932. He was a charter member of the Milwaukee Paint, Oil and Varnish Club and a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club. In religion a Roman Catholic, he was a member of the Knights of Columbus (4th degree). Politically he was a Republican. Deep-sea and fresh-water fishing were his chief recreations. He was married in Aurora, Ill., Dec. 8, 1892, to Mary Catherine (Lena), daughter of Frederick Gengler of that city, a tailor, and had four children: Ambrose William; Monica Rose, who married Edward Seitz; Corona Catherine; and Lawrence. His death occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24, 1955.

ABELMANN, Henry William, physician, was born in Palatine, Ill., Nov. 6, 1880, son of August and Louise (Battermann) Abelmann. His father, who came to this country from Germany, was a mill owner. Henry W. Abelmann received his preliminary education in schools of Hannover, Germany, and was graduated M.D. in 1904 at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. In 1904-05 he did graduate work at the University of Vienna, Austria, following which he served an internship at Augustana Hospital, Chicago. He maintained a private medical practice in Chicago from 1905 until his retirement in 1953, devoting much of his time to cancer research and the development of blood-transfusion apparatus. From 1905 to 1914 he was pathologist at Augustana Hospital, serving in a similar capacity at Evangelical Deaconess Hospital, Chicago, in 1910. He was a staff member from 1945 to 1953 at Edgewater Hospital and from 1947 to 1953 at Illinois Masonic

Hospital, both in Chicago. During the early part of his career, from 1911 to 1916, he served also as instructor in pathology at Rush Medical College. Abelmann successfully treated cancerous laboratory animals with an antibiotic and prepared for the American Medical Association a seminar paper describing his findings. He was the author of "Preliminary Report on Research Demonstrating the Infectious Nature of Cancer" (1905), "Blood Transfusion Simplified by the Use of Citrate Ointment" (1912), "Biological Test for Blood Incompatibility" (1912), "Cancer as I See It" (1950), "Fifty Years of Research on Cancer, 1905-1955" (1955), "The Tetra-basic Formula as Applied to the Ancient Hebrew Formula" (1957), and "Isometric Nomenclature" (1957). The founder and first president of the American Free Academy for the Infectious Theory of Cancer, he also held membership in the International Free Academy of Bad Kreuznach, Germany, the American Academy of General Practice, the American Medical Association, and the Illinois State and Chicago medical societies. In religion he

was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. Apart from his profession his interests included gardening and music, especially opera. He was married in Chicago, Apr. 27, 1945, to Janice Veil, daughter of Louis Sinclair of that city, a commercial artist. Henry W. Abelmann died without issue in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 11, 1957.

HUNNEMAN, William Cooper, industrialist, was born in Brookline, Mass., June 25, 1892, son of William Cooper and Helen Louise (Richards) Hunneman. His father was a textiles executive. William C. Hunneman attended private schools of Boston, Mass., and was graduated B.S. in 1915 at Amherst College. His association with the leather industry began in 1916, when he joined his father-in-law's firm, C. J. Matthews & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., as an apprentice in the beamhouse, where raw skins were prepared for tanning. In 1920 he was elected vice-president, the position he held until the company's liquidation in 1925. Immediately thereafter he formed the India Importing Co., which specialized in the importation

of goatskins from India. In 1931 he became associated with Mitchell and Peirson, Inc., tanners of Philadelphia, serving as president during 1932-40. Meanwhile, elected in 1935 to the post of vice-president and general manager of the William Amer Co., Philadelphia, a large leather manufacturer, Hunneman became president of this company in 1936, following the death of its previous president, Laird H. Simons, Sr. Late in 1950, relinquishing that position, he was elected board chairman of the William Amer Co., the capacity in which he continued until his own death in 1958. Having become a specialist in organization and administration, with wide experience in tanning and importing, Hunneman successfully guided the William Amer Co. through the depression of the 1930's and a period of growing competition from man-made substitutes for natural leathers. Although the total leather business in the United States declined more than 25 per cent, he was able, through the introduction of more economical methods of production and a vigorous sales policy, to substantially increase his company's share of markets. Under his direction the above-mentioned Mitchell & Peirson, Inc., was merged in 1942 with the William Amer Co. From 1935 until the time of his death, Hunneman also was president of Amer's Canadian affiliate, Amer-Whitley, Ltd. A director of the Tanners' Council of America from 1937 to 1947 and chairman of its goat and cabretta division during 1940-45, he visited India in 1946 to survey the hide and skin supply situation for that organization and for the U.S. Commercial Company and U.S. Department of Commerce. Among his additional business interests was the India Trading Corp., importers, of which he was president. In 1940 he acquired and became president of Lawrence Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, an importing-exporting concern. He was a director of Donnell & Mudge, Ltd., New Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and the Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, and a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. He served on the boards of Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and the Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Hospital, and was a director of Temple University. During the Second World War period he served as vice-president of the Navy League in Philadelphia. In behalf of the southeastern Pennsylvania chapter, American Red Cross, he was chairman in 1944-45 of the War Fund Drive for the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Among the many citations he received for distinguished service were awards from the War Production Board, Navy League of the United States, American Red Cross, and Temple University Associates. He held membership in the Yale Club of New York city and the Racquet, Gulph Mills Golf, and Radnor Hunt clubs, Pa. For a number of years he was a vestryman of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Radnor. Politically a Republican, he served on the party's Philadelphia finance committee. His principal hobbies were fox hunting and the racing of thoroughbred horses bred at his country residence, Happy Hollow Farms, Malvern, Pa. He played a major role in the development of the Devon (Pa.) Horse Show and Country Fair and was its president and chairman from 1946 until his death. In addition, he was chairman of the Radnor Hunt Race Committee for many years, and a director of the United Hunts Racing Association, New York city. He was married in Langhorne, Pa., June 3, 1916, to Alyse, daughter of Charles J. Matthews (mentioned above) and had two daughters, Alyse Matthews and Bruner Richards, who married George Strawbridge. William C. Hunneman died in Bryn Mawr, Pa., Jan. 23, 1958.

HOUSTON, Persis Daniel, banker, was born in Lewisburg, Tenn., Mar. 30, 1874, son of Persis Daniel and Medora Ann (Pickens) Houston, grandson of Benjamin F. and Necie B. (Usery) Houston, and great-grandson of James and Patience (Bills) Houston. His father was a dentist. Persis D. Houston obtained his education in the Haynes McLean Preparatory School, Lewisburg. He began work as a clerk in a clothing store in Lewisburg, after which he was successively a book salesman and operator of a woolen mill. In 1891 he began his banking career as a clerk for the Peoples Bank, Lewisburg, and from 1893 to 1906 he was assistant cashier of that institution. He then moved to Nashville, Tenn., and helped to organize the First Savings Bank & Trust Co., of which he was named cashier and general manager. When that institution came under the control of the Fourth & First National Bank in 1911, he became vice-president of both banks. He resigned those positions in 1918 and with Paul M. Davis purchased the American National Bank, Nashville. He was president of that bank until 1928 and chairman of the board thereafter until named honorary chairman in 1948. He resigned as honorary chairman in 1954 but continued as a director of the bank until the close of his life. When he became president

of the American National Bank it had assets of $12,395,000, as compared to assets of some $50,000,000 when he left that office. Additionally, he served at various times as chairman of the board of the Southern Trust Co. and president of the Hermitage Hotel Co., both of Louisville, Ky. He also served as vice-president and treasurer of the Tennessee Central Railroad Co. and a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Welch Grape Juice Co., and the Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Co. Active in civic affairs, he was a member and at one time chairman of the Tennessee State Planning Commission, and at his death he was a trustee of Vanderbilt and Fisk universities. He also was active in the Nashville-Davidson County chapter of the American National Red Cross. He was a member of the American Bankers Association (pres. 1940-41), Railway Treasurers Association, Knights of Pythias, Nashville Chamber of Commerce, and the Belle Meade Country Club of Nashville. His religious affiliation was with the Vine Street Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Nashville. Politically he was a Democrat. As a hobby he engaged in farming and stockraising. He was married in Marshall County, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1894, to Margaret Louise, daughter of William W. Robinson of that county, a farmer and merchant, and had five children: Mary Dora, Virginia, Richard Robinson, Persis Daniel, and Edward C. His death occurred in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1956.

MacRAE, Hugh, business executive, was born at Carbonton, N.C., Mar. 30, 1865, son of Donald and Julia (Norton) MacRae. His father was president of the Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington, N.C. The son obtained his preliminary education in schools in Wilmington and at the Bingham School, Asheville, N.C., and was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1885. On returning to North Carolina in that year he founded the Linville Co. and while continuing his association with that company was also occupied as a mining engineer at Burnsville, N.C., during 1886-89. He was elected president of the Linville Co. in 1889 and at the time of his death was serving as chairman of the board. In 1895 he became president of the Wilmington Cotton Mills Co. and five years later was named president of the Wilmington Gas Light Co. After merging the latter with the Wilmington Street Railway and the Seacoast Railway in 1907, he operated and was president of the combined properties, which then became the Consolidated Railways, Light & Power Co., and of the successor concern, the Tide Water Power Co., until the sale of the last-named in 1929. Having combined his extensive real estate holdings into Hugh MacRae & Company, Inc., he maintained that interest until the close of his life, at which time he was chairman of the board. He also organized and headed the Hugh MacRae Banking House, with headquarters in Wilmington and a branch office in New York city. Finally, he was a trustee of the Hugh MacRae Land Trust, holder of coal lands in western Virginia. MacRae made a vast contribution to the growth of his state through the establishment of resort and agricultural communities and other measures which materially added to the development of North Carolina. Through the Linville Co. he developed the mountain resort community of Linville, as well as such agricultural colonies as Castle Haynes and St. Helena and the seaside resort of Wrightsville Beach, and at the time of his death the company was still operating Grandfather Mountain, one of the scenic attractions of western North Carolina. To his public utility operations are due the electrification of the Wrightsville Beach line, the building of Lumina, and the emergence of Wilmington as a seaside resort, and his banking house financed the Rockingham Power Co. Hugh MacRae & Company, Inc., developed the communities and subdivisions of Oleander, South Oleander, Pineywoods, Princess Place, Delco, St. Helena, Winter Park, Audubon, and a large part of Wrightsville Beach, all in eastern North Carolina. Perhaps his most outstanding contribution to the region's agricultural development was at Castle Haynes, near Wilmington, where he drained thousands of acres of land and, seeking settlers from the Netherlands and elsewhere in Europe, within a few years succeeded in making the region one of the richest farmland areas in the South. The idea, which proved so practical at Castle Haynes, was adopted elsewhere in southeastern North Carolina, and in the mid-1930's the U.S. government adopted the MacRae resettlement principle at Penderlea, N.C., through a sponsorship plan. His lifelong concern over the problems of agriculture in his state and his conviction that there were solutions were demonstrated in the private experimentation he carried on for a period of thirty years on his farm,

Invershiel, at Rocky Point. There he developed pasture lands providing ample grazing for a large dairy herd throughout a twelve month growing season and proved to his satisfaction that the South could be made the nation's leading dairy and beef cattle region because of a longer growing season and the infrequency of drought. MacRae was the author of many published articles on development and on permanent pastures and for his exceptional achievements in agriculture and industry he was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by the University of North Carolina. During his active career he was a member of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce and the Cape Fear, Cape Fear Country, and Carolina Yacht clubs of Wilmington, the National Arts Club of New York city, and the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club. His religious affiliation was with St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington. Politically he was a Democrat. Golf, walking, and horseback riding were his active recreational interests. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4, 1891, to Rena, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Nelson of that city,

a merchant and editor, and had three children: Dorothy, Nelson, and Agnes, who married Julian Walker Morton. Hugh MacRae died in Wilmington, N.C., Oct. 20, 1951.

PARSONS, Frederick Williams, psychiatrist, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1875, son of Frederick John and Ann (Williams) Parsons. His father came to this country from England in 1868. Frederick W. Parsons attended public schools of Buffalo and was graduated M.D. in 1901 at the University of Buffalo. He served his internship at the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and, entering the New York State Hospital Service in 1902, remained at that hospital until 1916, advancing to the post of first assistant superintendent. With the entry of the United States into the First World War, he enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, and was commissioned captain. As a specialist in psychiatry he was sent to London, England, to study English methods of treating shell shock, serving at the 4th London General Hospital under Frederick

W. Mott, British neurologist, and as psychiatrist of the 1st Division, AEF. The U.S. Army Division of Psychiatrists, in which Parsons served, demonstrated the value of prompt treatment of war neurosis in preventing later development of more serious forms of that disorder. His last year of Army service was spent in eastern France as commanding officer of Base Hospital No. 117, which was staffed by some forty officers and had facilities for 1000 patients. After dismantling the hospital Parsons returned in 1919 to the United States, where he was discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Resuming his association with the New York State Hospital Service, he was named superintendent of the Buffalo (N.Y.) State Hospital, holding that position until 1926, when Alfred E. Smith (q.v.), then governor of New York, appointed him to the State Hospital Commission; he served as chairman of this commission, which was composed of three members, a physician, lawyer, and layman, each serving a six-year term. With reorganization of the state government in 1927, Parsons remained in office as first state commissioner of mental hygiene, and every two years thereafter until his retirement in 1937 he was reappointed to the post, first by Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.) and later by Herbert H. Lehman, the latter's successor as governor of New York. As head of the Department of Mental Hygiene, Parsons was supervisor of some twenty-five mental hospitals throughout the state, with 50,000 patients in all, including 9000 mental deficients and 2000 epileptics, and a personnel staff of 12,000, including 300 physicians. During his term, departmental expenditures approximated $25,000,000 annually, and during 1927-32 the sum of $75,000,000 was granted for additional accommodations. Following his retirement from state service, Parsons maintained a private psychiatric practice in New York city, serving chiefly as a consultant in the closing years of his life. In addition, he was consultant to the Veterans Administration in New York city for five years following the Second World War. Parsons was a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry, and member of the Society for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, American Medical Association, Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and the Vidonian Club of New York city, the University Club of Albany, N.Y., the Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and the Park and Buffalo Athletic clubs of Buffalo. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was an independent. He was fond of literature and devoted much of his leisure time to playing golf and sailing small boats. He was unmarried. He died in New York city, July 5, 1957.

BANKS, Alexander Scott, accountant, was born in Dundee, Scotland, Jan. 12, 1884, son Alexander Mills and Marjory (Scott) Banks. His father was a shipowner. After receiving his preliminary education at schools in Dundee, Alexander S. Banks was graduated as a chartered accountant at the University of St. Andrews, Dundee, in 1905. He then was employed as an accountant with a small firm in his native city until 1910, when he came to the United States. Settling in New York city, he became accountant for a small button-and-thread jobbing concern. With William Leslie, he formed the firm of Leslie, Banks & Co., certified public accounts, in New York city in 1910. He was associated with the firm until the close of his life and became a noted figure in the accounting field in this country. In 1911, on learning that Columbia University was about to start a course in accounting, he obtained a post as instructor and taught accounting for several years. He was president and a director of Underwood Food Products, Inc., and a director of Pitt & Scott, Inc., and the Caledonian-American Insurance Co., N.Y., at the time of his death. During the First World War he was a member of the staff of Edward R. Stettinius (q.v.), then assistant secretary of war, and was assigned the task of co-ordinating the accounting system of the AEF, with offices in Paris. During his six months in this assignment he visited every U.S. Army post on the war front in France. Following the war his firm audited the books of the Grain Corporation of the U.S. Food Administration, then headed by Herbert Hoover. Banks was a member of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants (pres. 1925), the Masonic order, the Tuxedo Club of Tuxedo, N.Y., and the Metropolitan Club and the Down Town Association of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. He became a citizen of this country in 1912, and, politically, was a Republican. Shooting and playing golf and tennis were Bank's chief recreations. He was married in Suffern, N.Y., Apr. 21, 1915, to Dorothy Reid, daughter of Otis Henderson Cutler of that place, a business executive, and had four children: Marjory Albertine, who married Uri Balcom Grannis, Otis Cutler (died in childhood), Dorothea Alexandra, who

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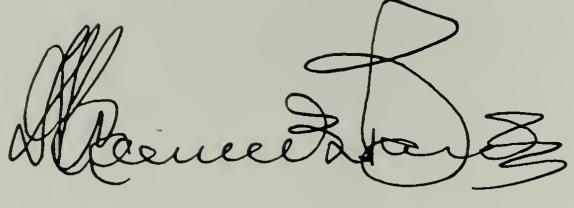

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

W. B. McKinnon

married Humphrey Swift, and Elspeth Hume, who married Richard Mortimer Furlaud. Alexander S. Banks died in New York city, Oct. 13, 1949.

McSKIMMON, William Bingham, manufacturer, was born in Bangor, Maine, Mar. 2, 1872, son of David and Mary (Clarke) McSkimmon. His paternal grandfather came from the north of Ireland and settled in Bangor in 1850. His father was a manufacturer. William B. McSkimmon attended Bangor public schools and in 1892 began his business career as a clerk in a wholesale shoe business in Providence, R.I. Later he became assistant to the superintendent of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, and then assistant to the superintendent of Morse Twist & Drill Co., New Bedford, Mass. In 1905 he was one of the founders and one of the five original partners in the Union Twist Drill Co., Athol, Mass., which purchased the business of the Gay & Ward Co. McSkimmon was a director of the Union Twist Drill Co. from 1905 until he retired from the board in 1947. He also became secretary of the company in 1905 and in 1914 took on the additional office of treasurer of the S. W. Card Division, Mansfield, Mass. From 1922 until 1946 he was president of the company. When he retired from that office there were 1600 employes, in contrast to the forty-nine with which the business was begun in 1905. Two years after the company was formed it began to make drills and reamers, in addition to cutters and cutting tools, and when McSkimmon retired as president it had two divisions: the S. W. Card Manufacturing Co., making taps and dies, and Butterfield & Co., of Derby Line, Vt., and Rock Island, Quebec, Canada, making cutters, twist drills, saws, taps, and dies. During his active career McSkimmon was president of a number of other companies in the machine-tool field, including the O. S. Walker Co., Worchester, Mass.; J. T. Slocomb Co., Providence, R.I.; Vitrified Wheel Co., Westfield, Mass.; and the former New England Drawn Steel Co. For six years he served as president of the Metal Cutting Institute. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Engineers Club of Boston, Woodland Golf Club of Auburndale, Mass., and the Petersham (Mass.) Golf Club. Golf was his favorite recreation. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant and in politics an independent Republican. He was married in Camden, N.J., Jan. 2, 1896, to Mary Katharine Monahan of Lebanon, Pa., and had two children: Donald and Madeline. McSkimmon died in Boston, Mass., Mar. 11, 1953.

BEEBY, Nell Viola, editor, was born in Secundarabad, India, Aug. 1, 1896, daughter of William Henry and Clara Jane (Rich) Beeby and granddaughter of Jones and Alice (Beeby) Beeby. Her father was a Baptist missionary. Coming to this country with her family in 1896, Nell V. Beeby received her preliminary education in public schools of LaSalle and Urbana, Ill. She was graduated as a registered nurse in 1919 at the nursing school of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., attended the University of Chicago in 1934-35, and received a B.S. degree at Columbia University in 1936. Meanwhile, in 1919, she began her career as a private nurse in the Chicago area, specializing in obstetrics and surgery. In 1924 she went to China, where until 1927 she was supervisor and instructor in obstetrics and surgery at the Hunan-Yale School of Nursing in Changsha. Forced by civil war to leave China, she returned to Chicago as supervisor of the obstetrics nursing department at St. Luke's Hospital and served in that capacity until 1934. As supervisor of obstetrics she attempted to relate the experience of student nurses in pre- and postnatal clinics to that in wards and labor rooms. While a student at Columbia, Miss Beeby was part-time news editor of The American Journal of Nursing, and following her graduation in 1936 she became full-time assistant editor. In 1949 she was made editor of the journal, serving until 1956. Upon the organization of the American Journal of Nursing Co. in 1952, she also was appointed executive editor of the company. Continuing as such until her death, she directed publication of the company's three journals: The American Journal of Nursing, official organ of the American Nurses Association; Nursing Outlook, official organ of the National League for Nursing; and Nursing Research, which contained articles and reports of scientific studies. Under her leadership as editor the circulation of The American Journal of Nursing increased from 40,000 monthly in 1949 to nearly 160,000 in 1956, and she was largely responsible for beginning publication of the other two periodicals. In 1945 she traveled in Europe as foreign correspondent for the journal, under sponsorship of the U.S. War Department, and this, with her experience in India and China, stimulated her interest in international nursing. During 1951-55 she was a member

of the executive committee of the Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work and from 1952 until her death served on the executive and nursing committees and board of directors of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Inc. In the latter association she was active in arranging for scholarships in this country for Chinese nurses and for the procurement of textbooks and other teaching materials for nursing schools in China. Through the International Council of Nursing she made educational material of this type available to editors in her field throughout the world. Among her articles were "Mothers' Classes" (Amer. Jour. Nursing, July 1932), "Public Health Aspects of Obstetrical Nursing" (ibid., Aug. 1933), "The Private Duty Nurse as a Teacher" (ibid., Aug. 1936), "Analysis of Clinical Class Program in an Obstetrical Service" (ibid., Nov. 1936), and "The World's Nursing Journals" (Internat. Nursing Rev., July 1958). In 1957 Miss Beeby was awarded the Mary Adelaide Nutting Medal of the National League for Nursing in recognition of her leadership and achievement in the field. She was a member of

the American Nurses Association, the National and Illinois leagues of nursing education (later part of the National League for Nursing), American Public Health Association, American Medical Writers Association, American Hospital Association, and the Illinois and New York state nurses' associations. In religion she was a Baptist. Politically she was an independent. She devoted much of her leisure time to reading. Nell V. Beeby's death occurred in Jackson Heights, N.Y., May 17, 1957.

BASKIN, Eldridge, dentist, was born in Lee County, S.C., Aug. 11, 1873, son of William Peebles and Sarah Ann (Stuckey) Baskin, grandson of Thomas and Mariah Frances (Peebles) Baskin, great-grandson of James and Elizabeth (Wells) Baskin, and great-great-grandson of Andrew and Mary (Marshall) Baskin. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from Ireland about 1730 and settled in what was then Lancaster County and was later part of Kershaw County, S.C. His father was a planter. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Bishopville, S.C., and at the Sumter (S.C.) Academy, Eldridge Baskin attended the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, for two years and was graduated with a teaching certificate in 1898 at the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. During 1900-01 he attended the Medical College of Virginia and in 1903 was graduated M.D. and D.D.S. at the University of Maryland. Meanwhile, he taught and was principal of a public school in Waverly Hall, Ga., in 1895-96 and taught at Cypress School, Bishopville, in 1898-99. From 1903 until his retirement in 1943 he maintained a private dental practice in Baltimore, Md. Baskin was elected a member of the board of directors of Franklin Square Hospital, Baltimore, in 1920. He was elected vice-president of the board of directors in June, 1921, and president of that board in 1923. He continued in the last-named capacity until 1930, when ill health forced him to give up this post. He again served the hospital as chairman of the board from 1934 to 1943. Additionally, he was director of oral surgery at the hospital from 1922 to 1943. In 1923 Baskin proposed a four-story addition to Franklin Square Hospital, which he financed himself at a cost of $15,000. In 1925 he personally financed the purchase of a house at a cost of $17,000 to provide adequate quarters for the nurses' home, and in 1928 he purchased a nearby church and parsonage for the hospital at a cost of $7500. Baskin was also an active member of the staff of the dental department of the University of Maryland for many years. He was associate professor of orthodontia from 1905 to 1915, associate professor of clinical dentistry and orthodontia from 1911 to 1915, professor of operative dentistry and orthodontia during 1918-20, and professor of bridge and crown work and orthodontia in 1920-21. He served as director of oral surgery for the dental department for a number of years. Aside from his medical and dental interests, Baskin was an original stockholder of the People's Bank, Bishopville, from the time of its founding in 1903. He was president and chairman of the board of this bank during 1943-47 and an honorary director from 1948 until his death. During his tenure as president and chairman of the board, the bank's total assets grew from $1,309,000 to $2,268,000. During 1918-20 he was president and a director of the Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., Bishopville, and from 1939 until the close of his life he was president and a director of the Grange Real Estate & Investment Co., Bishopville. He was also a director of the Standard Realty Co. and the Baltimore Trust Co., both of Baltimore. In early life he purchased a plantation in Kershaw County, S.C. He also purchased and inherited land in Lee County, S.C., and after his retirement he devoted much of his time to improving these lands. In 1916 Baskin was one of the organizers and the president of the Baltimore Dental Study Club, which in 1918 became the dental section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences. An honorary member of that academy and of the Maryland Medical College, he was a member of the American and Maryland (pres. 1917-18) dental associations, Baltimore Club of Dental Surgeons (pres. 1925), National Alumni Association of the University of Maryland Dental School, Maryland Historical Society, the Masonic order, Phi Chi, Phi Kappa, Psi Omega, the Baltimore Country Club, and the Camellia Society of Florence, S.C. His religious affiliation was with Bethlehem Methodist Church, Bishopville, and for many years he taught Bible class and Sunday school at Brantley Baptist Church, Baltimore. Politically he was a Democrat. Genealogy was one of his special interests, and he collaborated in publishing "The History of the Baskin Family" (1956). He was married in Florence, Dec. 14, 1949, to Rosa Jenkins (Dowling) Harper, daughter of William Andrew Dowling (q.v.) and widow of Arthur Lide Harper. Eldridge Baskin died without issue in Florence, S.C., Mar. 23, 1957.

KRASCHEL, Nelson George, governor of Iowa, was born in Macon, Ill., Oct. 27, 1889, son of Fred K. and Nancy Jane (Poe) Kraschel. His father, a farmer and stock breeder, came to this country from Germany. Nelson G. Kraschel attended public schools in Macon and Decatur, Ill. He early acquired an interest in auctioneering and in 1910 moved to Harlan, Iowa, where he became a livestock auctioneer. He subsequently conducted livestock sales in twenty-six states and Canada and sold more than $50,000,000 worth of agricultural property. He also operated extensive farm lands of his own in Iowa. Interested in political affairs, he served as lieutenant governor of Iowa from 1933 to 1937 under Clyde L. Herring (q.v.). Contrary to tradition he played an active role in that post, serving as an aide to the governor and as his emissary to Washington, D.C., on state matters. He was an active participant in efforts to bring about agricultural recovery and delivered many addresses on matters of policy. He also served as state co-ordinator of public works. Kraschel was nominated on the Democratic ticket and elected governor of Iowa in 1936 and occupied that office for one term during 1937-39. He then returned to his farming interests. In 1943 he was appointed general agent for the Farm Credit Administration in Omaha, Nebr. He held that post until 1949, when it was abolished, and he then resumed auctioneering and the supervision of his farms, continuing in that work until his death. Early in his administration as governor he differed with the Republican-controlled legislature over features in a farm-to-market road bill, and he subsequently vetoed the bill passed by the legislature. In May, 1938, a strike against a wage cut was started by the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the Maytag Washing Machine Co. plant in Newton, Iowa, and strikers occupied the factory premises. Kraschel, acting under state law, named a board of three men to settle the difficulties and ordered out the militia to restore order and to reopen the plant under guard, and an injunction was issued forbidding the strikers to trespass on the property. The National Labor Relations Board claimed jurisdiction in July and instituted hearings that were carried on without reference to Kraschel's efforts for a strike settlement. The NLRB sought to have the troops removed, while the governor evoked martial law to order the NLRB hearings in Iowa closed. Later he agreed to compromise with the NLRB, and on August 3 the strikers voted to accept the cut in wages and return to work under certain conditions. Martial law ended ten days later. When Guy M. Gillette

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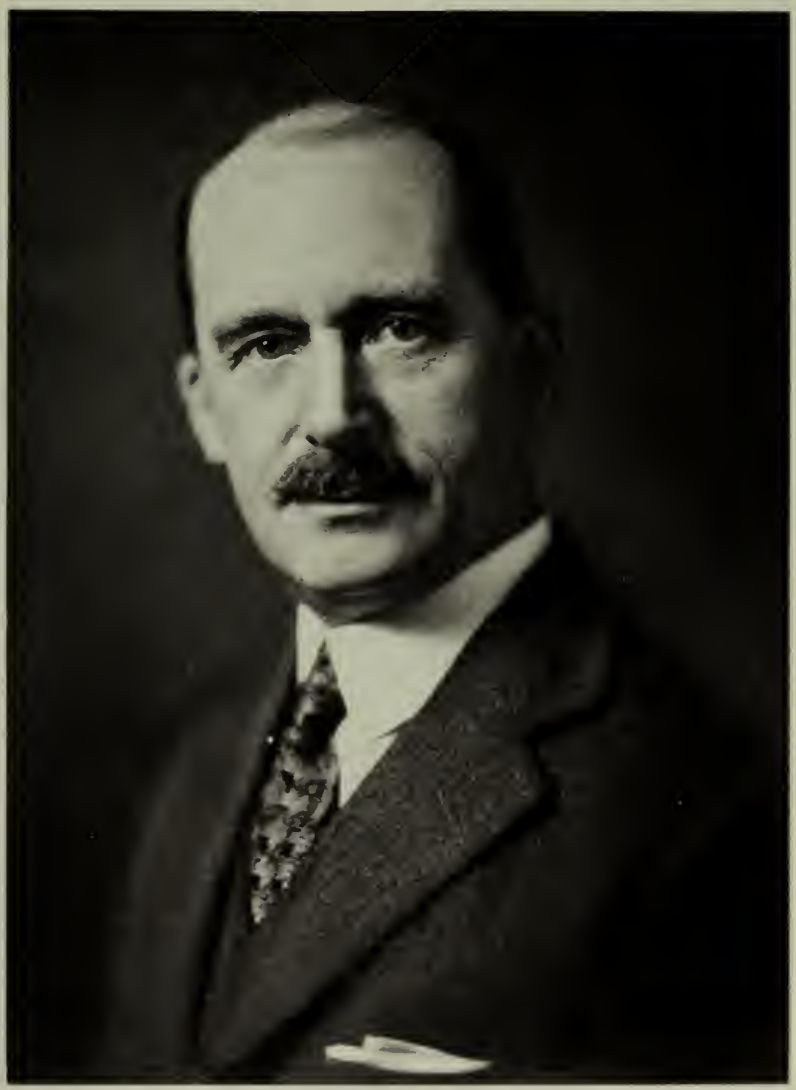
Ellsworth Bunker



The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Leonard P. Ayres

sought renomination for U.S. senator in the Democratic primary in 1938, the New Deal administration in Washington, through Harry L. Hopkins (q.v.), advised Iowa Democrats to nominate a rival candidate. Kraschel backed Gillette and denounced Hopkins as having violated a declared policy of keeping the Works Progress Administration out of politics, and Gillette won renomination in the June primary by a substantial plurality. Kraschel was a member of the Masonic order (Shriner), Chamber of Commerce of Harlan, the Kiwanis Club of Harlan, and the Des Moines (Iowa) and Omaha (Nebr.) athletic clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Fishing was his chief recreation. He was married in Harlan, Iowa, Apr. 2, 1913, to Agnes, daughter of Henry Johnson of that place, a railroadman, and had three sons: Frederick, Richard Nelson, and James Norman. Nelson G. Kraschel died in Harlan, Iowa, Mar. 15, 1957.

AYRES, Leonard Porter, statistician and banker, was born in Niantic, Conn., Sept. 15, 1879, son of Milan Church and Georgiana (Gall) Ayres. His father was a clergyman and writer. After attending public schools of Newton, Mass., Leonard P. Ayres was graduated Ph.B. in 1902, A.M. in 1909, and Ph.D. in 1910 at Boston University, meanwhile studying at Columbia University Teachers College during 1907-09. For several years beginning in 1902, he worked in Puerto Rico, first as a teacher and in 1903-04 as superintendent of schools in the Caguas district; during 1904-06 as city schools superintendent in San Juan; and during 1906-08 as general superintendent of the Puerto Rican school system, in addition to serving as chief of the territory's division of statistics. Afterward he conducted a study of retardation in public schools in the United States for the Russell Sage Foundation to discover why so many pupils were behind the standard grades for their ages. This was a new field of educational study and led to a system of scientific measurement of public school procedures and results. In 1908 the Russell Sage Foundation created a department of education and statistics with Ayres as director. His studies were conducted in 250 cities and embraced the progress of children through schools, the health and safety of school children, tests and measurement of progress, school surveys, classroom methods, spelling and handwriting measurements, and vocational training. When this country entered the First World War, he became chief of the division of statistics of the Council of National Defense. In this capacity he assembled data concerning the number of ships available for transport purposes, the proportionate space required for cargo and troops, and progress in mobilization and the manufacture of munitions, and for a year or more prepared secret weekly reports on the progress of the war program for the President, the secretary of war, and the chief of staff of the U.S. Army. He was appointed director of the division of statistics of the War Industries Board and chief statistical officer for the priorities committee and the Allies purchasing commission; the work of his division so increased in importance that it was incorporated into the military establishment as the statistics branch of the General Staff, of which he was made chief with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Mar. 11, 1918. At the request of John J. Pershing (q.v.), he went to France in May, 1918, to organize a statistical service for the AEF, and as chief statistician of the Army overseas he made daily reports to Pershing on the available fighting men, their location and equipment, losses and the sick rate, shortages in arms and ammunition, and other matters. In September, 1918, he represented the U.S. Army at the Supreme War Council in Paris. Upon his return to the United States he was promoted to colonel. He was chief statistical officer of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and assisted in drawing up the reparations and economic clauses of the peace treaty. For his war services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Subsequently resuming his work at the Russell Sage Foundation, with which he remained until 1920, he devised an index-number method of measuring the relative educational efficiency of state school systems and formulated additional methods for the statistical measurement of school progress by individual students. From 1920 until the close of his life Ayres was vice-president of the Cleveland (Ohio) Trust Co. He was a director and economic advisor to the presidents of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, and Père Marquette railroad companies and a vice-president and director of the Alleghany Corp. Additionally, in 1924 he served as economic advisor to the Dawes Plan Committee. Widely known as a public speaker, he was heard in many parts of the United States. As editor of The Monthly Business Bulletin, published by the Cleveland Trust Co., he wrote regular surveys of the economic situation that were widely read and quoted, as were his annual business forecasts made before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. His prognostications were considered sound, and in many instances proved startlingly accurate. Notable among them were his forecast that the First World War would end in the second week of November, 1918, and his prediction of the 1929 stock-market crash. His published writings included "Course of Study for Schools of San Juan" (1905), "Medical Inspection of Schools" (with Luther Gulick, 1908), "Laggards in Our Schools" (1909), "Open Air Schools" (1910), "Seven Great Foundations" (1911), "The Public Schools of Springfield, Ill." (1914), "Health Work in the Public Schools" (1915), "Organization and Administration" (1915), "School Buildings and Equipment" (1915), "Child Accounting in the Public Schools" (1915), "The Measurement of Spelling Ability" (1916), "Summary of the School Survey of Cleveland, Ohio" (1916), "The War with Germany—Statistical Summary" (1919), "Index Numbers for State School Systems" (1920), "Price Changes and Business Prospects" (1921), "The Automobile Industry and Its Future" (1921), "Business Recovery Following Depression" (1922), "The Nature and Status of Business Research" (1922), "The Prospects for Building Construction in American Cities" (1922), "Economics of Recovery" (1933), "The Chief Cause of This and Other Depressions" (1935), "Inflation" (1936), and "Turning Points in Business Cycles" (1939). During 1932-41 and from 1944 until his death Ayres was chairman of the economic policy commission of the American Bankers Association, and after 1937 chairman of its research council. He was a founder of the Cleveland Foundation Distribution Committee, with which he was associated from 1922 to 1940, and a member of the S. P. Fenn Distribution Committee. In October, 1940, he returned to active duty in the U.S. Army with the rank of colonel, and he was promoted to brigadier general in July, 1941. He was retired for reasons of health in 1942. Following his discharge he organized a statistical service for the War Manpower Commission that he administered until the end of the war. He received the honorary degrees of Doctor of Commercial Science in 1923 from Boston University, LL.D. in 1930 from the University of Rochester, and Litt.D. in 1938 from the Portia Law School. He was a fellow of the American Statistical Association (pres. 1926) and the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Economic Association, the National Education Association, Phi Beta Kappa, and Beta Theta Pi. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Re-

publican. Travel, motor boating, and literature dealing with history were his special interests. He was unmarried. Leonard P. Ayres' death occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1946.

GINZBERG, Raphael, physician, was born in Libau, Latvia, May 15, 1895, son of Jacob and Bertha Pearl (Liverman) Ginzberg. After attending the Psycho-Neurological Institute, Petrograd, Russia, during 1915-17 and the medical school of the University of Saratov, Russia, in 1918-19, Raphael Ginzberg was graduated M.D. in 1929 at the University of Thuringia, Jena, Germany. There he served an internship and residency in psychiatry in the psychiatric hospital of the university's medical school, working until 1931 under Hans Berger, a pioneer in the field of electroencephalography. He next worked for a time at the State Hospital for Mental Diseases, Stadroda, Germany, and also engaged in private practice in Berlin until 1933. With the rise of Hitler to power, he left Germany and settled in Paris, France, where he engaged in private practice and did postgraduate

work and research until he was forced to leave by the advent of the Nazis in 1940. Coming to the United States, he settled in New York city; there, in addition to conducting a private practice, he held teaching appointments as assistant clinical instructor at New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, during 1949-52 and at the New School for Social Research, where in 1949-50 he taught the first course in geriatrics. He was also associated with the department of medicine of New York Medical College during 1946-52 and was associate visiting physician at Metropolitan Hospital during 1947-52. In 1950 he joined the staff of the Mental Health Institute, Cherokee, Iowa, where he engaged in research and publication work and was made director of the gerontological unit. From 1952 until the close of his life he was a senior physician with the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital at Tomah, Wis., in charge of the geriatrics section and chairman of the geriatrics board. Ginzberg was instrumental in organizing the conference on geriatric psychiatry held at Tomah in 1954. During those years in which he gave special attention to the psychiatric problems of the aged, he read papers on the subject at the 2d and 3d International Gerontological congresses held, respectively, in St. Louis, Mo., in 1951 and London, England, in 1954, as well as at numerous national psychiatric and geriatric conferences. His papers included "Geriatrics and Gerontology in Everyday Practice" (Indiv. Psychol. Bull., 1949), "The Aging and the Aged: Psychological and Social Aspects" (ibid., 1950), "Psychology in Everyday Geriatrics" (Geriatrics, 1950), "Gerontological Heritage: A Study of Past Influences on Contemporary Medical Conceptions" (Jour. Geront., 1951), "The Negative Attitude Toward the Elderly" (Geriatrics, 1952), "Geriatric Ward Psychiatry: Techniques in the Psychological Management of Elderly Psychotics" (Amer. Jour. Psychiatry, 1952), "Psychiatric Problems in Elderly Residents of County Homes in Iowa" (with W. C. Brinegar, ibid., 1953), "Psychiatric and Psychological Techniques in the Treatment and Management of Elderly Psychotics" (Old Age in the Modern World, London, 1955), "Orientation in Geriatric Psychiatry" (Jour. Amer. Geriatrics Soc., 1955), and "Attitude Therapy in Geriatric Ward Psychiatry" (ibid., 1955). Ginzberg also was a contributor to the Jewish Encyclopedia. He was among the earliest to join the American Geriatrics Society and the Gerontological Society. A fellow of both these societies and of the American Psychiatric Association, he also held membership in the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Iowa Neuro-psychiatric Society, Society of New York Medical College, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. While residing in Paris, he was president from 1935 to 1940 of the Workmen's Circle, a democratic mutual fraternal organization, and after coming to this country he was chairman from 1941 until his death of Union of Jews from France. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1948. He was married twice: (1) to Fanny Trachtenberg, this marriage being terminated by divorce in 1952; (2) in Cherokee, Iowa, Mar. 1, 1952, to Vilma, daughter of Frank Olsvary of New Brunswick, N.J., a businessman. By his second marriage he had a daughter, Ruth-Pearl. He died in Tomah, Wis., Jan. 19, 1956.

MARTINEAU, John B., lawyer, was born in Oconto, Wis., Mar. 21, 1901, son of John B. and Gertrude (Roche) Martineau and grandson of Antoine and Eleanor (Bourgoin) Martineau. His grandfather, of French descent, came to the United States from Canada in 1856 and settled in Green Bay, Wis. His father was a merchant. John B. Martineau attended public schools in Oshkosh, Wis., and in 1924 he was graduated LL.B. at the University of Wisconsin and admitted to the bar in Illinois. He began practice in Chicago with the law firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin & Ellis, and he became a partner in that firm in 1937, continuing in this association until his death. In 1955 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He was trial and appellate counsel in many cases for the Chicago Tribune, Washington Times Herald, Time and Life magazines, Cowles Publishing Co. and other publishing companies, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and the American-Marietta Co., Chicago. He was counsel for the American Medical Association in the investigation by the Illinois legislature in 1952 into the merits of the drug Krebiozen as a proposed remedy or cure for cancer. He was regarded as an authority on freedom of speech, freedom of the press, libel, and slander and was in popular demand as a speaker on those subjects. He was the author of "The Limits on Newspaper Comment about Judicial and Other Official Proceedings" (1952). Apart from his legal interest, Martineau was a director of the Universal

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Philip P. B. McElheny

Foundry Co., Oshkosh, Wis. He was a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago bar associations and of the Midday, Executives, and Exmoor Country clubs of Chicago and Highland Park, Ill. In politics he was a Republican. Hunting and fishing were his chief recreations, and he was well known as an expert in the making of flies and other equipment for fly-rod fishing. Much of his leisure was devoted to literature and to philosophy. He was married in Beardstown, Ill., Sept. 1, 1929, to Elsie Marie, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus Looman of that city, and had two children, Geoffrey Looman and Gertrude Ann. John B. Martineau died near Wautoma, Wis., June 9, 1956.

McELHINNEY, Philip Paul Bliss, physician, was born in Traer, Iowa, Nov. 20, 1893, son of Andrew David and Lettie (Rouse) McElhinney and grandson of Patrick and Esther (Moffatt) McElhinney. His grandfather came to this country from Cloonmore, Donegal County, Ireland, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. His father was a farmer and rancher. After receiving a B.S. degree at Washington State University, Philip P. B. McElhinney was graduated M.D. in 1920 at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He interned at Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Hospital and then became chief resident at French Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. In 1924 he began private practice in Bloomington, Ill., and in 1931 he moved to Long Beach, Calif., where he continued to pursue his profession until the close of his life, specializing in urology. He was a member of the staffs of Seaside, St. Mary's, and Community hospitals, all in Long Beach, and at one time served as chief of staff of the last-named institution. In June, 1934, he enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve and shortly after this country's entry into the Second World War he was called to active service with rank of lieutenant commander. After serving throughout the war, for part of that period as head of the urology department at the naval hospital on Guam, he was honorably discharged in January, 1945, with rank of captain. McElhinney remained active in the Naval Reserve until his death and was a member of the Long Beach Patrol. A diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, he was a member of the American College of Surgeons, American Urological Association, American Medical Association, Los Angeles County (Calif.) Medical Society, the Masonic order (Shriner) and the Long Beach Galen Club. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant and in politics an independent. One of his special interests was the ranch home that he maintained near Hemet, Calif., where he spent as much time as his professional duties permitted. He read extensively, enjoyed the study of geology and mining, and found recreation as a spectator at horse races. He was married in Fort Collins, Colo., Aug. 9, 1928, to Dorothy Elmira, daughter of Joel Dodge of Newton, Iowa, a farmer, and had two children: Marceleet, who married James R. Stimmel, and Andrew Dodge. McElhinney died in Long Beach, Calif., Dec. 15, 1951.

STUART, Allison Ellsworth, lawyer, was born in Lafayette, Ind., Apr. 18, 1886, son of Thomas Arthur and Ada Whittridge (Ellsworth) Stuart, grandson of William Zachariah and Sarah Scribner (Benedict) Stuart, and great-grandson of James and Nancy (Allison) Stuart. His great-grandparents were natives of Scotland. His father was a judge of the Indiana Supreme Court. After receiving his preparatory education at the Lawrenceville (N.J.) School, Allison E. Stuart was graduated B.A. in 1908 at Princeton University. Subsequently he studied at the law school of Northwestern University, in 1910 withdrawing shortly before he was to receive his degree and entering his father's law firm, then Stuart, Hammond & Simms, in Lafayette. Later the same year he was admitted to the Indiana bar. In 1915, Simms withdrew from the firm and Allison E. Stuart was made a partner in what then became Stuart, Hammond & Stuart. However, Simms resumed activity in 1919, and upon Hammond's death in the following year, the name was changed to Stuart, Simms & Stuart. In 1931 the firm became Stuart & Stuart, its members at that time being Allison E. Stuart and a cousin, Charles Herbert Stuart; in 1933 they took into partnership Brenton A. Devol, the firm then becoming Stuart, Devol, Branigin & Ball. In 1950 it became Stuart, Devol, Branigin & Ricks, of which Stuart continued as senior member until his death. As one of Lafayette's leading law firms, Stuart, Devol, Branigin & Ricks served as general attorney in Indiana for the Wabash Railroad Co.; counsel for the Lafayette Life Insurance Co., Lafayette Savings Bank, Lafayette National Bank, Lafayette Brewery, Inc., Rostone, Inc., Brown Rubber Co., Duncan Electric Manufacturing Co., and the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association; and local counsel for the New York Central Railroad Co.,

New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad Co., Public Service Company of Indiana, Western Union Telegraph Co., and a number of national insurance companies. From 1920 until his death Stuart was a trustee of the Lafayette Savings Bank. For more than fifteen years he served as legal counsel for Purdue University, being named a trustee in 1940; he became vice-president of the board in 1943 and president in 1946, serving in the last-named capacity until his death. He was a member of the American, Indiana State, and Tippecanoe County bar associations, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, the Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary and Country clubs of Lafayette, and the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette. Politically he was a Republican. Horseback riding was Stuart's favorite recreation, and farming his avocation; he specialized in breeding Hereford cattle and at one time was a director and also president of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. He was married in Lafayette, June 9, 1910, to Annie Louise, daughter

of William Judson Cole of Atlanta, Ga., a telephone executive. Allison E. Stuart died without issue in Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 8, 1950.

BASS, [Mary] Elizabeth, physician, was born at Carley, Marion Co., Miss., Apr. 5, 1876, daughter of Isaac Esau and Mary Eliza (Wilkes) Bass, granddaughter of Ananias and Elizabeth (Brown) Bass, great-granddaughter of Esau and Nancy Elizabeth (Cross) Bass, and great-great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Bass, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Her father was a planter. Elizabeth Bass received her early education in Columbia, Miss., and in 1904 was graduated M.D. at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. For several weeks following graduation she served on that college's dispensary staff. She practiced privately in New Orleans, La., from 1904 until her retirement in 1955, also serving there in various clinics. She was one of the founders in 1905 of the New Orleans Dispensary (later Sara Mayo Hospital). In 1911 she became one of the first women to be appointed to the teaching staff of

the Tulane University School of Medicine, four years before women were admitted as students to that school. She was professor of clinical laboratory diagnosis in the graduate medical school and an associate professor of clinical medicine until her retirement from teaching in 1941, at which time she was given emeritus rank. For some years she wrote a column entitled "These Were the First," which was published as a regular feature in the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association. She devoted much time to collecting literature on the subject of women in medicine, from which she obtained information for her column. Her collection was assembled and catalogued at the Rudolph Matas Medical Library at Tulane University as the Elizabeth Bass Collection: Women in Medicine. She was the recipient of the Alumni Achievement Award of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1952 and of the Elizabeth Blackwell Centennial Medal in 1953. A fellow and life member of the American College of Physicians, an emeritus fellow of the College of American Pathologists, a life member of the American Medical Women's Association (pres. 1921-22), and first woman member of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, she also held membership in the Medical Women's International Association, American and Southern medical associations, American Society of Tropical Medicine, American Public Health Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, History of Medicine Society, New Orleans Academy of Science, and the International Association of University Women. Locally she was active in such organizations as the New Orleans YWCA, Le Petit Salon, Le Petit Théâtre du Vieux Carré, and the New Orleans Garden Society. In religion she was a Baptist. Politically she was a Democrat. Her chief interests were aiding students and helping women to become established in the medical profession. She was unmarried. Elizabeth Bass died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 26, 1956.

STRAUSSER, Clayton Edward, civil engineer, was born in Mount Carmel, Pa., Sept. 7, 1892, son of Elias E. and Amanda (Miller) Strausser. After attending public schools of his native community, Clayton E. Strausser took a course in architecture from the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., becoming a licensed engineer in 1927. Meanwhile, he began his career in the office of his father, a building contractor, and for a time prior to 1916 maintained the architectural firm of C. E. Strausser in Mount Carmel. He was employed as a civil engineer at the Philadelphia terminal of the Reading Co. during 1916-18 and with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., during 1918-20. Strausser maintained an office in Reading, Pa., from 1920 to 1939. He supervised construction of the Luden Mansion (later Reading Central Catholic High School) about 1920-21 and directed a $5,000,000 Public Works Administration expansion program completed at Pennsylvania State College in 1939. As a traveling engineer for the Federal Works Agency, he subsequently did work in connection with a number of defense plants, including the Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, in 1940. He was assigned in 1952 to a post with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington, D.C. Under RFC auspices he supervised the building of Naylor Gardens, a $6,500,000 housing project begun in 1952 for the Defense Homes Corporation; completed at $500,000 less than its estimated cost, this project included 775 homes, a recreation park, and self-contained heating and sewage facilities. In June, 1956, Strausser was appointed director of the Bureau of Engineering and Construction, Pennsylvania Department of Property and Supplies, the position he held at the time of his death. The department, with headquarters in Harrisburg, was responsible for construction, repairs, and renovation of state-owned buildings, and all General State Authority enterprises required its approval. He was active in Shriners' work in behalf of crippled children. During the First World War he served with the rank of lieutenant in the Pennsylvania National Guard. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Association of Institutional Engineers, charter member of the Reading chapter of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers, and a member of the Society of American Military Engineers, American Legion, and Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner). His religious affiliation was with St. Mark's Evangelical and Reformed Church, Reading, which he served as deacon in his early years. Politically a Democrat, he was a director of the 15th Ward Democratic Club of Reading during the 1950's. Beekeeping was his chief leisure activity. He was married twice: (1) in Mount Carmel, Pa., Jan. 1, 1912, to Alverta E., daughter of Gideon Mervine of that place, a coal miner; his first wife died in 1926; (2) in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 3, 1927, to Thelma Elizabeth, daughter of

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Clayton E. Strauser

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Chas. F. Schaber

Horace Franklin Diehm of Lititz, Pa., a sheet metal worker. By his first marriage he had three children: Mildred Leona, who married Louis Gerner; Elwood Lamar; and Dorothy Gertrude; by his second marriage he had two daughters, Patricia Ann, who married Arthur Lockner, Jr., and Margaret Elizabeth, who married Arthur Joe Bush. Clayton E. Strausser died in Reading, Pa., Oct. 9, 1956.

SCHABER, Charles Frederick, lawyer, was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, July 30, 1873, son of John Andrew and Bertha Wilhelmina (Marggraf) Schaber, and grandson of John George and Frederica (———) Schaber. His grandparents came to this country from Germany in 1853 and settled in Bucyrus. His father was a merchant and insurance broker. After he had completed his preliminary education at public schools in his native town, Charles F. Schaber attended Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. In 1892 he became a clerk in the Probate Court of Crawford County. He read law in the office of Ebenezer B. Finley in Bucyrus and in 1900 was admitted to the Ohio bar. He practiced law independently in Bucyrus thereafter until his retirement in 1953. During his active career he held numerous public offices. He was judge of the Probate Court of Crawford County from 1906 to 1913 and was city solicitor of Bucyrus from 1929 to 1933. He was also commissioner of securities for Ohio in 1920-21; member of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission during 1933-39, serving as its chairman during the last three years; and member of the Ohio Bridge Commission during 1942-47 and chairman of that commission during 1945-47. He enlisted in the Ohio National Guard as a private in 1892. During the Spanish-American War he served as lieutenant and adjutant of the 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and as ordnance officer of the regiment. His regiment joined the V Army Corps in Cuba and participated in the Battle of Santiago. During the period of the First World War he served as chairman of the local draft board and was an organizer and first chairman in 1917-18 of the Crawford County chapter of the American Red Cross. Schaber was a member of the American, Ohio State, and Crawford County bar associations, United Spanish War Veterans (adjutant general, national organization, 1930-31), Veterans of Foreign Wars, BPOE, and the Knights of Pythias. His religious affiliation was with Good Hope Lutheran Church, Bucyrus, and he was also a member of its brotherhood. He was a Democrat in politics. He was married in Bucyrus, Sept. 8, 1904, to Ida Blanche, daughter of Herschel Quinby Johnston of that place, a farmer, and had three daughters: Bertha Mary; Virginia May; and Ruth Marion, who married Robert Willard White. His death occurred in Bucyrus, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1954.

FAY, Horace Byron, lawyer, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 26, 1888, son of Jesse Byron and Mary Augusta (Ford) Fay. His first paternal American ancestor was John Fay, who came to this country from England in 1656 and settled in Watertown, Mass. From John and his second wife, Susanna (Shattuck) Morse, the descent was through Gershom and Mary Brigham, Gershom and Hannah Oakes, Joseph and Lucy Warren, Levi and Mary Prentice, Orlando Prentice and Emily Hayes, and Byron and Eliza Ada Williams, the grandparents of Horace B. Fay. After completing his preliminary education at Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio, he was graduated B.A. in 1909 at Adelbert College of Western Reserve University and subsequently did graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for two years. He then returned to Western Reserve for a year of study at the School of Law and completed his studies under a tutor while working in the office of his father, a patent attorney. He was admitted to practice before the U.S. Patent Office in 1913 and to the Ohio bar in 1914. He thereupon joined his father and Fred Oberlin in partnership under the firm name of Fay, Oberlin & Fay. A member of that firm until 1939, he next formed a new partnership with his younger brother, Thomas Hayes Fay, and Albert R. Golrick, among others. He was senior partner in the firm of Fay, Golrick & Fay thereafter until the close of his life. At the time of Horace B. Fay's death, his two sons were associated with him in practice. While considered an expert in all phases of patent and trade-mark law, he specialized in patent-license negotiations and contract drafting. He participated extensively in litigation and interference work. In addition to providing legal counsel, he also advised his clients in business matters. An inventor in his own right, Fay was president from 1940 until his death of the Gridiron Steel Co., Cleveland, assignee of more than twenty-five of his own patents that primarily involved metal ironing tables. For a number of years he also was president of Stratmore Co., Cleveland, which was concerned

with the development of improved abrasive disks and the licensing of manufacturers under patents obtained thereon. Active in civic affairs, he was associated with the Citizens' League of Cleveland. A charter member of the Cleveland Patent Law Association, he also held membership in the American Patent Law Association, American Judicature Society, the American and Cleveland bar associations, American Chemical Society, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Phi, New York Athletic Club, the Union Club of Cleveland, and the Mentor (Ohio) Harbor Yacht Club. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Reading occupied much of Fay's leisure time, particularly in history, political economy, and governmental affairs; for recreation he enjoyed boating and playing tennis. He was married twice: (1) in Cleveland, Sept. 30, 1914, to Florence Mabel, daughter of John E. Keating of Detroit, Mich., an engineer, and had five children: Horace Byron, Robert Jesse, Mary Margaret, who married William Howard Eiger, Elizabeth, and Virginia Ann, who married Robert Mook; his first wife died in

1933; (2) in Cleveland, Apr. 7, 1936, to Christine, daughter of Joseph A. Sindelar of that city, a contractor. He died in Painesville, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1951.

HOWELLS, John Mead, architect, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 14, 1868, son of William Dean and Elinor Gertrude (Mead) Howells, grandson of William Cooper and Mary (Dean) Howells, and great-grandson of William and Ann (Thomas) Howells. His great-grandfather came to this country from Wales in 1798. His father (q.v.) was the noted editor and novelist. John M. Howells received his preparatory education at the Noble and Greenough School, Boston, Mass., attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1887, and was graduated A.B. in 1891 at Harvard University. Afterward studying architecture for five years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, in 1897 he was awarded his diploma by the French government. He returned to the United States in that year and in partnership with I. N. Phelps Stokes founded the firm of Howells & Stokes, New York city. The firm was dissolved

in 1920, and thereafter until his retirement in 1929 Howells practiced independently, continuing to maintain offices in New York city. His architectural approach was characterized by the application of Gothic style to modern forms, as exemplified by his emphasis, in the design of skyscrapers, on vertical lines rather than horizontal embellishments. In 1922, with Raymond M. Hood (q.v.), in international competition with 200 entrants, he won the first prize of $50,000 with a design for the Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill. Also in association with Hood he designed the Daily News Building, New York city, in 1930. As a member of the firm of Howells & Stokes he designed buildings in all parts of the country, including the Music Building and Dudley Memorial at Harvard University; Woodbridge Hall, Carnegie Swimming Pool, and the Yale Gateway at Yale University; St. Paul's Chapel at Columbia University; the open-air pulpit in the center of the close at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city; the Stock Exchange in Baltimore, Md.; the Royal Insurance buildings in San Francisco, Calif., and New York city; the Metropolitan Co. buildings in Seattle, Wash., occupying land formerly belonging to the University of Washington; the Turks Head Building in Providence, R.I.; and the Protestant College in Beirut, Lebanon. He and Stokes designed many other buildings in New York city, among them the Commercial Cable, Woodbridge, Wyllis, and Frankel buildings, and the downtown Title Guaranty & Trust building. As an independent architect Howells designed Stormfield, an Italian villa, for Samuel Clemens (q.v.) in Redding, Conn.; the Pratt Institute of Design and the Beekman Tower Hotel, both in New York city; buildings for Berea College; and office buildings in numerous American cities. Rather than limit himself to modern architectural design, he also engaged in restorations of colonial buildings, principally in the areas of Portsmouth, N.H., and Charleston, S.C. In the latter city, in 1934, he purchased and restored the Colonel Stuart House, which had been built about 1767. As a member of the Charleston (S.C.) Civic Services Committee from 1934 to 1945, he was one of a group of four who commented upon the city's architecture in "This is Charleston," published in 1944 by the Carolina Art Association. Howells also was the author of three books, "Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture" (1931), "Architectural Heritage of the Piscataqua" (1937), and "Architectural Heritage of the Merrimack" (1941), and he wrote articles for Harper's, Century, and other magazines. In 1922 he won first place, in competition, with his design for the War Memorial in Barre, Vt. He went to Belgium in 1922-23 as consulting architect for the proposed University of Brussels, at the request of Herbert Hoover, then head of the educational foundation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Howells was made an officer in the Order of the Crown of Belgium in 1923. Becoming a member of the French Legion of Honor in 1921, he was awarded the Grande Medaille of the Society of French Government Architects in 1922. He was appointed judge for the Warren G. Harding National Memorial competition in 1925 and served on the National Fine Arts Commission in 1931-32. A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, he also held membership in the Société des Architectes diplomés par le Gouvernement français (pres. 1921-24), National Academy of Design, Institute of Arts and Letters, Society of Beaux-Arts Architects (former pres.), the University Club, Harvard Club, and Century Association of New York city, and the St. Cecilia Society and Yeamans Hall Club of Charleston. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in New York city, Dec. 21, 1907, to Abby McDougall, daughter of Horace White (q.v.), and had two sons, William White and John Noyes Mead. John M. Howells died at Kittery Point, Maine, Sept. 22, 1959.

JULIAN, William Alexander, treasurer of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Ky., Aug. 7, 1861, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Laughlin) Julian and a descendant of James St. Julian, who came to this country from France in 1680 and settled in Fredericksburg, Va. His father was a lawyer and farmer. William A. Julian was graduated A.B. in 1887 at Dodds College, Frankfort, Ky. After graduating he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was first employed in a bank and later as a shoe salesman. In 1893 he entered the shoe-manufacturing business in Cincinnati as a partner with Franklin Alter and H. Kokenge in the Alter-Julian Company. This company was succeeded by the Julian-Kokenge Company in 1900, at which time its operations were moved to Columbus, Ohio. Julian was president of the company from its inception until 1917 and thereafter chairman of the board

until his retirement from active business in 1923. The Julian-Kokenge Company specialized in the manufacture of women's shoes and held licenses to manufacture Ground Gripper, Dr. Locke's, and Foot Savers shoes. Its products were sold throughout the United States and Europe, and it maintained a European office in London, England. The company did an annual business of approximately $3,000,000 and employed 800 people in its operations. Additionally, Julian was president of the Cincinnati Shoe Co., First National Bank, Bethel, Ohio, and Queen City Trust Co.; vice-president and a director of the Cincinnati Realty Co.; and a director of the Central Trust Company of Cincinnati. He was also active in real estate transactions in Washington, D.C., and maintained Julian Assets, Inc., in connection with this interest. A participant in the councils of the Democratic party, Julian was a delegate to the national convention of his party in 1916 and Democratic national committeeman from Ohio from 1926 to 1934. He spent the last years of his life in public service, following his appointment in May, 1933, by Franklin D. Roosevelt as treasurer of the United States, a position he filled until his death. Further, he was active in civic matters and served for twenty years as chairman of the investment committee of Berea College and as president of the Associated Charities of Cincinnati. During the First World War he was chairman of the Civilian Relief Committee of the American Red Cross and vice-chairman of the Cincinnati chapter. Julian was a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, American Bankers Association, Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Masonic order (33d degree), and the Burning Tree Club of Washington, D.C. His religious affiliation was with the Christian church. For recreation he played golf. Julian was married at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1895, to Gertrude, daughter of William Means of Cincinnati. He died without issue in Rockville, Md., May 29, 1949.

SLOANE, James Renwick, lawyer, was born in New York city, Jan. 25, 1881, son of William Milligan and Mary Espy (Johnston) Sloane, grandson of James Renwick Willson and Margaret Anna Wylie (Milligan) Sloane, and great-grandson of William and Mary (McNiece) Sloane. His great-grandfather came to this country from Scotland in 1820 and settled in Topsham, Vt. His father (q.v.) was a professor of history. After receiving his preparatory education at the Lawrenceville (N.J.) School, James R. Sloane was graduated A.B. in 1900 at Princeton University and LL.B. in 1903 at Columbia University. Thereafter until 1905 he studied at Cambridge University in England. Meanwhile, he was admitted to the New York state bar in 1902 and began his career in the office of Strong & Cadwalader, a New York city law firm with which he was associated during 1905-08. In the last-named year he became associated with the firm of Noble, Jackson & Hubbard, New York city, and in 1911 was made a partner in the firm of Herrick, Breckenridge, Carney & Sloane, also of New York city, with which he engaged in the practice of private international law, representing clients in Mexico, France, and Spain. During the First World War he enlisted in 1917 as a private in the U.S. Army Infantry, and by the time of his honorable discharge in 1919 had attained the rank of captain. In France he became a liaison officer to the French Army. Following the Armistice he acted as American liaison officer at the French Ministry of War, in connection with that country's claims against the AEF. Later he became acting chief claims officer, AEF, working particularly on unliquidated damage claims, notably those of the French railways. He took part in the final settlement between the United States and France covering mutual financial obligations arising from the presence of the AEF in France, preparing and drafting the report on unsettled claims and suggesting the basis and amount for settlement, which was then embodied in the general agreement. During 1919-22 he remained in Paris to represent various American clients, principally construction companies and bankers, in negotiations for construction work and financing in various parts of Europe. In February, 1923, he was appointed assistant counsel of the United States Shipping Board, remaining in that post until Mar. 1, 1924, when he was appointed by the U.S. secretary of state as counsel for this country before the American and British Arbitration Tribunal. In the spring of 1925 he was appointed counsel for the U.S. government on the Mexican Claims Arbitration Board, to which were presented claims by United States citizens against the Mexican government for causes arising out of the revolution in that country during the period from 1910 to 1920, as well as all general claims by or against either government that had arisen subsequent to 1868. He was a partner in the

firm of Osborn, Fleming & Whittlesey, New York city, from 1929 to 1934. In the latter year he became assistant general counsel for the American Can Co., serving in that capacity until 1937. He then became senior partner in the firm of Sloane, Hoyt & Carruth, New York city, with which he remained until the close of his life. He was active for many years in the affairs of the Foreign Policy Association, before which he lectured on matters of international law. His address before the Buffalo, N.Y., branch on "Protection of American Interests Abroad" was published in 1928 as a pamphlet. He delivered a series of lectures in 1930-31 at Princeton University, one of his topics being "Mexico's International Problems Since the Adoption of the Constitution of 1917." He also lectured many times before various social and professional organizations on the early history and settlers of Princeton, N.J., concerning which he had become an expert. He held membership in the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Nassau Club of Princeton, and the Princeton Club and Century Association of New

York city. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in New Canaan, Conn., June 24, 1917, to Isabel, daughter of Jesse Hoyt of New York city, a financier, and had three children: Cornelia Baldwin, who married Daniel Butler McCook, James Ross, and William Milligan. James R. Sloane died in Princeton, N.J., Nov. 12, 1955.

HUMASON, H[arris] Monroe, lawyer, was born in New Britain, Conn., July 28, 1887, son of Harris Burrill and Nellie (Monroe) Humason. His first paternal American ancestor was Henry Humerston, who came to this country from England and settled in New Haven, Conn., about 1640. From Henry and his wife, Joan Walker, the descent was through Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanford) Humerston, Ebenezer and Grace (Blakeslee) Humerston, Daniel and Desire (Dorman) Humason, Abel and Rachel (Woodding) Humason, Jeremiah and Roena (Barber) Humason, and Charles Aurelius and Julia (Burrill) Humason, the grandparents of H. Monroe Humason.

His father was secretary of the Stanley Works in New Britain. After completing his preliminary education at public schools of his native community, the son was graduated B.A. in 1909 at Yale University and LL.B. in 1912 at George Washington University. After four years in a patent law firm in Chicago, he became associated with the New York city patent law firm of Phillipp, Sawyer, Rice & Kennedy. He became a member of this firm in 1927. Later the firm became Sawyer, Kennedy, Humason & Hazell. He retired in 1941, due to ill health, and the firm was subsequently dissolved. Among his clients he numbered Wallerstein & Co., New York city, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., and the Gillette Razor Co. Humason was an associate fellow of Berkeley College, Yale University, and a member of Zeta Psi fraternity, the Yale clubs of New York city and Sarasota, Fla., and the New Canaan (Conn.) Country Club. Politically a Republican, he served as chairman of the Republican Town Committee of New Canaan during 1936-39. He was much interested in genealogy and in historical matters and was historian for the New Canaan Historical Society, for whose publication he wrote a number of articles. At his death he was writing a book on the Humason family history as interwoven with European backgrounds. A winter resident of Sarasota for fifteen years, he was a director of the Sarasota Players from 1944 until his death. He was married in Plainfield, N.J., June 15, 1928, to Dorothy Greenleaf, daughter of Malcolm McKenzie of that place, an importer of essential oils, and had twin daughters: Jean Greenleaf, who married Christian Hax McCullough, Jr., and Sally Monroe, who married Sargent Bradlee, Jr. H. Monroe Humason died in New Canaan, Conn., July 17, 1955.

HALES, Jesse Collins, surgeon, was born in Rugby, N.Dak., Dec. 21, 1897, son of Elgee Clifford and Anna Maria (Jacobson) Hales, grandson of James Andrew and Clarinda (Davis) Hales, and great-grandson of Thomas Iowa Hales. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native town, Jesse C. Hales was graduated A.B. in 1920 at Macalester College, Saint Paul, Minn., and M.D. in 1924 at Tufts University. He also did some postgraduate work at Harvard University. He was an intern at Mount Auburn Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., during 1923-24 and at Providence (R.I.) Lying-In Hospital in 1924. In the latter year he established a medical practice in Gardner, Mass., where he practiced until the close of his life, specializing in surgery and obstetrics. In 1926 he was appointed junior surgeon at Heywood Memorial Hospital, Gardner, and ten years later became senior surgeon at that hospital. He had also become senior obstetrician at the hospital in 1930, and he continued as senior surgeon and senior obstetrician until his death. He served as instructor in bacteriology at that institution's nursing school during 1927-29, as instructor in obstetrics in 1929, and as instructor in gynecology from 1939 to 1955. He was city school physician in Gardner during 1946-55, and he was a member of the executive committee of the Gardner chapter of the American Red Cross and chairman of the Gardner Water Safety Commission. He also served as councilor of the Massachusetts Medical Society during 1939-42. During the First World War he was a private and later a sergeant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed in this country. During the Second World War he enlisted in the Massachusetts State Guard as a captain, becoming a major in 1942. Later in that year he was commissioned lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy. He was subsequently advanced to the rank of commander. He was stationed at Pearl Harbor, T.H., and was senior medical officer on Johnston Island from March, 1944, to April, 1945. In the latter year he became a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve, in which he served as a commander until his retirement in 1949. He was a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society and a member of the American Medical Association, Worcester North District Medical Society (pres. 1946-47), Massachusetts Health Association, Massachusetts Association of Mental Health, Tufts Alumni Medical Association, Association of Military Surgeons, American Philatelic Association, the American Legion, The Forty and Eight, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Phi Kappa Epsilon, Kappa Psi, the Masonic order, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Navy Club of Gardner, Mass., and the Retreads Club of Boston, Mass. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, Gardner, and he served as a deacon and a member of its council. Politically he was a Republican. Philately was his hobby, and swimming was his chief recreation. He was married in Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 3, 1919, to Ethel Caroline, daughter of Richard Thomas Smart of Gardner,

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Harry M. Moses

a druggist, and had four children: Richard Weldon, Robert Clifford (died in childhood), Roger Alan, and Carolyn Anne, who married Ronald Sherman Hawkins. He died in Brockton, Mass., June 17, 1956.

MOSES, Harry Morgan, coal operator, was born in Westville, Vermilion Co., Ill., Nov. 11, 1896, son of Thomas and Robena Hamilton (Pringle) Moses and grandson of Morgan and Elizabeth (Stradling) Moses. His grandfather came to this country from Wales in 1860 and settled in Hazelton, Pa. His father was a business executive. Harry M. Moses received his preliminary education in the public schools of Westville and during 1915-17 attended Wabash College. He began work in the coal mines in 1911 as a laborer during his summer vacations from school. After leaving college in 1917, he became transitman and construction foreman for the United States Fuel Co., at Benton, Ill. In 1918 his career was interrupted by a year of service as a 2d lieutenant, U.S. Army Field Artillery, during the First World War. After the war he returned to business as president of the Tennessee-Illinois Phosphate Co., Centerville, Tenn. During 1921-24 he was foreman of coal mines at Benton, Ill.; during 1925-32, foreman and superintendent for the United States Fuel Co. in Danville; and during 1933-37, general superintendent for the United States Coal & Coke Co., Gary, W.Va. From 1938 to 1950 he was president of the H. C. Frick Coke Co. and its affiliated companies, subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. These included the United States Coal & Coke Co. and the Connellsville & Monongahela Railway Co. In this capacity he operated an enterprise employing more than 25,000 men and producing about 30,000,000 tons of coal annually, said to be twice the output of any other bituminous producer. One of his outstanding achievements was the development of the Robena mine in Green County, Pa., the world's largest coal mine of its day, producing 6,000,000 tons of graded coal yearly. When the Bituminous Coal Operators Association was formed in 1950, Moses was elected president of the association, and he continued in that capacity until the close of his life. During his tenure he negotiated three industry-wide wage contracts with the United Mine Workers without the threat of a walkout, bringing to a close a period of labor-management friction that had seen nine strikes and work stoppages in a five-year period (1945-50). He was a trustee of Wabash College and a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Mining Congress, Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, American Legion, Sigma Gamma Epsilon, Lambda Chi Alpha, the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic, Seven Springs Golf, Oakmont Country, and Longue Vue clubs of Pittsburgh, the Metropolitan Club and the 29 Club of New York city, the 1925 F. Street, Metropolitan, and Burning Tree clubs of Washington, D.C., and the Surf Club, Miami Beach, Fla. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Deep-sea fishing off the Florida keys and golf were his favorite sports. He was married twice: (1) in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9, 1918, to Ruth, daughter of William Scott Cantrell of Benton, Illinois, a lawyer, and had three children: Thomas William, Marianne Morgan, who married Hugh Roberts Hoval Smith, and Richard Cantrell; his first wife died in 1928; (2) in Danville, Ill., Aug. 7, 1929, to Garnet, daughter of Frank Strawser of Danville, a railroad man, and had a son, Morgan Evan. He died in Washington, D.C., Apr. 1, 1956.

MALPASS, Frank Page, jurist, was born in Susquehanna, Pa., Feb. 9, 1884, son of Job and Helen Francelia (Page) Malpass, who came to this country from England about 1850. His father was a shoe- and bootmaker. After attending public schools of his native community, Frank P. Malpass was graduated LL.B. in 1911 at Syracuse University and in that year was admitted to the New York state bar. Meanwhile, for six years after high school graduation he served as an apprentice machinist in the coach shops of the Erie Railroad Co. in Susquehanna, and it was by working as a machinist that he financed his law studies. He began his law career in 1911, joining the firm of King, Walters, Page & Costello, Syracuse, N.Y., following which he became managing clerk with Burden, Cooney & Walters, another Syracuse law firm. From 1926 to 1930 and again during 1932-36 he practiced general law in that city in partnership with L. Earl Higbee under the firm name of Higbee & Malpass, participating in a number of celebrated cases as attorney for the defense. A Republican in politics, Malpass was clerk of the judiciary committee in the New York State Senate in 1915-16 and served by election as attorney for Onondaga County, N.Y., in 1917-18. He was elected district attorney of Onon-

daga County in 1919 and re-elected for a second term in 1925. After serving as assistant Syracuse corporation counsel, during 1930-32 he was corporation counsel under Rolland Marvin, mayor. Elected judge of the Onondaga County Court in 1936, Malpass occupied that bench until 1945, when he was elected justice for the 5th District, New York Supreme Court, the position in which he continued until his retirement in 1952. During the First World War he served on the local Legal Advisory Board in 1917-18. He was a member of the New York State and Onondaga County bar associations, Syracuse University Alumni Association, Sons of Veterans, Monx Head, Zeta Psi, Tau Theta Upsilon, Phi Delta Phi, and the Drumlins Golf and Citizens' clubs of Syracuse. His religious affiliation was with the Park Central Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, which he served as elder, trustee, and member of the memorial committee and the committee on marriage and divorce. Playing golf was his chief recreation, and photography, flower gardening, and a home workshop were among his special interests. He was

married in Syracuse, July 5, 1920, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Truax Scholl of Otega, N.Y., a clergyman. Frank P. Malpass died without issue in Syracuse, N.Y., June 4, 1957.

GILMORE, Robert Lee, architect, was born in Hollister, Calif., Sept. 12, 1894, son of Daniel William and Neva Lenore (Malcom) Gilmore. His father was a rancher and businessman. After attending public schools of his native community and Los Angeles, Calif., Robert L. Gilmore studied in 1914-15 at Chauncy Hall School, Boston, Mass., the preparatory school for Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His training in architecture at MIT during 1915-18 was interrupted in the latter year, when he enlisted in the U.S. Army for First World War duty. Applying for officer training at the School of Military Aeronautics, University of California, he completed the course satisfactorily and was graduated in January, 1919, receiving his discharge from the Army the following month. For more than twenty years thereafter Gilmore designed homes for

construction mainly in North Hollywood, Calif. At first he also engaged in building, afterward devoting himself solely to design; for a number of years he worked in association with the National Thrift Co. He designed principally in the Spanish style. While private construction was suspended during the Second World War, he worked for the U.S. Employment Service, remaining with that agency from 1942 to 1945; engaging in job placement for veterans during the early part of that period, Gilmore later was assigned to the planning and construction of offices for the employment service. Upon establishing his own architectural office in Westwood Village, Los Angeles, Calif., in 1946, he undertook during the concluding phase of his career the design of office buildings and a number of schools, in addition to homes. From 1954 until his death in the following year he served on the Culver City (Calif.) Planning Commission. A charter member of the Culver City BPOE Lodge, he also belonged to the Masonic order, American Legion, Culver City Exchange Club, and the Western Sportsmen's Club of Los Angeles. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. In his spare time Gilmore built a short-wave radio, and in his home workshop and garage he constructed a boat. His hobbies further included hunting, fishing, and mountain hiking, and he read extensively in history and philosophy. He was married twice: (1) in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1917, to Emeline, daughter of Adolph G. Stibolt of that city, a sailmaker, and had a son, Erling; he was divorced from his first wife in 1919; (2) in San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 9, 1926, to Thelma Evangeline, daughter of William Henry de Graffenried of Edmond, Okla., a merchant. Robert L. Gilmore died in Culver City, Calif., Dec. 31, 1955.

MITCHELL, Walter Howard, printer, was born in Fitzwilliam, N.H., Mar. 7, 1878, son of Charles F. and Ella (Fairbanks) Mitchell. After attending public schools of his native community and Winchendon, Mass., Walter H. Mitchell was graduated B.A. in 1900 at Brown University. He then joined the printing concern of F. A. Bassette Co., Springfield, Mass., as a proofreader. He was named a trustee of the company, and held successively the offices of secretary, assistant treasurer, and vice-president, becoming president in 1927 upon the death of Frederick A. Bassette, a founder. He also became treasurer of the organization in 1942, succeeding William C. Lawton, co-founder of the business, and occupied both positions until the close of his own life. He served as a director of the Springfield National Bank and had an interest in the Holden Patent Book Cover Co. of that city. On the basis of work Mitchell had done in the development of cost systems, he was appointed a member of the Code Determination Committee of the National Recovery Administration, which he also served in the capacity of zone co-ordinator. From 1948 until his death he was a trustee of the American International College. He helped organize the Graphic Arts Association of Western Massachusetts in 1934; was a charter member of the Society of Master Printers and the Connecticut Valley Brown Club; and also belonged to the Rotary Club of Springfield and the Longmeadow (Mass.) and Springfield country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the South Congregational Church, Springfield, of which he was a deacon. Politically he was a Republican. For one year at Brown University, Mitchell was captain of the baseball team; in later years he played golf and was an excellent horseman. He was married twice: (1) June 16, 1904, to Lona Blanche Lindsley, daughter of William Elwin Tryon, and by that marriage had three children: Katherine Tryon, who married Roscoe A. Crane, Janet Fairbanks, who married Frank Joseph Szymanski, and Robert Tryon; his first wife died in 1936; (2) Feb. 7, 1941, to Eva May (Fisk) Root, daughter of Ralph H. Fisk and widow of Charles Warren Root. Walter H. Mitchell died in Springfield, Mass., June 10, 1955.

FISCHER, Herman George, manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn (later part of Chicago), Ill., Jan. 30, 1879, son of Paul Theodore and Dorothea Catherine (Niemann) Fischer. His father, a native of Germany, lived in Australia for eighteen years before coming to this country. Herman G. Fischer supplemented his early education as one of the first students of the American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass., and later took a special course in engineering physics at the University of Wisconsin and an evening course in accounting at Northwestern University. He began his business career as a jewelry engraver in Chicago. In 1898 he entered the employ of the Chicago Laboratory Supply & Scale Co., of which he subsequently became foreman. In 1904 he organized a manufacturing plant for the Northwestern Instrument Co., Chicago. During 1905-12 he was vice-president in charge of all manufacturing operations of the Sam

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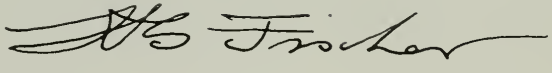

J. Gorman Co., Chicago, manufacturers of electrical equipment used by physicians. In the latter year he began to manufacture electro-therapeutic equipment under his own name in a basement room in Chicago. His first machines were marked by decided technical improvements over existing types of electro-therapeutic units then on the market, and the enterprise expanded rapidly. It was incorporated in 1914 as H. G. Fischer & Co., of which he was the president from its inception until 1945 and chairman of the board thereafter until the close of his life. Under his leadership the company added many new types of medical and therapeutic apparatus to its lines and within twelve years from its founding was the largest manufacturer of diathermy instruments in the country. The original capitalization of $2500 had been increased to $400,000 by 1928. Subsequently a line of medical and dental X-ray units was introduced. During the Second World War the company manufactured mobile dental X-ray units, mobile land and shipborne medical X-ray units, and field X-ray units specially designed for the localization of foreign bodies. In recognition of its services to the armed forces it was awarded the U.S. Army-Navy "E" and the U.S. Navy Certificate of Achievement. By the close of Fischer's life the company had reached an annual sales volume of $2,000,000, and its products included medical and dental diagnostic X-ray equipment, medical diathermy units and ultrasonic equipment, industrial X-ray units, high-voltage transformers, and high-voltage paint-spraying equipment. It also held a 50 per cent interest in the Teca Corporation, New York city, manufacturers of low-voltage galvanic, sinusoidal, and faradic generators, electronic timers, electromyographs, and medical diagnostic muscle stimulators. In addition to the management of his business, Fischer served for several years as secretary of Goodwill Industries of Chicago and was a director of that organization and of the Division Street YMCA in Chicago at the time of his death. He was a member of the Masonic order (Knight Templar), the Loch Vista Club of Williams Bay, Wis., the McHenry (Ill.) Country Club, and the Midland Club of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Humboldt Park (Ill.) Methodist Episcopal Church, which he served as a trustee, a member of the official board, and a teacher in the Sunday school. In politics he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed playing golf and collecting stamps, and he was an amateur artist. He was married twice: (1) in Chicago, Mar. 28, 1901, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Hanson of that city, a merchant; he was divorced from his first wife in 1917; (2) in Chicago, Nov. 16, 1921, to Leona Virginia, daughter of Adolph Carlson of that city, a postal employee. By his first marriage he had three daughters: Evelyn Clara (died in childhood); Lucille Catherine, who married Willard Raymond Carlson; and Olive Virginia, who married Joseph Grosguth. By his second marriage he had a son, Warren George. His death occurred in Hinsdale, Ill., Mar. 12, 1950.

TITUS, Rolla Williams, chemist, was born in Auburn, Kans., Jan. 9, 1884, son of Frederick Albert and Emma Almina (Kendrick) Titus. His father was a farmer. Rolla W. Titus was graduated B.A. in 1909 at Washburn College, M.A. in 1914 at the University of Kansas, and Ph.D. in agricultural chemistry in 1926 at the University of Wisconsin. In 1909-10 he did graduate work at Cornell University, majoring in English. For several years he was a chemistry and physics teacher in Kansas high schools, serving in that capacity in Sterling in 1910-11, Dodge City in 1911-12, and Galena, where he was also principal of the high school, from 1912 to 1914. In 1917-18 he was associated with the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, at the same time teaching at Kansas State Agricultural School. During 1918-21 he was chemist with the Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co., Burlington. He returned to Kansas in the latter year and taught high school chemistry and physics in Emporia until 1923, during that period also teaching physics at summer sessions of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia. From 1923 to 1929 he again was associated with the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1929 he became associated with Nestlé, Inc., for which he organized a research and control laboratory at Marysville, Ohio, and he remained director of this laboratory until his retirement in 1950. As director he participated in the research on and development of new processes, including one for milk sterilization, and new products, among which were Nescafé, Nestea, process cheese, and milk powder. Following his retirement from Nestlé, Inc., he acted as consultant chemical engineer for O. M. Scott & Sons Co. of Marysville, seedsmen, until the close of his life. For the seed company he developed and improved soils and fertilizers for special grasses for

golf course, lawn, and similar uses. He served on the Marysville library board. Organizations in which he held membership included the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Ohio Society of Professional Engineers and Surveyors, Union County Beekeepers Association, the Marysville Garden Club, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Marysville Congregational Church, which he served as deacon and moderator and in other capacities. Politically he was a Republican. Titus enjoyed planning and directing farm operations, feeding and raising cattle, hogs, and chickens, and various aspects of conservation work; he found his chief recreation in gardening. He was married in Barnes, Kans., May 29, 1912, to Jennie Verena, daughter of John Anthony Courter, a homesteader in Kansas, and had five daughters: Margaret, who married Philip Delano Williams; June, who married Walter G. Dowdy; Barbara Jean, who married Norman Hallam Moore; Frances Elaine, who married Theodore O. Ham-

mond; and Ruth Genevieve, who married Richard Allen Banks. Rolla W. Titus died in Marysville, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1956.

SPOFFORD, George Edson, textile executive, was born in Milton Plantation, Maine, Apr. 7, 1871, son of Edson George and Francisca C. (Child) Spofford. His first paternal American ancestor was John Spofford, who came to this country from England, settling in Rowley, Mass., in 1638. From John and his wife, Elizabeth Scott, the descent was through John and Sarah (Wheeler) Spaford, Jonathan and Jemima (Freethe) Spofford, David and Hannah (Cheney) Spafford, Eldad and Lucy (Spalding) Spofford, Isaac and Anna (Fish) Spofford, and Isaac G. and Lovicy (Whitman) Spofford, the grandparents of George E. Spofford. His father was a textile-mill worker. After receiving his education in public schools of Auburn, Maine, the son in 1887, at the age of sixteen, began his business career as an apprentice weaver and loom fixer at the Ann and Hope Mill, Lonsdale, R.I., one of the cotton mills owned by the Lonsdale Co. From 1892 to 1900 he worked in various mills operated by the B. B. & R. Knight Co., Providence, R.I., as overseer and superintendent. He returned to the Lonsdale Co. in 1900 as superintendent of the Blackstone (Mass.) Mill, in which capacity he served until 1911. Thereafter until 1914 he was managing agent of the Newmarket (N.H.) Manufacturing Co., makers of silks and fancy cottons. In that year he became associated with W. H. Langley & Co., serving until 1924 as vice-president and general manager of the company's cotton mills in Aiken, Langley, and Clearwater, S.C. In 1924 he was elected president of all the Langley Co. mills, including a newly acquired mill at Anderson, S.C. As vice-president and president of the four mills, he had them completely re-equipped with modern machinery. In 1929 he joined New England Industries, Inc., Augusta, Maine, a subsidiary of the Central Maine Power Co., which controlled five textile mills in the state of Maine. As treasurer and director of the mills, which manufactured cotton and rayon goods, including curtains, bedspreads, sheets, dress goods, and shirtings, he managed the Edwards Mill in Augusta, the York Mill in Saco, Maine, and the Bates, Hill, and Androscoggin mills in Lewiston, Maine. He remained with New England Industries, Inc., until his retirement in 1945. Under his direction the mills were modernized and new equipment was installed throughout the plants to insure low-cost and high-quality production. At the time of Spofford's retirement, all of the mills were consolidated into the Bates Manufacturing Co., and thereafter until his death he served as adviser to the company. He also was a director of the Union Water Power Co. in Lewiston. He was for fifty years a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which made him an honorary member in 1947, and held membership in the Masonic order (Shriner). His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. During his leisure time he enjoyed playing golf. He was married in Utica, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1893, to Carrie E., daughter of H. D. Manley of that city, a textile executive, and had two children, George Edson and Helen, who married Earle J. Hope. Spofford died in Augusta, Maine, June 10, 1956.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar [Greely Glendenning], 2d, librettist and lyricist, was born in New York city, July 12, 1895, the son of William and Alice (Nimmo) Hammerstein and grandson of Oscar and Rose (Blum) Hammerstein. He was the third generation of a famous theatrical family. His grandfather (q.v.) came to this country from Prussia (later part of Germany) in 1861 and settled in New York city, where he became prominent as a grand-opera impresario. His father for many years was managing director of Hammerstein's Victoria, one of the most popular vaudeville theaters of its day. Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, received his preparatory education during 1904-12 at the Hamilton Institute, New York city, and was graduated B.A. in 1916 at Columbia University. He remained at Columbia for two more years as a student at the School of Law and was briefly employed in a law office, but decided his future lay in the theater. His uncle, Arthur Hammerstein, producer of musical comedies and operettas, gave him employment as stage manager, and by 1919 he was promoted to general stage manager, a post in which he had supervision of all his uncle's shows on Broadway and on tour. His first successful libretto was for "Wildflower," which he wrote with Otto Harbach in 1922. During subsequent years he contributed to a number of successes, many of which became classics of the American lyric stage. "Wildflower" was followed in 1924 by an even greater success, "Rose Marie," written in association with Harbach, Rudolph Friml, and Herbert P. Stothart. With Jerome Kern (q.v.) he wrote "Sunny" in 1925 and "Show Boat" in 1927, and with Sigmund Romberg he wrote "The Desert Song" in 1926. Then came "New Moon" in 1928, "Sweet Adeline" in 1929, "Music in the Air" in 1932, "May Wine" in 1935, and "Very Warm for May" in 1939. The next major project in which he was engaged was the adaptation of Bizet's "Carmen," an Americanized, re-orchestrated version that was presented in 1943 as "Carmen Jones," with an all-Negro cast. Meanwhile, in 1942 Hammerstein and composer Richard Rodgers had become associated in a collaboration that was to continue until the former's death, their first joint effort being the extraordinary success, "Oklahoma!" Adapted from "Green Grow the Lilacs," by Lynn Riggs, this musical play marked a new stage in the development of its genre, fusing the elements of story, song, and dance in a completely integrated form. It opened at the St. James Theater, New York city, in the spring of 1943 and achieved a record-breaking run of 2246 performances during slightly more than five years. There followed "Carousel" (1945), which like "Oklahoma!" was sponsored by the Theatre Guild; "Allegro" (1947); and the notably successful "South Pacific" (1949), with Ezio Pinza and Mary Martin. In later years Hammerstein wrote the adaptation and lyrics for "The King and I" (1951) and the book and lyrics for "Me and Juliet" (1953), "Pipe Dream" (1955), "Flower Drum Song" (1958), "The Sound of Music" (1960), and a television production entitled "Cinderella." In 1944 the team of Rodgers and Hammerstein entered the producing field with "I Remember Mama," a comedy adapted by John van Druten from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account." In May, 1946, they produced "Annie Get Your Gun," with music and lyrics by Irving Berlin and book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields. This was followed by "Happy Birthday," a comedy by Anita Loos, that starred Helen Hayes, in October, 1946, and "John Loves Mary," a comedy by Norman Krasna, produced in association with Joshua Logan, director, in February, 1947. "South Pacific" was the first of their own musicals that they produced, their colleagues in this venture being Logan and Leland Hayward. In 1950 they produced "The Happy Time," a comedy by Samuel Taylor, based on the book of the same name by Robert Fontaine. In addition to "State Fair" (1945), with music by Rodgers, motion pictures for which Hammerstein wrote books and lyrics included "Swing High, Swing Low" and "High, Wide and Handsome" (1937) and "The Story of Irene and Vernon Castle" (1939). He also wrote the lyrics for the screen version of "The Great Waltz" (1938). Among the Rodgers and Hammerstein shows transferred to the screen were "Oklahoma!", "South Pacific," "The

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GEORGE E. SPOFFORD

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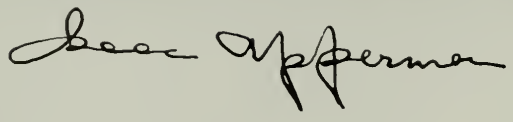

King and I," and "Flower Drum Song." With the exception of "The Last Time I Saw Paris," which Hammerstein wrote to music by Kern in 1940, all of the songs for which he supplied the lyrics formed part of the scores of musical plays or pictures. These included "Ol' Man River" and "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man" from "Show Boat"; "One Alone" from "The Desert Song"; "Who" from "Sunny"; "The Indian Love Call" from "Rose Marie"; and "Stouthearted Men" and "Lover Come Back to Me" from "New Moon." Others were "When I Grow Too Old to Dream" from "Viennese Nights"; "Why Was I Born?" from "Sweet Adeline"; "All the Things You Are" from "Very Warm for May"; "Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin'," "People Will Say We're in Love," and "The Surrey With the Fringe on Top" from "Oklahoma!"; "June is Bustin' Out All Over" and "You'll Never Walk Alone" from "Carousel"; "Some Enchanted Evening" and "Younger than Springtime" from "South Pacific"; "No Other Love" from "Me and Juliet"; "Hello, Young Lovers" and "Shall We Dance" from "The King and I"; "You Are Beautiful" and "I Enjoy Being a Girl" from "Flower Drum Song"; and "Climb Ev'ry Mountain" and "Sound of Music" from "The Sound of Music." Hammerstein was a partner in the Williamson Music Co., Inc., founded with Rodgers in 1943. During the Second World War period he served as chairman of the American Theatre Wing's music war committee, the function of which was to select and publish war songs, and also as a member of the Writers' War Board. He was granted honorary LL.D. degrees by Drury College in 1949, the University of Massachusetts in 1954, and Columbia and Boston universities and Knox College, and an honorary L.H.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1952. "Oklahoma!" was the recipient of a special award from the Pulitzer Prize committee in 1944, and "Carousel" was given a special citation by the New York Critics' Circle in 1946. Donaldson awards were given him for the books and lyrics of "Carmen Jones," "Carousel," "Show Boat," "Allegro," and "South Pacific." "South Pacific" received the 1950 Pulitzer Prize for the best play and the New York Critics' Circle award for the best musical during the season it appeared. Hammerstein was the recipient of a 1950 Antoinette Perry Award for his part in producing and writing "South Pacific"; such awards were also made to "The King and I" and "The Sound of Music," honoring each as the best musical in the season of its introduction. He received awards of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for his songs, "The Last Time I Saw Paris" and "It Might As Well Be Spring," the latter from "State Fair." He also received a medal of excellence from Columbia University (1949), a medal from the Hundred Year Club of New York city (1950), and awards from the National Conference of Christians and Jews (1949), B'nai B'rith (1952), and Joint Defense Appeal (1952). With Rodgers he established several awards for other artists, including the permanent Juilliard Award scholarship begun in 1953, a commission to Aaron Copland for an American opera in 1954, the annual Max Dreyfus Music Scholarship begun in 1954, two American Theatre Wing scholarships in 1955, the Rodgers and Hammerstein College Presidents Award, Boston, in both 1959 and 1960, and a so-called Five State Award at the Dallas (Tex.) State Fair in 1960. He was president at one time of the Authors' League of America; a director of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers; a council member of the Dramatists' Guild and the Song Writers' Protective Association; and member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Writers' Board for World Government, Screen Writers' Guild, Pi Lambda Phi, and The Lambs and the Lotos Club, New York city. In religion he was of the Jewish faith. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married twice: (1) in New York city, Aug. 23, 1917, to Myra, daughter of William Finn of that city, a real estate dealer, and had two children, William and Alice, who married Philip Mathias; he was divorced from his first wife in 1929; (2) in Baltimore, Md., May 14, 1929, to Dorothy, daughter of Henry Blanchard of Melbourne, Australia, a ship captain, and had a son, James. Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, died in Doylestown, Pa., Aug. 23, 1960.

APPERMAN, Isaac [Michel], physician, was born in Bucharest, Romania, Oct. 19, 1896, son of Gabriel and Gisela (Marcus) Apperman. His father brought the family to this country in 1901 and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y. After Isaac Apperman had completed his preliminary education at public schools and at Boys' High School in Brooklyn, he attended New York University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1920. In 1928 he pursued postgraduate studies in gastroenterology at Columbia University, in preparation toward his specialization in internal medicine. During 1921-22 he divided his internship between the Willard Parker Hospital, New York city, and the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N.J. In 1922 he established an independent practice in Brooklyn, N.Y., which he conducted until the close of his life, after 1928 specializing in internal medicine. Apart from his practice, he was affiliated with a number of hospitals, engaged in public health work, and did some teaching. From 1922 to 1930 he was an instructor in medicine at Bellevue Hospital, where he was also an attending physician in the pediatric clinic for two years and attending physician in the medical clinic for six years. Concurrently, he served as assistant director of the metabolism clinic at the New York University Medical School and adjunct in geriatrics at the Daughters of Jacob Hospital during 1926-28 and as medical director in the law department of the New York Steamship & Stevedore Co. in 1929-30. From 1930 to 1936 he served in the medical clinic and, during the summers, as an adjunct at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York city. In 1936 he joined the U.S. Public Health Service and until 1943 was stationed at the U.S. Marine Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y., with the rating of specialist in internal medicine and diagnosis. He was cardiologist and diagnostician in the New York City Health Department and in the Health Center maintained by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union from 1945 until his death. Among the most noteworthy of his numerous contributions to professional literature were: "Lipemia Retinalis Diabetica" (Med. Rec., 1927), "Calcium Metabolism in Pregnancy" (ibid., 1933), "Laboratory Diagnosis of Endocrine Disorders" (ibid., 1934-35), "Pathogenesis of Peptic Ulcer" (ibid., 1941), and "Functional Tests in Diagnosis of Diabetes" (N.Y. State Med. Jour., 1928). Apperman was a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and a member of the American Medical Association. His hobby was photography, and he belonged to the New York Color Slide Club. He was married three times: (1) in Brooklyn, Mar. 11, 1927, to Sophie, daughter of Alex Rabinowitsch; his first wife died in 1937; (2) in New York city, Feb. 4, 1938, to Florence Kirchenbaum; he was divorced from his second wife in 1947; (3) in Wilton, Conn., July 23, 1947, to Constance Southard, daughter of Walter Hugh Peyton Veysey of Plainfield, N.J., an insurance executive. He had a daughter, Betty Lea, by his first marriage. Isaac Apperman died in New York city, Mar. 18, 1952.

CRAIG, Ollison, engineer, was born in Sullivan, Ill., Jan. 21, 1888, son of Francis Marion and Effie (Hampton) Craig and grandson of Elijah Craig. His father was an implement dealer. Ollison Craig received his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and was graduated B.S. in 1909 and M.E. in 1920 at the University of Illinois. He began his career as an instructor in mechanical engineering at the University of Colorado, a position he held during 1909-11. Following a year as engineer in a forest products laboratory in Madison, Wis., he served as professor of mechanical engineering at Vanderbilt University in 1912-13 and as instructor in engineering at the University of Texas in 1913-14. His next position was as combustion engineer with the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Co., Saint Louis, Mo., in 1914-15. From the latter year until 1918 he was assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Iowa State College. He was a mechanical engineer with the Charles L. Pillsbury Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in 1918-19 and chief engineer of

the McLaughlin Coal Reduction Co., Decatur, Ill., in 1919-20. He then became a research engineer with the Under Feed Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. This company was purchased in 1922 by the Riley Stoker Corporation, Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of steam-generating and fuel-burning equipment. Craig continued with the latter company as research engineer and consulting engineer until 1937, as engineering manager from 1937 to 1949, and as vice-president thereafter until his death. He was instrumental in the development of several new types of combustion equipment for the Riley Stoker Corporation and received more than twenty patents for inventions and improvements in this field. A number of these patents covered apparatus developed to pulverize coal and coke prior to the combustion stage. Among these were Canadian Patent Nos. 284,268 (1926) and 304,422 (1930) and U.S. Patent Nos. 1,714,080 (1929), 1,739,213 (1929), 1,759,134 (1930), and 1,811,438 (1931). With L. V. Andrews he received Canadian Patent No. 291,806 (1927), and U.S. Patent No. 1,731,515 (1929) for regulatable feeding apparatus; Canadian Patent No. 286,726 (1928) and U.S. Patent No. 1,817,911 (1931) for a pulverized fuel burner; and U.S. Patent No. 1,843,662 (1932) for a fuel burner. Other patents were awarded him for impact pulverizing mills (British Pat. No. 302,330), 1927; fuel pusher mechanism for stokers (U.S. Pat. No. 1,695,229), 1928; beater element for pulverizing apparatus (U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,314,689 and 2,474,305), 1943 and 1949; plural stage comminution system for wet solid materials (U.S. Pat. No. 2,716,002), 1955; air heating (U.S. Pat. No. 2,735,660), 1956; directional flame burner (U.S. Pat. No. 2,759,460), 1956; and handling of fine wet material (U.S. Pat. No. 2,765,894), 1956. Among articles he contributed to technical journals were "The Development of a Unit Pulverizer" (Mech. Engineering, Nov. 1925) and "Pulverized Fuel—Its Application in Industry" (Southern Power Jour., June 1935). He presented other papers at various engineering conferences, including "Meeting War Time Fuel Demands in Industrial Plants" at the Fuel Engineering Conference held in Morgantown, W.Va., in 1942 and "Furnace Design Methods, With or Without Water Walls" at the Midwest Power Conference in 1948. His last paper, "Burning Coal Fuel," which he wrote with Eric H. Smith, was presented posthumously at a joint session of the fuels and power divisions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1956. A member of the last-named society after 1921 and a fellow after 1946, Craig worked on Power Test Code No. 21, Dust Collectors, and was an active member of the society's furnace performance factors committee and its low temperature flue gas corrosion and deposits committee. In 1955 he was awarded the society's special 75th Anniversary Medal in recognition of his professional achievement and service to the society. Craig was also a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner, Knight Templar) and the Economic Club of Worcester, Mass. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. Reading and photography were his principal recreations. He was married in Decatur, Ill., Aug. 25, 1909, to Bertha, daughter of Albert Shelton of Bethany, Ill., a farmer, and had a son, Francis Albert. His death occurred in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Apr. 3, 1956.

LAY, Julius Gareché, diplomat, was born in Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1872, son of Richard Gregory and Caroline Young (Kimball) Lay, grandson of Richard and Susan (Mattingly) Lay, great-grandson of Richard and Anna (Woodward) Lay, and great-great-grandson of Asa and Sarah (Wolcott) Lay. His father was an army officer and later a member of the U.S. consular service. Julius G. Lay received his early education at public schools and from private tutors in New York city and attended the Columbia Grammar School in that city. In 1889 he entered the consular service as a messenger at the U.S. Consulate in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, where his father was then serving as consul general. He was appointed clerk at that consulate in 1892 and was advanced to vice and deputy consul general there in 1893. Lay was appointed consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, in 1896 and was subsequently appointed consul general at Barcelona, Spain, in 1899, Canton, China, in 1904, Cape Town, South Africa, in 1906, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1910, and Berlin, Germany, in 1914. He was recalled for duty at the Department of State in Washington, D.C., in March, 1917, and in the following year he was named acting foreign trade adviser to the department. Lay resigned from the consular service in March, 1920, and during the next four years engaged in the banking business with the firm of Speyer & Co., New York city. In June, 1924, he returned to the consular service under an executive appointment and was detailed to the Department of State in Washington.

In July of the same year he was appointed a foreign service officer, class one, and in the following month was assigned to Calcutta, India. During 1927-29 he served as counselor of the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, Chile. From 1929 to 1934 he was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras, and from the latter year until his retirement from the foreign service in 1937 he was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Uruguay. While serving in China in 1905 he was U.S. representative in the investigations of the massacre of missionaries that occurred in southern China during the Boxer Rebellion. During 1917-19 he served as a representative of the Department of State at a number of trade and financial conferences in the United States, and in 1935 he was a delegate representing this country at the Seventh International Conference of American States in Montevideo, Uruguay. Lay was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Economic Association, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D.C. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was a Republican. Collecting bric-a-brac was his hobby, and golf and tennis were his principal recreations. He was married in New York city, Dec. 10, 1904, to Anne, daughter of Sidney Howard of Barnesville, Ohio. Julius G. Lay died without issue at Pride's Crossing, Mass., Aug. 28, 1939.

ABBOTT, Edwin Milton, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1877, son of Theodore and Alvina (Rosewig) Abbott. His father was a textile manufacturer. Edwin M. Abbott attended Central High School, Philadelphia, and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. Admitted to practice in June of the same year, he was the youngest applicant ever to have passed the Pennsylvania state bar examinations up to that time. He began practice in Philadelphia in the law office of Lewis D. Vail, and later he was associated with Alfred F. Custis. Much of his professional activity was in connection with criminal law, and he appeared in some 140 homicide cases, but he was equally prominent in civil suits. He was chief counsel in the fight of the commuters in and around Philadelphia for lower railroad fares, and he represented the city in the litigation against the Bell Telephone Co. and the local electric light company to achieve lower rates for their services. Politics early attracted his interest and, elected as an independent, he served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1911-12. There he was responsible for the passage of several penal laws pertaining to indeterminate sentences, probation and parole, and the employment of prisoners, and for legislation governing the giving of evidence in criminal trials. During 1913-17 he was chairman of the Pennsylvania State Commission for the Employment and Compensation of Prisoners, and from 1917 to 1924 he was chairman of the Commission on Revision of Criminal Laws of Pennsylvania. Appointed special assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia in 1924, he was assigned as special counsel to Smedley D. Butler (q.v.), then director of public safety. In this capacity he successfully prosecuted more than 600 so-called padlock cases, in which the city sought and obtained warrants to close up hotels, restaurants, and other public places that were violating the prohibition law. He continued as general counsel to Butler's successor, George W. Elliott, and in 1936 was appointed special counsel to the Philadelphia Department of Public Safety. Meanwhile, from 1931 to 1936 he was attorney for the Pennsylvania Department of Justice, assigned to the State Banking Department. In civic life, he also contributed professional services as general counsel for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1926, and as counsel for the Boys' Week Council. He was a member of the Boys' Week Association, a director of Allied Youth, and a member of the Oak Lane Improvement Association. In earlier years, he contributed special articles to the Philadelphia newspapers, many of them for the sports columns, and he was a pioneer in writing sports interviews. He was the author of two books, "Thoughts in Verse" (1922) and "The Law and Religion" (1938), and his poetry appeared in British and American anthologies and in international magazines. He also wrote the lyrics and music for "Alma Mater, Red and Blue," a University of Pennsylvania song, and for popular songs during the early part of the century. During the First World War he organized and was secretary of the first Home Defense League in the United States and further served as government appeal agent and as chairman of the legal advisory board for his district under the federal selective service act. A so-called four-minute speaker, he personally sold Liberty bonds in the amount of $5,000,000. The University of Pennsylvania conferred an honorary

doctor of natural philosophy degree upon him. Abbott was a member of the American, Pennsylvania State, and Philadelphia bar associations, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Law Academy, United Business Men's Association, Poet Laureate League, Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), Knights of Malta, Historical Society of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Realtors' Association of Philadelphia, and the Lawyers, Manufacturers, Varsity Athletic, Veteran Athletes, Sagamore, and Old York Road Country clubs of Philadelphia and its neighboring areas. His religious affiliation was with the Oak Lane Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, which he served as chairman of the board of deacons from the time of its founding. Vitally interested in all athletics, Abbott coached inter-academic football and baseball teams and was known as the father of basketball at the University of Pennsylvania. He was clerk of the course at the annual relay race meetings at the university for many years, beginning with their incep-

tion in 1935, and later served as timer. Playing golf was another of his recreational activities. He was married in Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1905, to Florence Hewlings, daughter of Thomas Hewlings Wilson of that city, a woolen manufacturer, and had two children: Emilie Ferry, who married Frederick Ella; and Thomas Hewlings Wilson. Edwin M. Abbott died in Abington, Pa., Nov. 8, 1940.

KERN, Murrel Alvin, insurance executive, was born in Goodland, Ind., Mar. 23, 1888, son of James and Caddie (Davis) Kern. His father was a judge. Murrel A. Kern received his preliminary education at public schools in Watseka, Ill., and attended the University of Illinois for a year and a half. He then began his career in the insurance business as a salesman for the Prudential Insurance Company. After several years in this capacity during which he achieved a notable success as a salesman, he and his brother, Lowell D. Kern, organized the U.S. National Life Insurance Co., Sioux Falls, S.Dak. Subsequently this company was merged with the Policyholders National Life Insurance Co., and the brothers returned to Illinois, where in 1923 they organized a new company, Mutual Casualty Co. (later the Life & Casualty Co.). In 1934 this company reinsured the Peoria (Ill.) Life Insurance Co., at which time the name was changed to the Alliance Life Insurance Co. In 1949 Alliance Life Insurance Co. was sold to the Republic National Life Insurance Co., Dallas, Texas, and the brothers turned their attention to the growing field of income disability insurance, organizing the All American Casualty Co. in 1950. Murrel A. Kern was president of this company from 1952 until the close of his life. For many years Kern was interested in horses and horse racing. During the 1920's he bred show horses, including Grand Lex, a champion show horse, and during the 1930's he began running horses from his Lexbrook Stable that was located on his Lexington Fields Farm near Palatine, Ill. Many of his horses were prominent runners at the Midwestern tracks, and among his more notable animals were Potranco, Lextown, Makern, and Caddie Kay. He sold his stable in 1948, but at the close of his life he was in the process of rebuilding a new string of racing horses. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Union League Club of Chicago. In earlier years his religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church, and in later life he was interested in Unity. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Dallas, Tex., Jan. 31, 1930, to Virginia Sayles, daughter of James Hart Wilson of Iuka, Miss., a merchant. Murrel A. Kern died without issue in Miami, Fla., Feb. 18, 1954.

O'CONOR, Herbert Romulus, governor and U.S. senator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1896, son of James P. A. and Mary A. (Galvin) O'Conor. After graduating B.A. at Loyola College, Baltimore, in 1917, Herbert R. O'Conor attended the University of Maryland, from which he received an LL.B. degree in 1920. While attending law school he was a police reporter on the Baltimore Evening Sun. He was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1919 and thereafter, except for time spent in public office, he practiced law in Baltimore until the close of his life. Active politically as a Democrat, he held many appointive and elective offices. He was assistant state's attorney in 1921-22, state's attorney during 1923-34, and attorney-general of Maryland from 1935 to 1939. O'Conor was nominated Democratic candidate for the office of governor in 1938 and in the fall election defeated the Republican incumbent, Harry W. Nice (q.v.). He took office in 1939 and in 1942 was re-elected for a second four-year term as governor. In 1946 he was elected to the U.S. Senate, and he served in that body from 1947 to 1953, declining to run for a second term in the 1952 election. During his years as attorney-general of Maryland he took a leading part in the adoption of interstate compacts and served as chairman of the Maryland commission designated to deal with such compacts. On taking the oath of office for his first term as governor, O'Conor warned that additional revenue would have to be raised by taxation, declared that in addition to the right to strike and bargain collectively there also existed the right to work, and asserted that law and order, public health, transportation, and education were the four primary social needs. Supporting his recommendations, the Maryland legislature in 1939 enacted a revenue bill designed to add $8,500,000 to state receipts through recasting the state's income tax, increasing taxes on alcoholic beverages, and placing a 2 per cent impost on titles to new automobiles. Another bill provided for the establishment of a legislative council to function between legislative sessions; a Department of Public Welfare was created and the Department of Engineering abolished; and a $4,130,000 bond issue was authorized to effect the purchase of Morgan College, a college for Negroes in Baltimore, and for new construction at that college. In 1941 the legislature passed many bills concerned with the conservation of the natural resources of the state. To this end were created the Board of Natural Resources, the Department of Tidewater Fisheries, the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, the Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources, and the Department of Forests and Parks. The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission was established to provide for better utilization of marine fisheries through agreements with other states. By joint resolution of both houses of the legislature, the governor was empowered to appoint a Soil Erosion Commission, and the State Department of Health was authorized to take measures to abate pollution of the Potomac River. The legislature was also concerned with defense measures and created the Maryland Council of Defense and the Maryland State Guard. A commission was established to investigate the subject of delinquent and dependent children, and a bill was passed providing for the establishment of juvenile courts, while the Board of Parole and Probation was supplanted by the Department of Parole and Probation. A school law was enacted that equalized salaries of teachers in public elementary and high schools for both white and colored children. As early as 1943 the legislature authorized the setting up of reserves from surplus to be applied to public works, veterans benefits, airport and highway expansion, capital improvement, and long-term repairs in the postwar period, and in 1945 development and planning agencies were formed to implement the postwar programs. Also in 1945 Maryland signed the Potomac Compact for the development of water resources and control of pollution of the Potomac River, the other signatories being Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Among the other measures adopted during his administration were the laws creating a Maryland Traffic Safety Commission and providing for a program of medical care for the indigent of the state. O'Conor during the years of his governorship was additionally prominent in national organizations concerned with state government. He was a member of the executive committee of the Governors' Conference in 1940 and chairman of its committee on law enforcement and the administration of justice in 1941. He was chairman of the Governors' Conference held in Asheville, N.C., in 1943, and in that year he also was elected president and national chairman of the Council of State Governments at the meeting held in Chicago. Further, in 1943 he was named national chairman of the Interstate Committee on Postwar Reconstruction and Development, and dur-

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Bernarr Macfadden

ing 1943-45 he served as chairman of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. In the U.S. Senate O'Conor served as chairman of the crime investigation committee in 1946 and at various times was a member of the committees on expenditures in the executive departments, post office and civil service, interstate and foreign commerce, and the judiciary. Additionally O'Conor rendered public service as people's counsel to the Maryland Public Service Commission in 1923-24, as chairman of the Maryland State Judicial Commission in the 1930's, as labor adviser to the Baltimore city government during 1953-59, and as counsel to the Washington office of the American Merchant Marine Institute from 1953 to his death. During this country's participation in the First World War he served in the U.S. Naval Reserve. The honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by Loyola College in 1924, Villanova College in 1937, and the University of Maryland, Georgetown University, and Washington College in 1939. He served on the committee on criminal law and statistics of the American Prison Association and as a president of the National Prosecuting Attorneys Association, and he was also a member of the American, Maryland State, and Baltimore City bar associations, Phi Sigma Kappa, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, BPOE, the Merchants, Baltimore Athletic, and Baltimore Country clubs, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church, and he belonged to the Knights of Columbus. For recreation he enjoyed such sports as baseball, football, and sailing. O'Conor was married in Baltimore, Nov. 24, 1920, to M. Eugenia Byrnes, and had five children: Herbert Romulus; Mary Patricia, who married John A. Farley; Eugene F.; James P.; and Robert. O'Conor's death occurred in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 4, 1960.

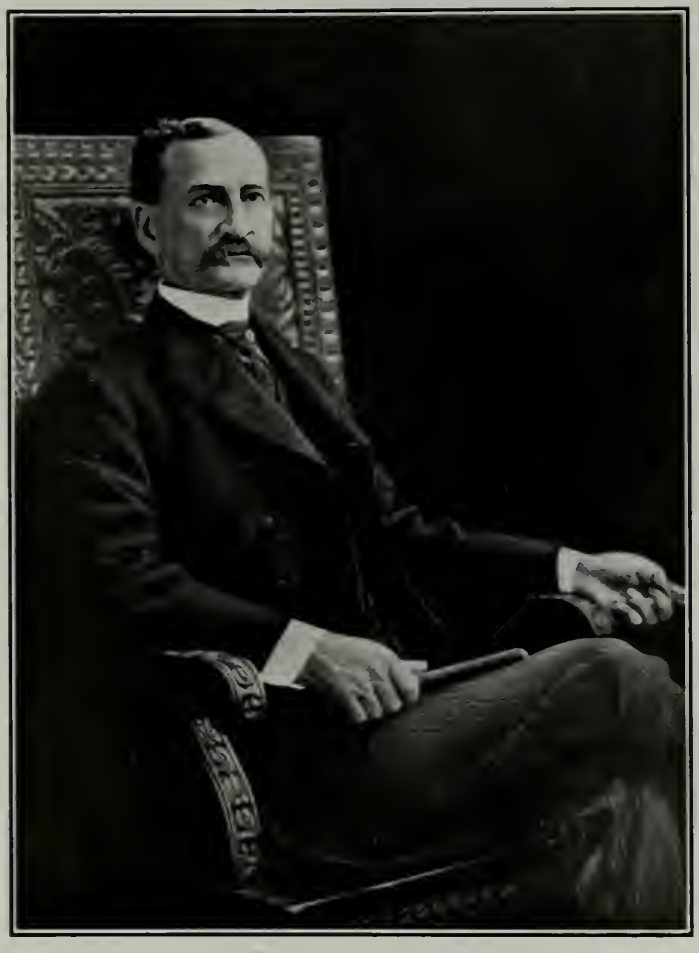
MACFADDEN, Bernarr (Bernard Adolphus McFadden), publisher and physical culturist, was born near Mill Springs, Mo., Aug. 16, 1868, son of John R. and Elizabeth (Miller) McFadden. His father was a farmer. Orphaned at an early age, Bernarr Macfadden was cared for by relatives and foster parents in Missouri and Illinois, and as a consequence of shifting from place to place he received only a fragmentary education. Despite a frail constitution he was forced to work during his childhood, being employed as a farm hand and at various odd jobs. He was serving a stint as a store clerk in St. Louis, Mo., when, at the age of fifteen, he was introduced to gymnastics through a visit to a local turnverein. Finding gymnastics beneficial to his health, he rigorously engaged in such activities as weight-lifting and amateur wrestling for several years and within a decade became the leading wrestling welterweight in the Middle West. As a result of the improvement in his own physique, he decided to pursue a career of counselling others in physical culture and in 1894 moved to the East for this purpose. He opened a small gymnasium in New York city in that year, soliciting clients through pamphlets that contained portraits of himself in classic poses. These pamphlets were the genesis of his initial full-fledged monthly, Physical Culture Magazine, the first issue of which appeared in March, 1899. The periodical, originally written entirely by the publisher, became a forum for all shades of non-professional opinion in the fields of physical health, diet, exercise, and social hygiene, and its success was quite noteworthy. An analysis of the increasing volume of correspondence from readers over the years convinced Macfadden that a new magazine devoted to the personal narratives of plain people, telling of their problems and how they had solved them, would meet a wide demand, and in 1919 True Story was inaugurated with this end in view. True Story, without the slightest pretension to professional literary standards, written and edited entirely by amateurs, achieved a circulation of over 2,000,000 copies by 1926, and was later the most widely circulated twenty-five cent monthly in the world. In 1924 Macfadden incorporated his publishing business as Macfadden Publications, Inc.; at various times during his active career he added True Romances, True Experiences, True Detective Mysteries, Dream World, The Dance, Fiction Lovers, Modern Marriage, Muscle Builder, Love and Romance, Master Detective, Own Your Own Home, Ghost Stories, Photoplay, and Liberty to his list of magazines. Between 1924 and 1932 he also published a daily tabloid newspaper, the New York Evening Graphic, as well as similar newspapers in Philadelphia, Pa., New Haven, Conn., and Detroit, Mich. By 1929 the combined annual circulation of Macfadden publications, thirteen magazines and six daily newspapers, had reached 220,000,000 copies. Macfadden was also the author of more than fifty books, including his eight-volume "Encyclopedia of Physical Culture," "Physical Culture Cook Book," "Strengthening the Eyes," "Fasting for Health and Strength," "The Truth About Tobacco," and a series of six pamphlets on sex. He lectured widely in the United States and abroad and organized public events and health shows to propagate his views. Calling himself a kinestherapist, and later a physcultopathist, he aroused considerable controversy in the earlier years of his career because of his willingness to enter into discussions of sex hygiene in the pages of Physical Culture. He was an advocate of sunbathing, brief bathing suits, bed boards, low-heeled shoes, and fasting, and an opponent of physicians, medicines, strong drink, tobacco, and worry; he carried on a forty-year campaign against white bread made with un-enriched flour. Having always contended that his purpose in life was to promote physical well-being through his various enterprises, Macfadden, at the height of his personal affluence in 1931, set aside the bulk of his fortune to create the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation with a grant of $5,000,000, the income from which was to maintain institutions and other facilities to promote health among men and women in the United States and elsewhere. At the time of his death this foundation administered the Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, Tenn., which he had founded, as well as his Physical Culture Hotel at Dansville, N.Y., the Macfadden Institute of Physical Culture, the Macfadden-Deauville Health Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., the American Institute for Physical Education, Loomis Sanatorium, Liberty, N.Y., and the Bernarr Macfadden Foundation School for Children, Briarcliff Manor and Tarrytown, N.Y. During the early years of the economic depression of the 1930's he opened a series of restaurants in New York and other cities at which simple meals were served at a nominal cost. In 1941 he divested himself completely of his interest in Macfadden Publications, Inc., in order to devote himself principally to the work of the foundation, but noting that the corporation almost immediately suspended publication of Physical Culture, he undertook to continue its publication independently. Macfadden was a member of the America-Italy Society, Inc., New York city, the National Aeronautics Association, the Committee of One Hundred, Miami Beach, Fla., and the New York Athletic Club. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church, although in 1947 he organized a faith of his own, the so-called Religion of Happiness, Cosmotarianism. In politics he was an independent Republican. He was an enthusiastic amateur aviator and flew his own plane. Macfadden was married four times. By his second marriage, to Marguerite Kelly in 1901, he had a daughter, Byrne, and an adopted daughter, Helen; by his

third marriage, to Mary Williamson in 1913, he had six children: Byrnece, Beulah, Braunda, Beverly, Brewster, and Berwyn. His fourth marriage, to Johnnie (McKinney) Lee, took place in Miami Beach, Fla., in 1948. Bernarr Macfadden's death occurred in Jersey City, N.J., Oct. 12, 1955.

STEVENS, Walter Phelps, insurance executive, was born in Scranton, Pa., Mar. 13, 1882, son of Samuel Hahnemann and Mary C. (Pratt) Stevens and grandson of Charles A. and Emily (Dunning) Stevens. His father was a businessman. Walter P. Stevens received his preliminary education at public schools in his native city and was graduated Ph.B. in 1906 at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. He then began an engineering career with the Locke Drill Co., New York city. During 1907-09 he worked for the Consolidated Car Heating Co. in Albany, N.Y., and from 1909 to 1912 he was employed by the American Locomotive Co. in Schenectady, N.Y. He was subsequently associated with the National Limestone Co. in West Virginia. In 1916

he returned to Scranton and entered the insurance business as controller of the Scranton Life Insurance Co., which had been organized in that city in 1908 by James S. McNulty and others. Stevens became assistant secretary in 1917, vice-president in 1918, and president of the company in 1926. He continued as president until 1943 and was chairman of the board of directors thereafter until 1950, when the company was sold to the Girard Life Insurance Co., Dallas, Tex., and he and all other directors resigned. At the time of its sale the Scranton Life Insurance Co. had over $102,000,000 worth of life insurance in force. Aside from his activity in the insurance field, Stevens was an officer of several other business enterprises in and around Scranton. At his death he was president of the Tobyhanna Creek Ice Co. and a director of the Scranton Industrial Development Co., Cherry Ridge Lumber Co., the Lackawanna Mills, and the Consolidated Molded Products Corp. Earlier, he served as treasurer and a director of the Connell Anthracite Mining Co. and as a director of the Enterprise Coal Co. He participated widely in civic affairs in Scranton and was chairman in 1930-31 of the budget committee of the Scranton Community Chest and general chairman in 1932 of the annual membership campaign of the Scranton Chamber of Commerce. He also served as a trustee of the Scranton Community Chest from 1938 to 1949 and as an honorary trustee thereafter until his death. Stevens was a member of Delta Psi fraternity, the Scranton Country and Waverly Country clubs of Scranton, and the Yale and University clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation was with St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Scranton, of which he was a vestryman and junior warden. In politics he was a Republican. He enjoyed outdoor sports, particularly golf. He was married in Scranton, Pa., Apr. 11, 1912, to Anna, daughter of James Shaffer McNulty (mentioned above). Walter P. Stevens died without issue in Waverly, Pa., May 25, 1954.

SULLIVAN, William Van Amberg, lawyer and U.S. senator, was born near Winona, Miss., Dec. 18, 1857, son of Isaac C. and Mary Ruth (Clarke) Sullivan. His father was a physician and planter. William Van Amberg Sullivan attended Sardis, Miss., schools, took courses at the University of Mississippi in 1872 and was the first student to graduate in law at Vanderbilt University, receiving his LL.B. in 1875. Admitted to the Mississippi bar in the latter year, he practiced independently in Austin, Miss., for two years. In 1877 he went to Oxford, Miss., continuing his practice independently until forming a partnership with a brother, Hampton Sullivan, as the firm of Sullivan & Sullivan. In 1901, after serving in public office, he resumed his practice in Washington, D.C., remaining there until his retirement in 1916. He then returned to Mississippi, where he had extensive land interests. Sullivan became well known as a trial lawyer. While in Oxford he was a member of the Board of City Aldermen and a trustee of the Oxford public schools. As he became increasingly active in political affairs, he was appointed to the Tunica County and District Democratic committees and was a delegate from Mississippi to the Democratic National Conventions in Chicago in 1892 and 1896. He was elected to represent Mississippi on the Democratic National Executive Committee in 1896, serving until 1900. Although not a candidate, he was nominated for the 55th U.S. Congress to resolve a long deadlock among the aspirants and was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served in 1897-98 and was a member of the committees on claims and Pacific railroads. He resigned his seat on being appointed by Anselm J. McLaurin (q.v.), then governor of Mississippi, to the U.S. Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Edward C. Walthall (q.v.). His appointment was later confirmed by the Mississippi legislature, and he completed the unexpired term, serving until 1901. While a U.S. senator he was active on several committees, including those concerned with civil service and retrenchment, establishing a University of the United States, immigration, improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, public lands, and providing additional accommodations for the Library of Congress. He was a member of the American, Mississippi, and District of Columbia bar associations, the Masonic order, and Delta Psi fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Bird hunting was his favorite recreation. He was married twice: (1) in Hernando, Miss., in 1878, to Belle, daughter of James Murray of that place; his first wife died; (2) in Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1900, to Marie Newman Atkins, widow of Paul Atkins. By his first marriage he had five children: William Van Amberg; Murray; Belle, who married Davis Love Fair (below); Ellen Bailey, who married Albert Young Woodward; and Elizabeth, who married (1) Boyce H. Canon and (2)



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Edward Hamilton Dutcher. William Van Amberg Sullivan died in Oxford, Miss., Mar. 21, 1919.

FAIR, Davis Love, lumberman and industrialist, was born in French Camp, Miss., Mar. 1, 1880, son of John and Margaret E. (Love) Fair, grandson of William and Elizabeth (Bowen) Fair, and great-grandson of John and Catherine (Miller) Fair. His great-grandfather came to this country from Ireland in 1806, settling in Charleston, S.C. His father was a planter. After attending schools of his native community, Davis L. Fair studied in 1897 at Mississippi College, Clinton, and was graduated B.A. in 1902 at the University of Mississippi. He worked briefly as a traveling salesman for the Hessig-Ellis Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn., and during 1902-04 was employed as head salesman in the French Camp general store owned by a brother, John Fair. Going in 1904 to Louisville, Miss., he opened his own general store and operated it until 1905, when with two other brothers, Claude and Frank Fair, he founded The Fair Co., general merchandisers and cotton brokers. He remained a partner in the firm until his death. In 1917 he also founded the D. L. Fair Lumber Co., Louisville, of which he was president until the close of his life. Operations were begun following construction of a planing mill, and in 1919 a logging railroad and sawmill were added. In 1921 the latter mill was rebuilt for more efficient operation, and in 1925 the Delfair trademark was registered. Plants at Grenada and Bruce, Miss., were added in 1929, employment at that time reaching a maximum of 800 persons, and additional mills at Shuqualak, DeKalb, and Montrose, Miss., were added after 1935. The company in 1937 began manufacturing hardwood flooring and by the time of Fair's death had grown to be one of the largest producers in the industry. Early in 1952, Fair was awarded U.S. Pat. No. 2,581,947, covering a new method for end-matching hardwood flooring. An advocate of conservation, he early employed good forestry practices so as to assure future supplies of timber. He was for many years a director of the Bank of Louisville, and from its founding in 1944 until his death he served on the board of the Leflore Bank & Trust Co., Greenwood, Miss. Active in civic affairs, during 1909-12 he was city clerk of Louisville, and at one time he served as alderman. In 1945-46 he was president of the Winston County (Miss.) Chamber of Commerce. Interested in the education of young people, Fair made it possible for many Mississippi boys to attend college. He was a trustee of Blue Mountain (Miss.) College from 1941 to 1950. The D. L. Fair Lumber Co. in 1948 financed the construction in Winston County of what became the Fair Elementary School. During the Second World War, Fair was a representative of industry on the National Labor Relations Board. He was a charter member of the Mississippi Forestry Association and member of the Southern Pine Association, University of Mississippi Alumni Association, the Masonic order, Phi Delta Theta, Omicron Delta Kappa, and the Louisville Rotary Club. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was a Democrat. Fair played on the 1901 football team of his university, serving as team manager; in later years he maintained his interest in Mississippi football and in other sports, and played golf. He was married in Oxford, Miss., July 21, 1902, to Belle, daughter of William Van Amberg Sullivan (above), and had two children, Dorothy Belle, who married Robert Gragg Brown, Jr., and Davis Love. Davis L. Fair's death occurred in Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 20, 1952.

SOUTHWORTH, Franklin Chester, clergyman and educator, was born at North Collins, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1863, son of Nathaniel Chester and Chloe A. (Rathburn) Southworth. His earliest paternal American ancestor, Constant Southworth, was the son of Alice Carpenter Southworth, who came to this country in 1623, after the death of her first husband, and married William Bradford (q.v.), governor of Massachusetts Colony. Constant Southworth, born in Leyden, Holland, came to Plymouth Colony in 1628, at the age of thirteen. From him and his wife, Elizabeth Collier, the descent was through William and Rebecca Pabodie, Joseph and Mary Blake, Constant and Rebecca Richmond, William and Mary Throop, and Constant and Almira Sears, the grandparents of Franklin C. Southworth. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter Academy, the son was graduated B.A. in 1887, and M.A. and S.T.B. in 1892, at Harvard University. He was ordained in the Unitarian ministry in 1892. Prior to his ordination he served as a teacher at Fish's school for boys in Worcester, Mass., in 1887-88 and as sub-master at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., in 1888-89. He was pastor of the Unitarian church in Duluth, Minn., during 1892-97 and of Third Unitarian Church, Chicago, Ill., during

1897-99. From the last-named year until 1902 he was secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference. In 1902 he became president of Meadville (Pa.) Theological School. He continued in that position, serving as dean of the faculty and professor of theology, until 1929, when he became president emeritus and retired to his summer home at Little Compton, R.I. He was instrumental in bringing about the school's removal to Chicago, Ill., in 1926. Southworth served as president of the All-India Theistic Conference held in Calcutta in 1928. He lectured at Manchester College of Oxford University in 1909 and at the University of Madras (India) in 1929. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Buchtel College in 1911, and in 1915 he received an honorary LL.D. degree from Allegheny College. He was a member of the Little Compton Historical Association (pres. 1935). For recreation he enjoyed gardening, tennis, and mountain climbing. He was married at Forestville, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1893, to Alice Amelia, daughter of William Berry of that community, a manufacturer of silverware, and

had three sons: Constant, William Berry, and Franklin Chester. Franklin C. Southworth died in Little Compton, R.I., May 21, 1944.

PEET, Max Minor, neurosurgeon, was born in Iosco, Livingston Co., Mich., Oct. 20, 1885, son of Lafayette and Eunice Ann (Minor) Peet. His first paternal American ancestor was John Peet, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled in Stratford, Conn. From him the descent was through Benjamin and Phoebe Butler, Benjamin and Priscilla Fairchild, Thomas and Phoebe Nichols, Josiah and Abigail Bassett, Josiah and Arma Beers, Isaac and Ruth Shove, and Benjamin and Maria Miller, the grandparents of Max M. Peet. His father was a merchant. The son completed his preliminary education at Ypsilanti (Mich.) High School and was graduated B.A. in 1908 and M.A. and M.D. in 1910 at the University of Michigan. He interned at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, during 1910-12, and in the latter year he went to the University of Pennsylvania as Robert Robinson Porter fellow in research medicine, remaining there until 1916 as instructor in surgery. During 1914-16 he was also assistant chief surgeon at Philadelphia General Hospital under Charles H. Frazier (q.v.) and was largely engaged in experimental surgery. In 1916 he returned to the University of Michigan as instructor in surgery. He also began a practice of general surgery at University Hospital, Ann Arbor. He was associated with both the university and the hospital for the remainder of his life. By 1918 he was chief of neurosurgery at the hospital and assistant professor of surgery at the university, and he was named associate professor in 1927 and professor of surgery in 1930. He gradually limited his practice to the field of neurosurgery, his chief interest, and through his efforts a special section of neurosurgery was organized at University Hospital. He was placed at the head of this section in 1930. Widely recognized for his skill as a brain surgeon, Peet developed several new surgical techniques. Perhaps the most important of these was a technique for the treatment of certain forms of high blood pressure by cutting the splanchnic nerves in the abdomen, which he perfected in 1933. While not a cure for the condition, this operation, known as splanchnicectomy, was so effective in the relief of suffering that he performed it more than 2000 times in the course of his practice. Peet was also well-known for his technique in the surgical treatment of a painful affliction of the sensory nerve of the face, known as tic douloureux. Relief of this condition required the severing of the nerve at the point where it left the base of the brain. So skillful was he in this procedure that he usually completed the operation in less than twenty minutes instead of the hour or more required in other hands. He performed this operation more than 1000 times. Among his other surgical innovations were his use of hypertonic glucose for the control of intracranial pressure and his operation for subdural hematoma (a tumor containing blood near the surface of the brain) in infants. Peet's many publications in the neurosurgical field included "The Control of Intractable Pain in Lumbar Region, Pelvis and Lower Extremities by Section of the Anterolateral Columns of the Spinal Cord (Chordotomy)" (Arch. Surg., 1926). In this article he reported on nineteen operations that he had performed between March, 1921, and July, 1925, and also reviewed nineteen other cases described in the medical literature. Peet was the author of the chapter on tumors of the brain in Frederick Christopher's "A Textbook of Surgery by American Authors" (1936) and of the chapter on extradural hematoma, subdural hematoma, subdural hydroma, and cephalhematoma in Samuel Brock's "Injuries of the Skull, Brain and Spinal Cord" (1940). He took a lively interest in poliomyelitis as a member of the general advisory committee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis during 1935-49 and as a member of the advisory staff of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation during 1937-49. He was instrumental in obtaining the material from which the Lansing strain of poliomyelitis was isolated at the National Institute of Health. This was the first strain of poliomyelitis to be transmitted to animals other than monkeys and was one of the three strains of virus used in the preparation of the Salk vaccine. In 1934 the Michigan State Normal School conferred on Peet the honorary degree of M.Ed. At his death he was chairman of the American Board of Neurological Surgery. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Society of Neurological Surgeons, Central Neuropsychiatric Association, American Neurological Association, Harvey Cushing Society, American Surgical Association, Sociedad Argentino de Cirujanos, and the Michigan State and Washtenaw County medical societies. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Republican. He enjoyed spectator sports, music, and gardening, but his principal avocational interest was ornithology. He was an acknowledged authority on North American birds. He attributed much of his skill in surgery to the practice in preparing and mounting specimens that he had received beginning in his youth, and he amassed some 15,000 ornithological specimens. His first scientific paper appeared in this field and was entitled "Observations on the Nesting Habits of a Pair of House Wrens" (Mich. Ornithologists Club, 1905). He was credited with the discovery of the nesting area of Kirtland's Warbler, and at the time of his death he was carrying on a study of the identification of two variations of the Golden Eye Duck by means of X-rays of the skull rather than by comparison of the plumage. He served as ornithologist on expeditions organized by the University of Michigan Museum in 1904, 1905, and 1932 and was a member of the American Ornithologists Union. Peet was married in Providence, R.I., Oct. 5, 1919, to Grace Stewart, daughter of Hugh Tait of Saint Johns, New Brunswick, Canada, a marine engineer, and had three children: Max Minor, Stewart Tait, and Martha Eunice Ann, who married Atwood McAndrew. Peet died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Mar. 25, 1949.

LEE, Umphrey, clergyman and college president, was born in Oakland City, Ind., Mar. 23, 1893, son of Josephus and Esther (Davis) Lee. His father was a Methodist clergyman. Umphrey Lee attended schools in Indiana and Missouri, was graduated B.A. at Trinity University, San Antonio, Tex., in 1914, and received an M.A. degree in 1916 at Southern Methodist University and a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University in 1931. He also studied at Union Theological Seminary in 1916-17 and 1921-22 and at Columbia University in 1928-29 and pursued studies in Germany and England. During his senior year at Trinity University he filled the pulpit at the First Methodist Church, Ennis, Tex. He was ordained in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1918. Subsequently he held pastorates in Cisco, Tex., in 1918-19, at Ennis in 1922-23, and at the Highland Park Methodist Church, Dallas, Tex., from 1923 to 1936. Meanwhile, he was also active in the field of education. He was director of the Wesley Bible Chair at the University of Texas during 1919-21, professor of homiletics at Southern Methodist University during 1927-32, and dean of the School of Religion during 1936-39 and Drucilla Moore Buffington professor of church history during 1937-39 at Vanderbilt University. In 1939 he returned to Southern Methodist University to succeed Charles C. Selecman as president of the institution. He resigned from the presidency in 1954, when he

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Henry Schoneck

was named to the newly created post of chancellor, the position he maintained until the close of his life. Lee guided Southern Methodist through the period of its greatest growth, and under his leadership it became one of the largest privately endowed universities in the Southwest. In 1939 it had an enrollment of 2083 full-time students and a faculty of 126 members; during his administration enrollment was stabilized at about 6000 full-time students and the faculty expanded to more than 300 members. As soon as building could be resumed after the Second World War, a $20,000,000 building program was launched, and the number of major permanent buildings on the 133-acre campus was increased from twelve in 1939 to thirty-six in 1954. The expansion included seven new buildings for a $3,500,000 Theological School on 16 acres of campus, and the school was endowed through a gift, in the form of fifty Texas oil wells, received from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Perkins. Further additions to the physical plant of the university were a $2,500,000 Southern Legal Center for the Law School, modeled on the Inns of Court Law School in London, England; the $500,000 Fondren Library and a $1,000,000 Science Building, the gift of Mrs. Walter W. Fondren; and a student center, named in Lee's honor. During his administration, the counseling system for students was revised and enlarged, the health service was expanded, an employment and placement service for students was inaugurated, and the Southwestern Legal Foundation was established. Active in the executive councils of his church, Lee was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, South, in 1934, a member of the Methodist Uniting Conference in 1939, a member of the general conferences of the Methodist Church in 1940, 1944, and 1948, and a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conferences in 1946 and 1951. He was president of the Southern University Conference in 1948. Apart fom his work at the university and in the church, Lee was prominent in the civic life of his state and city. He was a member of the Civic Rights Advisory Committee of Texas and in 1946 was vice-president of the Texas State Fair. In Dallas, he was president of the Civic Federation during 1930-36 and at various times served as a trustee of the Dallas Health Museum and as a member of the Citizens' Council and the Dallas Council of Social Agencies. He was also a member of the board of the Texas Country Day School, Dallas, and of the executive board of a local council of the Boy Scouts of America, and he was a founder of the Dallas chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. With the publication of "The Lord's Horseman—John Wesley," in 1928, Lee became a recognized authority on the English founder of the Methodist church who supported the cause of the American colonists during the Revolutionary War. He was also the author of "Jesus the Pioneer" (1926), "Short Sketch of the Life of Christ" (1927), "The Bible and Business" (1930), "Historical Backgrounds of Early Methodist Enthusiasm" (1931), "John Wesley and Modern Religion" (1936), "The Historic Church and Modern Pacifism" (1943), "Render Unto the People" (1947), and "A Short Story of Methodism" (with William W. Sweet, 1956). While in Germany in 1933, he wrote a series of articles on religion and politics in that country. Lee was the recipient of an honorary D.D. degree from Trinity University in 1928, an honorary Litt.D. degree from Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex., in 1940, and honorary LL.D. degrees from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1942 and Oklahoma City University in 1951, and he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Organizations in which he held membership included the Mediaeval Academy of America, American Society of Church History, Wesley Historical Society of England, Texas State Historical Society, Philosophical Society of Texas, Chi Alpha, and the Thirteen, Rotary, and Town and Gown clubs of Dallas. Lee was married in Gatesville, Tex., Dec. 29, 1917, to Mary Margaret, daughter of William Williams of that place, a businessman, and had a son, Umphrey. His death occurred in Dallas, Tex., June 23, 1958.

SCHOENECK, Henry William, obstetrician, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1884, son of Henry and Elwiene (Heindorf) Schoeneck. His father, who came to this country from Germany in 1849 and settled in Syracuse, was a manufacturer. After receiving his preliminary education at the Syracuse Classical School, Henry W. Schoeneck was graduated M.D. in 1911 at Syracuse University and did postgraduate work in obstetrics at Sloane Hospital for Women, New York city. At the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, he undertook study in 1914 in the use of so-called twilight sleep (scopolamine-morphine anesthesia) and further postgraduate work in obstetrics. While serving an internship at Syracuse Memorial Hospital in 1911-12, he established in Syracuse the private medical practice that he maintained until his retirement, specializing in obstetrics after 1916. In addition, Schoeneck resumed his association with Syracuse Memorial Hospital in 1916, serving as attending obstetrician prior to 1950 and thereafter until his death as senior obstetrician, and he was staff president in 1927-28. He also served as assistant obstetrician during 1912-18, attending obstetrician from 1918 to 1932, and consulting obstetrician thereafter until 1956 at St. Joseph's Hospital; as obstetrician on the staff of University Hospital of the Good Shepherd from 1914 until his death; and as consultant at City Hospital and Onondaga Sanatorium, all in Syracuse. From 1915 to 1925 he was director of the Outdoor Clinic of the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, becoming associate professor of obstetrics in the latter year and professor in 1927, and continuing in the last-named capacity until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1943. During his association with the university he was one of the first in his field successfully to record obstetrical procedures, including Caesarian section, by means of motion pictures, which were used for lecturing and student instruction. In 1925 he was instrumental in the establishment in Syracuse of what was believed to be the first prenatal-clinic service in New York state; during 1941-43 he directed the bureau of maternal hygiene, Syracuse Department of Health, and headed all seven clinics in that city, which were staffed by members of the department of obstetrics, Syracuse University College of Medicine. By 1931 some 79 per cent of births in Syracuse were hospital deliveries, and in 1947 the home-delivery service was abandoned. Emphasis was placed upon home-nursing instruction and care throughout the pre-, intra-, and postparturient periods. Nursing care, an integral part of clinic service, was rendered by the Visiting Nurse Association of Syracuse and co-ordinated by the medical staff. The organizational structure of these clinics continued essentially unchanged from the time of their inception. Schoeneck was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Association of Obstetrical, Gynecological, and Abdominal Surgeons, American, New York State, and Onondaga County medical associations, and Syracuse Academy of Medicine; he also held membership in the Masonic order and the University, Liederkranz, German, Innominate Medical, and Onondaga Country clubs of Syracuse. His religious affiliation was with St. John's and St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Syracuse. Politically he was a Republican. Travel, gardening, reading, and playing golf were Schoeneck's chief forms of recreation. He

was married in Syracuse, June 29, 1915, to Dora Henrietta, daughter of Louis House of that city, a manufacturer and inventor, and had two children, Henry William and Dorothy (died in infancy). Schoeneck died in Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1956.

HOFFMAN, William Henry, engineer, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, Apr. 17, 1881, son of John Mathias and Elizabeth (Koch) Hoffman. His father came to this country from Bavaria (later part of Germany) in 1853 and settled in Mansfield, where he founded a plumbing and roofing company. William H. Hoffman received his preliminary education in the Mansfield public schools and was graduated B.S. in 1903 at the Case School of Applied Science (later the Case Institute of Technology). During 1903-05 he served an engineering apprenticeship with the Brown Hoisting Co., Cleveland, Ohio. During 1905-10 he was an engineer with the Mount Vernon (Ohio) Bridge Co., and from the latter year until 1917 he was chief engineer with the Pittsburgh Bridge & Iron Works in Rochester, Pa. During this

country's participation in the First World War he served as captain, Co. A, 525th Engineers, U.S. Army, and was stationed first in Annapolis, Md., and later in France. Following his honorable discharge in 1919, Hoffman spent a year as engineer with the Case Crane Co., Columbus, Ohio, and a second year as engineer with the Hughes-Kennan Co., Mansfield. In 1922 he founded a structural steel business in association with William Adler and Ralph Rohm in Canton, Ohio. He sold his interest in the Canton business in 1925 and established a similar business in Mansfield under the name of the W. H. Hoffman Structural Steel Co. He was sole owner and head of this company until the close of his life. The company was engaged in the sale of all types of structural steel, and Hoffman himself designed the steel structures for bridges, factories, churches, schools, and other buildings. While engaged in the structural steel business, Hoffman also acted as consulting engineer for a number of Ohio corporations. A resident of Mansfield for many years, he took an active part in the work of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, the Boy Scouts of America, and other organizations. He was a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, the American Legion, the Masonic order (32d degree), the Izaak Walton League, and the University Club of Mansfield. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church, Mansfield. Politically he was a Republican. During his college years he played baseball, and in later life he found recreation in hunting, fishing, and swimming. Hoffman was married in Cleveland, Ohio, June 14, 1928, to Veronica, daughter of Elmer Ellsworth Black of Salineville, Ohio, a lawyer, and had two children: Thomas Ellsworth and Rhoda Elizabeth, who married Donald LeRoy Hart. William H. Hoffman died in Mansfield, Ohio, Apr. 23, 1956.

MILLS, Edwin Stanton, steel executive, was born in New Brighton, Pa., Jan. 5, 1870, son of James Robinson and Elizabeth (Thoburn) Mills. Edwin S. Mills was educated at public schools in the various communities, mostly in Ohio, where his father was serving as a Methodist clergyman. At the age of seventeen he began his career in the steel business with the Massillon (Ohio) Steel Co. While working for this company he came to the attention of Andrew Carnegie (q.v.), who in 1895 placed him at the head of the Cleveland (Ohio) sales staff of the Carnegie Steel Co. In 1898 he was named assistant to the president of the latter company, and he continued in that post until 1901, serving also during this period as manager of the Pittsburgh Steamship Co. and agent for the Oliver Iron Mining Co., two subsidiaries. In 1901, when the Carnegie Steel Co. was acquired by the United States Steel Corp., he was transferred to New York city as assistant to the first vice-president of the latter corporation. In 1910 he became sales manager of the Illinois Steel Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp. He became general manager of the Illinois Steel Co. in 1919 and vice-president in charge of sales in 1925, a position he retained until his retirement in 1935. In that capacity he was also responsible for the sales policies of the Carnegie Steel Co. and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., another subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp. He was instrumental in securing wide acceptance of the steel wheel by railroads and other forms of transport, and he was responsible for the Illinois Steel Co.'s leading role in the expansion of production of stainless steel in this country and for the construction of two stainless steel plants at the company's Gary (Ind.) Works. Aside from his business activities, he was interested in various civic and cultural institutions and movements. For many years he served as a trustee of Northwestern University, and as chairman of the finance committee of the board of trustees during 1927-29 he played an important role in the construction of the Chicago (Ill.) campus of the university. During 1923-25 he was president of the Evanston (Ill.) YMCA. He also served as president of the North Shore Music Festival during 1936-38 and as vice-president of the Chicago Opera Association in 1937. He was a member of the Western Society of Engineers, Carnegie Veterans Association, the Lawyers Club of New York city, the University and Country clubs of Evanston, and the Cliff Dwellers, Glenview Golf, Union League, and University clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Evanston, and as chairman of the committee in charge of stained glass windows when this church was remodeled in 1930 he was instrumental in the procurement of a set of stained glass windows that were regarded as among the finest in this country. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in East Orange, N.J., Feb. 16, 1911, to Marjorie Adelaide, daughter of

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Edwin S Mills

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MURRAY A. LAST

Archer Brown of New York city, a pig iron broker and steel man, and had three children: Marjorie Adelaide, Edwin Stanton, and James Huntington. His death occurred in Beacon, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1951.

LAST, Murray A., ophthalmologist, was born in New York city, Aug. 25, 1901, son of Harry and Pauline (Eder) Last, natives of Austria who came to this country in 1881 and settled in New York city. His father was engaged in the real estate business. Murray A. Last received his preliminary education at public schools in his native city and was graduated M.D. at University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College (later part of New York University-Bellevue Medical Center) in 1927. He then served an internship for two years at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York city, where for another year he was also resident ophthalmologist. From 1929 until the close of his life he maintained an independent private practice in New York city as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye. Among his patients were many leading figures in politics, the theater, and motion pictures. In addition to conducting his practice, he was affiliated with several New York city hospitals. At Mount Sinai he was for some years associate chief of the eye clinic, having previously served that hospital as assistant eye surgeon, and at Midtown Hospital was for some time associate ophthalmologist and at his death was director of ophthalmology. He joined the eye staff at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital as clinical assistant in 1930; later he became assistant surgeon in 1932, junior surgeon in 1943, and attending surgeon in 1947; and at his death he was chief of ophthalmic surgery. Further, for several years he was school ophthalmologist at the Lexington School for the Deaf and an instructor in neuro-ophthalmology in connection with postgraduate courses of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons given at Mount Sinai Hospital. He was a member of the Cinema lodge of B'nai B'rith and of the American Friends of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Inc. Last was certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology in 1932 and became a fellow of the American College of Surgeons in 1936. He belonged to the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Association for Research in Ophthalmology, American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the State of New York, New York County Medical Society, and Sigma Omega Psi. In religion he was of the Jewish faith. Politically he was an independent. His avocational interest was the collecting of Jewish art and Jewish and other antiques, and for recreation he enjoyed reading, travel, music, writing, and playing golf. He was unmarried. His death occurred in New York city, June 25, 1953.

PEEPLES, Thomas Hay, lawyer, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Aug. 4, 1881, son of Benjamin Franklin and Lelia Eliza (Hay) Peeples, grandson of Benjamin Franklin and Sarah (Peyton) Peeples, and a descendant of Henry Peeples, who came to this country from England early in the 18th century and settled in South Carolina. His father was a farmer. Thomas H. Peeples attended private and high schools at Bamburg, S.C., and studied law at the University of South Carolina. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1907 and began practice in Barnwell County, S.C. In 1910 he was elected to the state House of Representatives from that county and during his two-year tenure was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of a special committee on investigation and consolidation of state offices. He was elected attorney general of South Carolina in 1912 and re-elected to that office in 1914 and 1916. As attorney general he conducted with success noted bank-tax cases and several insurance cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. These insurance cases, in which the position of the state insurance commissioner was sustained, had long been pending; they involved powers of the commissioner with respect to the licensing of foreign insurance companies to do business in South Carolina and the requirement that such out-of-state companies cover their potential liability to South Carolina clients with securities investments within that state. He also won an action, brought under original jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court, seeking to enjoin the holding of the prohibition election authorized by a state act and attacking the constitutionality of that act. He secured withdrawal of a suit brought by the State of New Hampshire against the State of South Carolina anent a bond issue of 1869, and he made various important recommendations to the general assembly, especially regarding the violation of state laws by trusts and monopolies and by combinations of water powers. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army, attaining the rank of major, Judge Advocate General's Depart-

ment. He was appointed chief counsel, U.S. War Department board of appraisers, and later judge advocate. Following the war he held a reserve commission as lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department, until about 1939. He resumed private law practice after the war, with offices both in Columbia and Barnwell County; during the closing years of his life he practiced only in the latter place. Meanwhile, he again served in the South Carolina General Assembly during 1925-27, this time from Richland County. In 1944 he was commissioned by the governor as member of a committee to revise the code of civil procedure of South Carolina, and in 1948 he served as commissioner of state and county elections. He was an honorary member of Veterans of Foreign Wars and a member of the National Association of Attorneys General (pres. 1915-16), the American and South Carolina bar associations, the Masonic order, BPOE, IOOF, the Improved Order of Red Men, and other fraternal organizations. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Columbia. In politics he was a Demo-

crat. He was married in Columbia, S.C., Jan. 8, 1921, to Hallie May, daughter of John Bolivar Armstrong, a county official. Thomas H. Peeples died without issue in Columbia, S.C., July 31, 1954.

TRATTNER, Sidney, ophthalmologist, was born in New York city, June 18, 1892, son of Julius and Helene (Loeb) Trattner. His father came to this country from Austria in 1880 and settled in New York city, where he operated a real estate firm. Sidney Trattner received his preliminary education in public schools in New York city, attended the College of the City of New York (later City University of New York) in 1909-10, and was graduated M.D. in 1915 at New York University. After a year's internship at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, he established in that city a general practice, which was interrupted by his military service during the First World War. Following his discharge he served a second internship at Bellevue Hospital, specializing in eye diseases, after which he went to Richmond, Va., where he maintained a private practice in

ophthalmology from 1920 until his retirement in 1940. In addition, he served until 1941 as staff ophthalmologist of the Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped. Trattner was active in community affairs, serving as chairman of the Virginia Committee for the Resettlement of Foreign Physicians for several years, as treasurer of the Richmond Chamber Music Society, and as president of the Richmond First Club, a civic organization. During this country's participation in the First World War he was stationed at Camp Lee, Va., as a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps; in 1918 he entered the Virginia National Guard, holding the rank of captain. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of Virginia, and the Jefferson Lakeside Country Club of Richmond. Politically he was an independent. His non-professional interests included playing the violin, painting, and gardening. He was married in Richmond, May 5, 1924, to Leah, daughter of Harry Samuel Binswanger of that city, a glass merchant, and had three children: Ellen Binswanger, who married Edward Meyer; John Harry; and Alice. Sidney Trattner died in Portland, Maine, Aug. 29, 1957.

HART, Charles Delucena, physician, was born at Ambler, Pa., July 3, 1871, son of Harry Carlton and Mary Crathorne (Meigs) Hart. His first paternal American ancestor was Samuel Hart, who came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, about 1735 and settled in Bucks County, Pa. From Samuel and his wife, Elizabeth, the line of descent was through James and Jean Means, James and Ann Hankinson, and William H. and Matilda Maybin, the grandparents of Charles D. Hart. His father was a physician. The son attended Friends' School and Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., and was graduated B.A. at Princeton University in 1892 (M.A. 1895) and M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He was resident physician at Pennsylvania Hospital in 1898-99 and continued his association with that institution as assistant during 1900-02 and chief of the outpatient department during 1902-12. Although he never practiced medicine for his livelihood, from time to time he gave medical advice to friends and relatives. For some years he was consulting physician to the Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind. Interested in penal work, he was inspector at the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania from 1903 to 1920, serving as board president in 1921, and at the Philadelphia County prison during 1909-11; he served at one time as a member of the board of county prisons, Philadelphia, and during 1911-20 as secretary of the Pennsylvania parole board. In 1912 he was named chairman of the medical section of the Philadelphia vice commission. An active civic worker, Hart was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania to the committee on public safety for the defense of the state during the First World War; was appointed by the mayor of Philadelphia to the Americanization committee of the city in 1921 and to the standing committee on grounds and buildings of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition Association of Philadelphia in 1922; and was appointed in 1938 a member of the committee for the Pennsylvania Constitution commemoration. He was for several years chairman of the Philadelphia committee on awards to police and firemen and was chairman of two American Red Cross drives and chairman of the Philadelphia Orchestra endowment campaign. He served on the board of directors and executive committee of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, and was a fellow and trustee of the Pennsylvania (later Philadelphia) Museum of Art. He also was a trustee of St. Paul's School and of the Drexel Institute of Technology and the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf. Hart's greatest interest, however, was the Boy Scouts of America movement, in which he was nationally known as a leader almost from its inception. He became a member of the Philadelphia council in 1912 and a year later became its president, serving in that office until named honorary president in 1941. A member also of the national council, he helped to obtain the national charter from Congress. He was responsible for the construction of the Boy Scout building in Philadelphia. The Boy Scout statue in front of this building, executed in bronze by Tait McKenzie at Hart's request, was reproduced in miniature and used throughout the world. Hart worked with Edward W. Bok (q.v.) to establish Treasure Island Camp on the Delaware, and with others set up the reservation near Sumneytown, Pa., that later was named in his honor. He persuaded John Philip Sousa (q.v.) to write the Boy Scout march, and through his efforts large sums of money were raised for the scouts in the Philadelphia area. In 1929 he was the recipient of the Boy Scout organization's Silver Buffalo Award, and in 1942 he was presented with its Silver Beaver

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Charles D. Hart

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Gerald Williams Gunaghan

Award. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by Temple University in 1940. He was the author of "History of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania" and "Hikes to Historic Places," the latter written for the Boy Scouts. During the First World War, Hart was a 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army Medical Corps, stationed at Plattsburg, N.Y. A fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, he also held membership in the Philadelphia and Racquet clubs of Philadelphia and the Princeton Alumni Association (pres. 1916-17). He served on class committees that raised funds for the carillon given to Princeton in memory of his class in 1927, and he presented the university with a new Nassau Hall bell, dedicated in 1950. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Travel was his favorite recreation. Hart was unmarried. His death occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1951.

GUSTAFSON, Gerald Williams, obstetrician and gynecologist, was born in Chesterton, Ind., Oct. 8, 1899, son of Edward Adolph and Emma Luella (Williams) Gustafson and grandson of Gustaf Adolphus Gustafson, who came to this country from Stockholm, Sweden, and fought in the Civil War. His father was a storekeeper. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, Gerald W. Gustafson was graduated M.D. in 1925 at Northwestern University. He served an internship at Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., and a residency at Chicago (Ill.) Lying-In Hospital, where he received formal training in obstetrics and gynecology under Joseph B. De Lee (q.v.). In 1927 he established a private medical practice in Indianapolis, where he specialized in obstetrics and gynecology until the close of his life. In the course of his practice he delivered some 10,000 babies, 7000 in private practice. From 1927 until his death he was a member of the staffs of Coleman, Methodist, and St. Vincent's hospitals in Indianapolis. He was also on the staff of Indianapolis General Hospital. Additionally, he was a member of the faculty of the Indiana University Medical school from 1927 to the close of his life, serving as assistant in obstetrics during 1927-31, associate in obstetrics during 1931-34, assistant professor from 1934 to 1937, and professor of obstetrics and gynecology after 1937. Gustafson was recognized as an authority in the field of obstetrics and gynecology and was a frequent speaker at meetings of medical societies and other groups in his field of medical specialization. He was the author of thirty articles published in the medical journals, including "Cerebral Spastic Paralysis. The Obstetric History of One Hundred and Eighty-five Cases" (with G. J. Garceau, Jour. AMA, Feb. 1941), "Management of Breech Presentation" (Ind. Med. Assn. Jour., Aug. 1949), "Management of Occiput Posterior Positions" (Amer. Jour. Obstet. & Gynec., June 1951), "Extrauterine Pregnancy at Term" (with H. E. Bowman and F. E. Stout, Obstet. & Gynec., July 1953), "Abruptio Placentae" (Ind. Med. Assn. Jour., Nov. 1953), "Treatment of Prolonged Labor" (Jour. AMA, June 1954), and "Ovarian Tumors Complicating Pregnancy; Review of 45 Surgically Proved Cases" (with Stout and S. H. Gardiner, Amer. Jour. Obstet. & Gynec., June 1954). In 1945 he became a member and during 1946-47 was chairman of the advisory committee to the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Indiana State Board of Health. During the First World War he served as a private in the Student Army Training Corps, U.S. Army, from October to December, 1918. He was the recipient of the Service Award of the Northwestern University Alumni Association in 1952. Gustafson was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists and Abdominal Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Phi Chi medical fraternity, Northwestern University Alumni Association of Indianapolis (pres. 1951), and the Lions Club of Indianapolis. His religious affiliation was with the North Methodist Church, Indianapolis. Politically he was a Republican. Baseball was one of his special interests. He was married in Bluffton, Ind., July 24, 1926, to Nina, daughter of George Allison Bowman of Ossian, Ind., a farmer, and had a daughter, Gloria. His death occurred in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1954.

JONES, Harold Houston, physician, was born in Viele, Lee Co., Iowa, June 8, 1891, son of Joseph Owen and Josephine Bonepart (McBride) Jones. His father was a railroad telegrapher. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Keokuk, Iowa, and Quincy, Ill., Harold H. Jones was graduated M.D. in 1915 at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. He then served an internship at Kansas City (Mo.) General Hospital and in 1916

established a medical practice in Winfield, Kans., where he continued to practice until the close of his life, specializing in internal medicine after 1937. He was appointed pathologist on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Winfield, in 1916 and on the staff of the Newton Memorial Hospital, Winfield, in 1927. He also held a teaching appointment as a lecturer in the graduate school of the University of Kansas. At the close of his life he was director of research of the H. L. Snyder Memorial Research Foundation and a member of the medical advisory board of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. During the First World War he served as a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in France, and he was awarded the U.S. Silver Star. Jones was a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, a fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Trudeau Society, Kansas Medical Society, American Heart Association, and the New York Academy of Sciences. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically

he was a Republican. He was married in Saint Joseph, Mo., May 19, 1917, to Madeleine, daughter of Thomas H. Kiniry of Beloit, Kans., a merchant, and had two children: Harold Houston and Josephine Eleanor, who married Jerry Alton Palmer. Jones died in Winfield, Kans., May 30, 1955.

LIBERSON, Frank, roentgenologist, was born in Berditchev, Russia, Oct. 15, 1888, son of Boris and Sarah (Kharal) Liberson. His father was a merchant. Frank Liberson came to this country in 1906, attended the Eron Preparatory School, New York city, and was graduated M.D. in 1917 at Long Island College Hospital (later part of the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center). He interned at the U.S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N.Y., and did postgraduate work in roentgenology at the Mount Sinai and Polyclinic hospitals, New York city, in 1918. In 1919 he helped to institute a radiological clinic at the U.S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, and he served as roentgenologist for this hospital from that year until 1943. He was also the roentgenologist

of the U.S. Marine Hospital No. 43, New York city (later the U.S. Public Health Service Outpatient Clinic) from 1923 until the time of his death, and of the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital on Ellis Island (N.Y.) from 1926 to 1947. He was commissioned a commander in the U.S. Public Health Service by President Harding. Liberson improved techniques in the use of the X-ray, and was the innovator of several developments in this field, such as the special X-ray therapy grid and the 14" x 17" rapid plate changer for cardiac angiography. Articles in which he reported his findings included: "X-ray Treatment of Gonorrheal Complications in Males" (Radiology, Apr. 1932), "Deep X-ray Therapy in Treatment of 'Painful Heel' with Report of 31 Cases" (Jour. Urology, July 1932), "Overhead Aerial High Tension System, Especially Suitable for Single Room Installation" (Amer. Jour. Roent., May 1934), "Value and Limitation of Oblique View as Compared with Ordinary Anteroposterior Exposure of Shoulder; Report of Use of Oblique View in 1800 Cases" (ibid., Apr. 1937), "Os Acromiale: Contested Anomaly" (Jour. Bone & Joint Surg., July 1937), "Role of Coracoclavicular Ligaments in Affections of Shoulder Girdle" (Amer. Jour. Surg., Apr. 1939), "Use of Diodrast in Determining Location and Extent of Pulmonary Embolism: Experimental Study" (with Isaac Roentgen Liberson, Amer. Jour. Roent., Sept. 1942), and "Fracture of Ribs with Comparison of Standard and One-Film Two-Exposure Technique" (ibid., Mar. 1947). Liberson was believed to be the first in this country to attempt pneumoencephalography with an automatic displacement apparatus as reported in "Apparatus for Simultaneous Displacement" (Arch. Neurol. & Psychiat., Sept. 1924), "Value and Safety of Simplified Method of Pneumoencephalography: Preliminary Report on Use of Special Apparatus in 40 Cases" (Amer. Jour. Roent., Mar. 1926), and "Use of Various Gases in Encephalography: Summary of 210 Cases, Using Simultaneous Displacement Apparatus" (Amer. Jour. Med. Sci., Apr. 1933). A pioneer in the use of chest leads in electrocardiography, he reported with Abraham Lieberson on "The Value of the Posterior-Anterior Chest Lead in Cardiac Diagnosis" (Annals Int. Med., Apr. 1933). He was credited as the first to use esophageal leads in clinical electrocardiography, a process explained in his paper, "An Internal Electrocardiographic Lead" (with Abraham Lieberson, Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med., June 1934). The work for which Liberson received perhaps the greatest recognition was his development and use of a multi-perforated grid for cancer therapy, reported in "Value of Multi-Perforated Screen in Deep X-ray Therapy; Preliminary Report on New Method of Delivering Multiple Erythema Doses Without Permanent Injury to Skin" (Radiology, Mar. 1933), and "Critical Study of Use of Lead Perforator and Reciprocal in Radiation Therapy" (Amer. Jour. Roent., Aug. 1936). From 1908 to 1911 he served as a member of the U.S. Coast Guard, stationed in New Jersey. In 1939 he received a medal from the American Medical Editors and Authors Association for his scholarly presentation of his work with the perforated grid. Liberson was a fellow of that association, a diplomate of the American Board of Radiology, and a member of the American College of Radiology. In religion he was a member of the Jewish faith and in politics an independent liberal. He was interested in mechanics and inventions of various types, and was also a student of Jewish literature and psychological drama. He was married in New York city, Aug. 14, 1915, to Rose, daughter of Isaac Lipnick of Latvia, a teacher, and had three children: Sylvia, who married Irving Lipkowitz; Sarah M.; and Isaac Roentgen. Liberson died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Apr. 18, 1947.

DEVINY, John Joseph, federal administrator, was born in Washington, D.C., June 19, 1882, son of Edward and Johanna (Sullivan) Deviny. His father, a native of Ireland, was a merchant in Washington. John J. Deviny received his preliminary education in local parochial and public schools, attended Josephinum College, Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated LL.B. at the Washington (D.C.) College of Law in 1919. Meanwhile, he began his career as an apprentice plate printer for the U.S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving in 1900. Promoted to positions of increasing responsibility in the ensuing years, he was advanced to superintendent in charge of production in 1918 and to assistant director of the bureau in 1924. He resigned from government service in 1926 to become director of research and publicity for the Miller Saw-Trimmer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturers of printing machinery. In 1928 he withdrew from that company to serve as executive vice-president of United Typothetae of America, the printers' association. He held that post until 1935 and then became assistant director of the Bureau of

Old Age and Survivors Insurance of the U.S. Social Security Board. In 1941 he assumed duties as deputy public printer for the U.S. Government Printing Office, and in 1948 he was appointed public printer, holding that office until his retirement in 1953. At various times he was associate editor of the Civil Service News, Chicago, and of The Government Clerk, Washington, D.C. Deviny wrote several articles on management and economics for printing trade journals, and he was frequently called upon to lecture on printing throughout the United States and Canada. Among the awards that he received were a citation of merit from the National Association of Photo-Lithographers, a certificate of appreciation from the Printers and Lithographers International Relief Committee, and a certificate of honor from the Printers Industry of America. An organizer of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen in 1919, he served as president of that organization during 1922-23 and 1926-27. He was also an honorary life member of the Graphic Arts Association of Washington, D.C., and the New York Employing Printers Association, Inc., and a member of the American Trade Association Executives, Modern Woodmen of America, United Typothetae of America, BPOE, and the National Press, Printing House Craftsmen, and Wedge clubs of Washington. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Washington, July 12, 1905, to Edith Viola, daughter of Joseph Alexander Potts of Winchester, Va., a carriagemaker, and had a daughter, Katherine Elizabeth, who married Louis Gerard Carrico. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1955.

WILLIAMS, John Powell, physician, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 25, 1894, son of William Reid and Caroline Henderson (Powell) Williams and grandson of William Bell and Isabella (Reid) Williams. His father, a manufacturing executive, was assistant U.S. secretary of war from 1920 to 1922. John P. Williams received his preparatory education at McGuire's University School in Richmond, attended the University of Virginia from 1912 to 1914 and the Medical College of Virginia from 1919 to 1921, and was graduated B.A. and M.D. in 1923 at the University of Virginia, having supplemented his college work through summer courses. From 1914 to 1916 he was an instructor in mathematics and German at McGuire's University School. After completing his medical studies at the University of Richmond he was resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, from 1923 to 1925 and then returned to Richmond, where he served a resident fellowship at McGuire Clinic from 1925 to 1927. From the latter year to 1942 he practiced privately in Richmond. In 1925 Williams became a member of the adjunct faculty of the Medical College of Virginia, where he subsequently served as assistant professor of medicine, assistant physician to the hospital division, and instructor in physical diagnosis and clinical pathology. In 1942 he was named associate professor of medicine. He was chief of medical service at Kennedy General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., in 1945-46. In the latter year he returned to Richmond as a staff member of the U.S. Veterans Administration and became chief of medical service at McGuire Hospital, which at that time became a facility of the Veterans Administration. He continued in that office until the close of his life, serving concurrently as professor of clinical medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, which had assumed operation of McGuire Hospital and control of the professional staff. Williams was instrumental in developing a liver extract, for the treatment of pernicious anemia, which he turned over to the Medical College of Virginia for exploitation. A frequent contributor to professional journals, he recognized and reported the first case of undulant fever in a human in the state of Virginia. At the time of his death Williams was a member of the Virginia State Medical Advisory Committee for Civil Defense. He took an active role in developing the Blue Cross medical plan in Virginia and in Richmond, serving as a member of the organization's board of trustees in 1941. In 1914-15 Williams was a private in the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, and in 1916-17 he served on the Mexican border as lance corporal with the 1st Virginia Cavalry. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army, attaining the rank of 1st lieutenant in the Field Artillery. He served first as instructor in practical geometry and trigonometry for the ROTC at Ft. Myer, Va., and then joined the 314th Field Artillery, with which he served in France as part of the 80th Division until the end of the war. As reconnaissance and telephone officer, he participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. In 1941 Williams re-entered the U.S. Army

and went on active duty the following year. He served as chief of medical service and unit director of the 45th general hospital in North Africa and Italy, winning promotion to colonel in 1944. For outstanding clinical investigations in infectious hepatitis and trench foot made during his Second World War service, he was awarded the Legion of Merit of the United States. Williams held membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national academic honor society, and Alpha Omega Alpha, honor society in medicine. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians, American Medical Association, and American Psychosomatic Society; a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine; and a member of the Southern Medical Association, Medical Society of Virginia, Richmond Academy of Medicine, Constantinian Society, Raven Society (University of Virginia), and Virginia Board Club. For some years he was a member of the Commonwealth and Hunt clubs of Richmond. In religion he was an Episcopalian and in politics a Democrat. In his early years he sang in church choirs. Hunting and fishing were among his

favorite recreations, and he was a championship swimmer at the university. He was married in Richmond, July 15, 1928, to Virginia Pittman, daughter of Edgar Marshall of Fredericksburg, Va., a wholesale-lumber merchant, and had a son, John Powell. Williams died in Richmond, Va., Sept. 1, 1954.

PROCTOR, Frank Baker, architect and lawyer, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, 1893, son of Alexander McPherson and Annie Elizabeth (Ashford) Proctor. His father was a builder. Frank B. Proctor received his preliminary education in the Washington public schools, studied engineering for two years at George Washington University, and was graduated LL.B. in 1936 at Columbus Law School, Washington. Meanwhile, he was employed in the engineering department of the government of the District of Columbia for several years, and from 1922 to 1933 he was a partner in the architectural firm of Faulconer & Proctor, Silver Spring, Md. After receiving his law degree Proctor practiced independently as an architect and lawyer in Silver Spring

until his retirement in 1946. He resumed the practice of architecture in 1953 and was active until the close of his life. Among his most important architectural works in the Silver Spring area were the County Administration Building, the Bank of Silver Spring, the Scrimgeour Building, Seco Theater, Woodland Elementary School, Montgomery Hills Junior High School, and the Bethesda Bowling Center. He was the recipient of the Oliver Owen Kuhen Award of the Washington Star in 1940 for his work on the Bethesda Recreation Center. In the closing years of his life he designed and supervised construction of a number of store buildings in the Washington metropolitan area. As a lawyer, Proctor maintained an independent general practice. From 1940 to 1946 he served as judge of the Montgomery County (Md.) Juvenile Court. Aside from his legal and architectural activities, Proctor was a founder of the Bank of Silver Spring, and he was a director of that bank at the close of his life. During 1929-32 he served as supervisor of school properties for Montgomery County, and in the last-named year he was a founder of the Silver Spring Community Center, of which he was the first director and later vice-president. During the First World War he served with the U.S. Army in France and Germany. He held the rank of 2d lieutenant at the time of his honorable discharge in 1919. Proctor was a member of the Maryland and District of Columbia bar associations, Silver Spring Board of Trade, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Masonic order, BPOE, and Rotary International. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Democrat. Fishing and reading were his principal recreational interests. He was married in Leonardtown, Md., Nov. 29, 1926, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of John Matthew Faulconer of Silver Spring, Md., an architect, and had four children: Lois, who married James Walker Parker, Jr.; Frank Baker; John Mathew; and Meredith Lynn. Frank B. Proctor died in Takoma Park, Md., July 30, 1956.

SCHWEITZER, Edmund Oscar, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1875, son Edmund Franz and Pauline E. (Kirchof) Schweitzer and grandson of Franz Schweitzer, who came to this country from Germany about 1840, settling in Chicago. His father was a merchant. Edmund O. Schweitzer received his preparatory education in Chicago public schools and was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering at Purdue University in 1898. During the following year he was an inspector with the Chicago Edison Co. and during 1899-1902 was associated with the Commonwealth Electric Co. in Chicago, first as district inspector and later as acting district superintendent and district superintendent of the Northern district in 1900-02. While continuing with the Commonwealth Electric Co., in 1902 he also became a tester for the Chicago Edison Co., at its laboratory. In 1907 he became assistant head of the Commonwealth Edison Company's testing department and from 1909 until his retirement in 1936 he was chief testing engineer and head of the testing department. Meanwhile, in 1909, with Nicholas J. Conrad, he organized Schweitzer & Conrad, Inc., of Chicago, to manufacture electric central station equipment and distribution specialties. He was president of that company from its inception until 1930, when the business was sold to Cutler & Hammer, and he served the latter concern as a director. Schweitzer was possessed of considerable inventive ability and he was granted some fifty patents for his developments in the field of electrical engineering. Among these inventions was a basic patent for a multi-phase fuse (U.S. Pat. No. 1,214,-718), 1917. He also invented an automatic instantaneous regulator and recording synchroscope. With Nicholas J. Conrad, he was co-inventor of the Schweitzer and Conrad extra high potential fuse and the Schweitzer and Conrad lightning arrestor. The most outstanding of his contributions to the literature of his profession were "Testing Insulation of Generators in Motion" (Elec. World, Jan. 7, 1917), and "Underground Cables" (with Peter Junkersfeld) and "Power Limiting Reactors for Large Central Stations" (with Carl Schuchardt), the latter two appearing in the journal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering. Interested in civic matters, he served as a member of the school board of Northbrook, Ill., during 1934-38. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the National Research Council, American Mathematical Society, National Electric Light Association, Illuminating Engineers Society, Western Society of Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, Tau Beta Pi, Purdue University Alumni Association, and the Lake Shore Athletic, Electric, Chicago, and Executive clubs of Chicago. He belonged to St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed Church, Chicago. In politics he was a Republican.

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Edmund O. Schweitzer

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Raymond G. Osborne

Music and billiards were his chief recreational interests. Schweitzer was married in Chicago, Oct. 12, 1909, to Lillian, daughter of Gottlieb Merz of that city, a manufacturer, and had three children: Emily Louise, Edmund Oscar, and Evelyn Josephine, who married John Stanley Strepek. Edmund O. Schweitzer died at Northbrook, Ill., Sept. 22, 1949.

OSBORNE, Raymond Gaylord, engineer, was born in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 11, 1885, son of Henry Zenas and Helen Lucinda (Annas) Osborne, grandson of Henry Ward and Juliette (Bristol) Osborne, and great-grandson of Shadrack and Hildah (Bacon) Osborne. His father (q.v.) was owner and editor of a daily newspaper in Los Angeles and later a member of the U.S. Congress. After completing the required courses in the public schools of his native city, Raymond G. Osborne was an engineering student at Stanford University. He terminated his formal education in 1906, the year of the great San Francisco earthquake, returning at that time to his home. In the following year he decided to go into business for himself and established the Raymond G. Osborne Laboratories of which he was the head and sole owner until 1952, at which time the laboratories were incorporated. His establishment was among the first in the field of testing and inspection of materials used in class "A" buildings in Southern California. For almost half a century Osborne's services were used in the construction of many public buildings for the city and county of Los Angeles and the state of California, for testing and inspection of public dams, for construction of state highways, and for large hotels and prominent department stores in and around Los Angeles. He also did much of the testing and inspection of materials for many of the schools of Los Angeles city and county. The work of the laboratories extended throughout Southern California and into Arizona and New Mexico. During the period of the First World War, the laboratories had the only universal-testing machine in the Southwest, enabling the firm to render an essential service in the war effort. Early in his career Osborne developed a method by which steel-reinforced concrete could be impreganated with hot asphalt, thus obtaining resistance to ocean water. Considered by him to be his most important invention, this process of treating concrete (U.S. Pat. No. 1,383,749), 1921, was used extensively in concrete piling in Los Angeles harbor and also under other seawater conditions. He also patented several inventions relating to laboratory equipment, chemical procedures, mechanical equipment, and ore processing. Notable among these were a method of vesiculation (U.S. Pat. No. 2,627,642) and a recording device for timing the mixing of concrete en route to the point of use (U.S. Pat. No. 2,658,731), for both of which patents were issued in 1953. Osborne was an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for over forty years, serving on its committees on mining and engineering. He was a member of the American Society for Testing Materials and the University Club of Los Angeles. In religion he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood, Calif. Politically he was a Republican, and he served on his party's county central committee for many years. He was married in Portland, Oreg., Nov. 3, 1920, to Frances Marie, daughter of Joseph Allen Strowbridge (q.v.), and had three sons: Raymond Gaylord, Howard Strowbridge, and Philip Strowbridge. Raymond G. Osborne's death occurred in Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 5, 1955.

HYDE, Jesse Earl, geologist, was born in Rushville, Ohio, May 2, 1884, son of Eber and Flora Belle (Johnson) Hyde. His first paternal American ancestor was William Hyde, who came to this country from England in 1660 and settled in Massachusetts. From William and his wife, Hester, the descent was through Samuel and Jane Lee, Thomas and Mary Backus, Jacob and Hannah Kingsbury, Joseph and Julitta Abel, and Simon and Ann Coulson, the grandparents of Jesse E. Hyde. His father was a pharmacist. After completing his preliminary education at Lancaster (Ohio) High School, the son was graduated B.A. in 1906 at Ohio State University and M.A. in 1907 at Columbia University. He did graduate work at Harvard and Columbia universities and was assistant in physiography at Harvard in 1908 and assistant in paleontology at Columbia during 1909-11. In the fall of the last-named year he became assistant professor of geology at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. He returned to the United States four years later to accept an appointment as associate professor of geology at Western Reserve University under Henry P. Cushing (q.v.). In 1921 he was named professor and head of the department of geology at Western Reserve University, positions he held until the close of his life. During 1912-14 he was paleontologist for the

Geological Survey of Canada, and for many summers he was assistant geologist of the Geological Survey of Ohio. He devoted some twenty years of research to the peculiarities of geological formations in the Cleveland, Ohio, area and became the world's leading authority on that subject. From 1922 until his death he served as curator of geology for the Museum of Natural History, Cleveland. In addition to his academic assignments, he conducted a private practice from 1919 until the close of his life as a consulting geologist, specializing in water supply, oil, and gas. Hyde was the author of "The Geological History of Fairfield County, Ohio" (1912), "Geology of Camp Sherman Quadrangle" (1921), and of many technical papers. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Geological Society of America, and the Ohio Academy of Science and a member of the Paleontological Society of America and of Sigma Xi. In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a Republican. His leisure interests included drawing, photography, genealogy, and music. He was

married in Lancaster, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1911, to Edna May, daughter of Charles Wilson McCleery of that place, a lawyer and judge, and had two sons: William McCleery and Eber Johnson. Jesse E. Hyde died in Cleveland, Ohio, July 3, 1936.

ENGELSTED, Knud, manufacturer, was born in Odense, Denmark, July 15, 1889, son of Niels and Mary (Anthon) Engelsted. After receiving his engineering education at the Odense Teknikum, where he was graduated in 1911, Knud Engelsted was employed by the Svendborg Maskinfabrik until 1913, when he came to the United States. In this country he worked in the engineering departments of the Electric Boat Co., New London, Conn., Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., and Lodge & Shipley, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1917 he became representative in New York city for the Danish concern, V. Loewener Co., Copenhagen. After several years in this capacity, during which he gained experience in the export-import field, Engelsted organized his own export-import business in New York city under the

name of the Soderfors Steel Co. Later the name was changed to K. Engelsted. He continued as president of this concern until 1940 and was engaged primarily in introducing and supplying tool steel to large users in this country. During the Second World War he served with the War Production Board, Washington, D.C., and with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. After the war he became president and a director of the O. S. Walker Company, Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of magnetic chucks and grinding machines. He was president of this company until the close of his life. During his active career Engelsted was associated with a number of other business enterprises. He was executive director of the Globe Slicing Machine Co. during the 1930's, a director in 1942-43 and chairman of the board in 1945 of the Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Huntington, Ind., producers of brake linings and clutch facings, and a director during 1943-46 of Electrol, Incorporated, Kingston, N.Y., manufacturers of hydraulic devices, also acting as liaison officer with the U.S. Navy Department for the last-named company. He was a director from 1947 until his death and president during 1949-51 of the Vitrified Wheel Company, Westfield, Mass., manufacturers of grinding wheels, and at his death he was also serving as a director of the Union Twist Drill Co., Athol, Mass. With Hans J. Isbrandtsen (q.v.), William S. Knudsen, and Caspar Hasselriis, Englested was active in forming the Friends of Denmark prior to the Second World War and in supporting it during and after the war period. He also served as treasurer of the organization known as Books for the Colleges of Denmark. In 1947 he was decorated by King Christian X of Denmark as a knight of the Order of Danneborg in appreciation of his services to that country. He was a member of the Jekyll Island (Ga.) Club and of the Blind Brook Club of Port Chester, N.Y. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, Apr. 28, 1916, to Asta, daughter of Johan Jensen-Brydegaard of Svendborg, Denmark, a furniture manufacturer, and had a son, John. Knud Engelsted died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1954.

HAKE, Harry, architect, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1871, son of Charles Frederick and Caroline (Lukens) Hake. His parents came to this country from Germany in 1849 and settled in Cincinnati, where his father was a grocer. Harry Hake attended the Cincinnati public schools, and was a student at Ohio Mechanics Institute from 1889 to 1892 and at the Cincinnati Art Academy from 1890 to 1892. While attending school, he was also employed as an office boy and cub draftsman on the staff of George W. Rapp, Cincinnati architect, for whom he went to work in 1889. After leaving the Cincinnati Art Academy, he continued to study architecture under William Martin Aiken and Lucien F. Plimpton for several years. Thereafter he practiced his profession in Cincinnati, working independently until 1944, when he formed a partnership with his son under the firm name of Harry Hake & Harry Hake, Jr. This partnership continued until the close of his life. From 1906 until the time of his death he was architect for the Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Co. and in that capacity designed and supervised construction of all telephone buildings throughout southern Ohio and northern Kentucky, including the general office building and the main operating building in Cincinnati. Among his other principal works were the state office building in Columbus, and, in Cincinnati, the Masonic Temple, the Central Vocational High School and stadium, the Union Central Life Insurance Co., Western & Southern Life Insurance Co. and the Fountain Square buildings, the Cincinnati baseball park, and the Queen City Club. He designed the Student Union, the university library, and an addition to the chemistry building, all at the University of Cincinnati, and also contributed his services to that institution as architect of its Alphonso Taft Law School. The main exchange for the Cincinnati & Surburban Bell Telephone Co., the Queen City Club, the Cincinnati university library, and the Fountain Square building were selected by a jury acting for the Cincinnati chapter of the American Institute of Architects as the best of their class in the years they were built. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him in 1928 by Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn., for which he designed Duke Hall, dormitories, and other buildings. In 1932 he received the University of Cincinnati Architectural Department's L'atelier Award for excellency in design. Hake was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the Ohio Society of Architects, the Cincinnati Museum Association, and the Queen City, Miami, Camargo, Cincinnati, Cuvier Press (honorary life member), and Cincinnati Country clubs. In religion he was a Presbyterian; in politics he was a Republican. His chief recreations were fishing,

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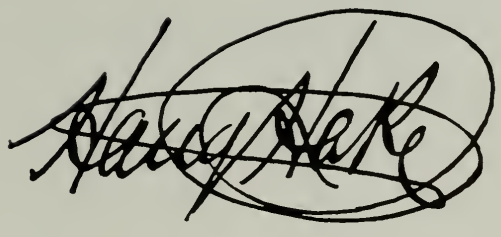

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A. J. Massouh

camping, gardening, and cooking. He was married in Cincinnati, Dec. 2, 1899, to Minnie, daughter of Christian Spreen, and had two children, Dorothea Caroline and Harry. Hake's death occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1955.

MASSOVER, Alfred Jacob, surgeon, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1912, son of William and Rose (Rudeis) Massover. His father came to this country from Russia and was a jewelry manufacturer in Chicago. Alfred J. Massover attended Chicago public schools, including Senn High School, and was graduated B.S. in physiology at the University of Chicago in 1938 and M.D. at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1940. He served rotating internships in 1940-41 at Walther Memorial Hospital, Chicago, and in 1941 at Michael Reese Hospital, also in Chicago. Following this country's entry into the Second World War he joined the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was attached to the Air Force. He served two years in this country and two years in the western Pacific, all but eight months being with troops in the field. For a time he was group surgeon on Guam. For his war service he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States. After receiving his honorable discharge, with rank of major, in 1946, he did postgraduate work at the Edward J. Meyer Memorial Hospital in Buffalo, N.Y., a 1000-bed county institution. He was resident in surgery, including one year devoted solely to surgical research, both laboratory and clinical, and was later chief resident in general surgery for two years at that institution. Additionally, during his residency he was instructor in surgery at the University of Buffalo Medical School. From July, 1950, until the close of his life he practiced his profession in Chicago, where he was a member of the surgical staff at Grant, Alexian Brothers and Walther Memorial hospitals, as well as a member of the medical staff of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., Chicago. During the last year of his life he taught clinical surgery to University of Illinois junior students at Grant Hospital. Massover's particular field of experience was in total and subtotal gastric resection and in surgery of malignancy such as abdominoperineal resection and colectomy, as well as in the more common surgical procedures. He contributed several articles to the surgical journals, including "Massive Hemorrhage from Gastroduodenal Ulcer" (Surgery, Aug. 1948) and "Management of Massively Bleeding Peptic Ulcer" (Annals Surg., 1948). Massover was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, and a member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, and Alpha Omega Alpha. From 1953 until his death he was a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. In religion he was of the Jewish faith. In politics he was a Democrat. His interests included music and gardening, and he found recreation in baseball and bicycling. He was married in Wilmette, Ill., Aug. 26, 1940, to Esther Belle, daughter of Morris Mann of that city, a businessman, and had a son, William Halsted. Alfred J. Massover died in Highland Park, Ill., June 12, 1956.

De SABLA, Eugene [de Joly], business executive, was born in Panama City, Panama, Jan. 20, 1865, son of Eugene de Joly de Blazon de Sabla and Mathilde (Thieriot) de Sabla. His father's family fled from France to the island of Martinique at the time of the French Revolution. In 1870 his father, a coffee planter in Guatemala, brought the family to this country and established residence in San Francisco, Calif. Eugene J de Sabla completed his preparatory education at Trinity School in San Francisco and took a course in assaying under the tutelage of William Irelan. In 1886 he became a full partner and manager of Eugene J de Sabla & Co., coffee merchants. This operation was liquidated in 1893. Meanwhile, in 1892 he founded the Nevada County (Calif.) Power Co. This company was subsequently consolidated with other companies in the utilities field to form the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. The latter company was incorporated in 1905 under the laws of California with de Sabla as president, the position he maintained until 1913. One of the most daring projects initiated by de Sabla involved the carrying of high-power electrical transmission lines across the Carquinez Strait. This strait connects San Pablo Bay and Suisun Bay and is the passage through which the waters of the Sacramento River drain into San Francisco Bay. His insistence that the strait could be spanned by transmission lines made it possible to supply electric power to coastal cities of northern California. His company also supplied power to the mines and industrial plants of Yuba, Butte, and Nevada counties and Marysville, Grass Valley, and Nevada City, Calif. De Sabla's other business interests were many and varied. In 1909

he formed and became president of the Natomas Consolidated Dredging Co. He was also a founder and president in 1913 of the Portuguese-American Tin Co., which had tin mines in Portugal. Another interest was the General Petroleum Co., of which he was a founder in 1910 and president for a number of years. This company later was merged with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. He also served as a member of the boards of directors of numerous other enterprises. In appreciation of his pioneer work in the upbuilding of the electrical industry in California, de Sabla was named an honorary member of the San Francisco Electrical Development League. He was also a founder and the first president of the San Mateo (Calif.) Polo Club and a member of the Bohemian, French, and Pacific Union clubs of San Francisco, the Burlingame (Calif.) Country Club, and the Union Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. Flower gardens and horses were his chief sources of recreation. He was married in 1889 to Laura (Pearkes) Russell, daughter of

Frederic Pearkes of Guilford, Surrey, England, and widow of William Russell, and had two daughters: Vera, who married Herbert Payne, and Léontine, who married William Gordon Lyle. His death occurred in New York city, Jan. 18, 1956.

McKEE, Arthur Glenn, engineer, was born in State College, Pa., Jan. 12, 1871, son of James Y. and Margaret Anne (Glenn) McKee and grandson of George and Deborah (McKee) McKee. His grandfather came to this country from Scotland in 1798 and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was vice-president of Pennsylvania State College (later Pennsylvania State University) and dean of ancient languages and English literature at that school. Arthur G. McKee received his preparatory education at private schools in Pennsylvania and was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering in 1891 and M.S. in 1899 at Pennsylvania State College. Meanwhile, he began his career in 1891 as an engineer with the Edison Electric Co., Chicago, Ill. For the next three years, while working for the master's degree at Pennsylvania State College, he conducted an independent engineering and contracting practice in State College, Pa. He was a mining and metallurgical engineer with the H. C. Frick Coke Co., Scottdale, Pa., during 1895-96, a design engineer at the Duquesne, Pa., and Edgar Thomson works of the Carnegie Steel Co. during 1896-98, and assistant engineer with the Ohio Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio, from 1898 to 1900. His next position was as chief blast furnace engineer with the Julian Kennedy Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., during 1900-01, and he was district engineer for the American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio, from 1901 to 1905. In the last-named year he established an independent practice as a consulting and contracting engineer in Cleveland. In 1915 he reorganized his business as Arthur G. McKee & Co., Cleveland, consulting engineers and contractors, specializing in blast furnace and steel works equipment. He was president of this company from its inception until 1946 and thereafter chairman of the advisory board and a director until the close of his life. Although most of the company's early business was in the ferrous metal industries, it later expanded to include the design and construction of oil refineries, industrial power plants, gasoline pumping stations, industrial buildings, piping installations, docks, storage yards, and industrial terminal facilities. The company also made appraisals of physical plant properties, advised on the necessity of plant expansions and improvements, and reported on new processes in the iron, steel, petroleum, and related industries. It was consultant to many foreign governments, to more than 90 per cent of the domestic iron and steel industry of this country and Canada, and to many of the larger steel companies abroad. McKee personally was known wherever iron and steel were produced in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, the U.S.S.R., India, and South America. By the time of his death, the company had completed more than 2500 projects in forty-two countries, with a total value in excess of $1,000,000,000. It built one of the first blast furnace plants in India the first steel mill in Brazil in 1941. The latter, located at Volta Redonda, was one of the largest projects undertaken by the firm. McKee's most extensive foreign contract involved the development of a vast metallurgical complex at Magnitogorsk in the U.S.S.R. In 1930 the Soviet government sent a party of engineers to Cleveland to consult with a group of 100 engineers on the McKee staff and to assist in planning the $237,000,000 project, which was the largest single unit in that country's First Five Year Plan. The contract for the design of the huge iron and steel works gave American scientists what was probably their first opportunity to design a steel plant of such a large capacity. The works at Magnitogorsk were designed for an annual output of 2,500,000 tons of pig iron and an annual output of finished steel, in the form of rails, structural shapes, and mill products, of 2,100,000 tons. About half of the initial project was built by the McKee firm, and the first pig iron was produced two years after the beginning of construction. The company's work in the petroleum industry involved the design and construction of numerous refineries in this country, and it had refinery contracts in the Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Romania, the Dutch West Indies, Brazil, Manchuria, and Japan. In addition to his position as head of the Cleveland firm, McKee was president of Arthur G. McKee & Company of Canada, Ltd., president of the McKee-Sexton Land Co., vice-president of the Royal Park Co., and a director of the Central National Bank of Cleveland. McKee's contributions to the improvement of blast furnaces for the smelting of pig iron brought him a world-wide reputation, and for many years he was a special lecturer on blast furnace design at the Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland. The most important of his inventions in this field was probably the McKee Revolving Distributor, which revolutionized the charging of blast furnaces and came into almost universal use. It made possible the operation of large furnaces with daily outputs of 1000 tons of pig iron or more and furnace linings with a production life of up to 1,500,000 tons. The distributor provided efficient furnace operation by moving the receiving hopper at the top of the blast furnace, into which the raw materials were fed from storage bins, through a predetermined cycle of angular rotation designed to unload the raw materials in an even distribution of coarse and fine particles throughout the furnace. This ensured the even settling of the raw materials, a proper flow of gas upward through the stack, and an intimate contact between the descending materials and the upwardly flowing reducing gases. Another of his inventions, the Zeppelin Type Dust Catcher, successfully applied aerodynamic principles to the problem of removing dust from blast furnace gas. McKee was granted many U.S. patents for his inventions and improvements in the field of blast furnace design, including No. 864,795 (1907) for his method of charging blast furnaces, No. 973,798 (1910) for blast furnace chimney valves, No. 975,556 (1910) for blast furnace stove gas burners, No. 983,632 (1911) for closure for blast furnace stoves, No. 983,633 (1911) for blast furnace stoves, No. 1,266,509 (1918) for water sealed gas valves, No. 1,275,713 (1918) for coke screens, No. 1,288,948 (1918) for bell operating mechanism, No. 1,576,444 (1926) for bell rod for blast furnaces, and No. 1,865,476 (1932) for bell rod support and swivel. For his inventions of gas scrubbers he received U.S. Pat. Nos. 1,398,598 (1921), 1,748,723 (1930), 1,778,426 (1930), and 1,797,271 (1931). Other of his patents covered a distributor drive (No. 1,622,461), 1927, a method of utilizing fuel gas produced under conditions of varying pressure (No. 1,767,004), 1930, and heat exchange devices (No. 1,835,074), 1931. An honorary D.Eng. degree was conferred upon McKee by the Case Institute of Technology in 1941, and he received the Distinguished Alumni Medallion of Pennsylvania State University in 1953 and was named an honorary life member of the American Iron and Steel Institute in 1954. He was also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Eastern States Blast Furnace and Coke Oven Association, Cleveland Engineering Society, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Kappa Sigma, the Union, Mid-Day, Old Colony, and Mayfield Country clubs of Cleveland, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Riomar Country Club

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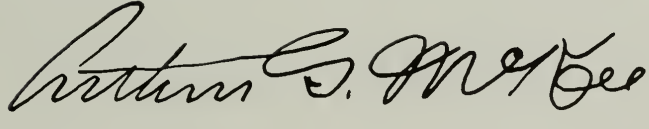

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Abraham A. Low

of Vero Beach, Fla. His religious affiliation was with the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian) in Cleveland, which he served as a trustee, a member of the session, and an elder. He was also a member of the board and chairman of the finance committee of The Old Stone Church, Cleveland. In politics he was a Republican. For many years McKee's chief hobby was the development and maintenance of his property near Vero Beach, Fla., where he re-created the original jungle growth of the Indian River region in what became known as the McKee Jungle Gardens. In addition to stocking the gardens with more than 110 varieties of palms and forty types of rubber and other tropical trees, he imported to the gardens jungle animals, chiefly primates, from India, Malaya, Africa, Panama, Colombia, and other tropical regions. He also became an authority on the propagation of Andean orchids and invented a type of building in which to grow the delicate flowers in northern climates. In connection with this interest he was a member of the American Horticultural Council, Inc., and of the Cleveland Orchid Society. Among his other interests were the collection of fine arts and travel. He was married twice: (1) in Carnegie, Pa., Apr. 20, 1899, to Marion Fairbanks, daughter of Nathaniel Carter Deane of that community, a railroad superintendent; his first wife died in 1948; (2) in New York city, Apr. 10, 1950, to Bennetta (Heath) Alexander, daughter of Benjamin Dawson Heath of Charlotte, N.C., a manufacturer and banker. By his first marriage he had two daughters: Mary Katherine, who married Paul Oliver Semon, Jr., and Marion Glenn, who married John Latta. Arthur G. McKee died in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1956.

COOPER, [Leon] Jere, congressman and lawyer, was born in Dyersburg, Tenn., July 20, 1893, son of Joseph William and Viola May (Hill) Cooper. His father was a factory superintendent. Jere Cooper obtained his preliminary education at public schools in Dyersburg and was graduated LL.B. at Cumberland University in 1914. Admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1915, he established a law practice in Dyersburg in that year and maintained it until 1929. He also became active politically as a Democrat and during 1920-28 served as a member of the city council and as city attorney. In 1928 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee and through re-election continued to represent that district until 1952. In that year, following redistricting in Tennessee, he was returned to Congress from the Eighth Congressional District and in 1954 and 1956 was re-elected to the Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth Congresses, serving until his death. In 1932 he was named to the ways and means committee, and from 1955 to the close of his life he was chairman of that committee. He also served as chairman of the joint committee on internal revenue taxation and as a member of the joint committee on reduction of nonessential federal expenditures. He was a champion of the Tennessee Valley Authority, of practical flood control and navigation programs, and of sound agricultural practices. In 1941 he was selected as one of the five men to aid Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.) in drafting the resolution which announced the entrance of the United States into the Second World War. Later he was a member of the committee that investigated the conditions prevailing at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. In his first years in Congress he served on the committee on flood control and the elections and veterans affairs committees. Recognized as an able parliamentarian, he was frequently chosen to preside over the committee of the whole when major bills were being debated in the House. He also participated in many special presidential conferences. During the First World War he was commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army and assigned to Co. K, 119th Infantry, 30th Division, with which he went overseas for service in France and Belgium. He was promoted to captain in July, 1918, and served as regimental adjutant until he received his discharge from active duty in April, 1919. Cooper was a member of the Masonic order (Shriner, Knight Templar), The Maccabees, Loyal Order of Moose, American Legion, Kappa Sigma, and the Rotary and Country clubs of Dyersburg. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. He enjoyed working with young people and was the first scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts of America in Dyersburg. Reading, particularly in history, was his chief recreation. Cooper was married in Campbellsburg, Ky., Dec. 30, 1930, to Mary, daughter of Frank Rankley of that place, and had a son, Leon Jere (died in childhood). His death occurred in Bethesda, Md., Dec. 18, 1957.

LOW, Abraham Adolph, physician, was born in Baranow, Poland, Feb. 28, 1891, son of Lazar and Blossom (Wahl) Low. After attending the Lyceum at Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine (then part of Germany), Abraham A. Low studied at the University of Strasbourg Medical School for three years and then entered the Medical School of the University of Vienna, where he was graduated M.D. in 1919. Meanwhile, during the First World War he served in the Austrian army medical corps on the Russian front from 1914 to 1918. He interned at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus in Vienna during 1919-20, came to the United States in the following year, and for two years engaged in general medical practice in New York city. From 1923 until the close of his life he practiced in Chicago, Ill. He did general practice for two years in Chicago, specialized in neurology during 1925-30, and thereafter specialized in psychiatry until his death. In 1925 Low was appointed instructor in neurology at the Medical School of the University of Illinois, where he advanced to assistant professor of psychiatry in 1931 and to associate professor of psychiatry in 1940. He occupied the latter post until his retirement from the university in 1951. In addition, he was assistant director of the Psychiatric Institute of the University of Illinois Medical School from 1931 to 1940, and acting director of the institute during 1940-41. From 1931 to 1940 he was also an assistant to the state alienist of Illinois. In 1937 he founded and became medical director of Recovery, Inc., Chicago, a non-profit lay organization completely operated, managed, and controlled by former patients, which was established to aid and prevent relapses in mental patients and chronicity in neurosis by a self-help and mutual aid method developed by Low. He continued as medical director of this organization until his death. He was the author of "Studies in Infant Speech and Thought" (1936), "Techniques of Self-Help in Psychiatric After-Care" (3 Vols., 1943), and "Mental Health Through Will-Training" (1950), as well as numerous papers for medical and scientific journals on clinical neurology, histopathology of the central nervous system, and clinical psychology. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric Association and a member of the American Group Psychotherapy Association, Central Neuropsychiatric Association, Illinois Psychiatric Society, and the Chicago Neurological Society. He became a citizen of this country in 1927. Low was a book collector and a Shakespearean student. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1935, to Mae, daughter of Edward Willett, an engineer of that city, and had two daughters: Phyllis Kay and Marilyn Carol. Abraham A. Low died in Rochester, Minn., Nov. 17, 1954.

COLLINS, Roy Taylor, builder, was born in Rush Center, Kans., Aug. 18, 1888, son of Stephen John and Flora M. (Taylor) Collins. His father was a contractor. Roy T. Collins received his preliminary education at public schools in Rock Island, Ill., attended Augustana College, and graduated in 1911 with a degree in architectural engineering at the University of Illinois. He then joined his father's building and contracting firm, Collins Brothers, Rock Island, which his father and an uncle, Frank Collins, had founded in 1880. In 1916 Roy T. Collins purchased his father's interest and moved the firm to Kansas City, Mo., where it was incorporated in 1927 as the Collins Construction Co. He served as president of the company thereafter until the close of his life. The firm built many commercial, industrial, and residential structures in the Kansas City area, including the home office building of the Kansas City Life Insurance Co., the Sombart and Park Lane apartments, and an addition to the Shawnee-Mission High School. It also built plants in all parts of the

country for the Fruehauf Trailer Co. In 1918 it constructed the plant of the Skinner Packing Co. in Omaha, Nebr., which was the first packing plant to be entirely housed under one roof. At the time of Collins' death the company was at work on the new headquarters of the Midwest Research Institute in Kansas City. Collins was at one time an officer of the Kansas City Speedway Association. At his death he was a member of the board of governors of the Midwest Research Institute. He was a member of Associated General Contractors, Kansas City Builders Association, Kansas City Real Estate Board, the Missouri, Kansas, and Kansas City chambers of commerce, the Masonic order (Shriner), Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Alumni Association of the University of Illinois, Royal Order of Jesters, and the Sales Executives, Advertising, Kansas City, and Mission Hills Country clubs of Kansas City. In religion he was a Methodist. He was a Republican in politics. He played golf and was well read in the fields of economics and current events. He was married in Rock Island, Ill., June 30, 1917, to Gladys, daughter of James McNamara of that city, an executive of the Modern Woodmen of America, and had two sons: Roy Taylor and Robert James. He died in Mission Hills, Mo., June 5, 1954.

FOX, Edwin Gordon, electrical engineer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 1, 1887, son of Edwin Mildway and Frances Rosamond (Gordon) Fox, grandson of Matthew and Elizabeth Jane (Fletcher) Fox, and great-grandson of William Maine and Eleanor (Lynn) Fox. His great-grandparents came to this country from Ireland in 1834 and settled in Oregon, Wis. His father was a business executive. After completing his preliminary education at Madison, Wis., public schools, Edwin G. Fox was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1908. He then spent a year as testing engineer with the Northern Electric Manufacturing Co., Madison, a subsidiary of the General Electric Co. From 1909 to 1912 he was associated as construction and service expert with another General Electric subsidiary, the Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Electric Works. During 1912-14 he was sales engineer and during 1914-16 engineer with the Mark Manufacturing Co., Evanston, Ill. Employed from 1916 to 1920 by the Steel & Tube Company of America, he supervised the design and construction of a major electrical installation at Indiana Harbor, Ind., for a steel mill later operated by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. In 1920 he became associated with the Freyn Engineering Co., consulting engineers to the steel industry, with principal offices in Chicago, Ill. He was electrical engineer with this company until named vice-president in 1924. When the Freyn company was acquired by the Koppers Co., Inc., in 1951, he became a vice-president of the latter and manager of its Freyn operations. Although Fox retired as vice-president of the parent company in 1952, he continued to serve it in a consultative capacity until the close of his life. While with the Freyn Engineering Co. he spent the years 1928-33 in the Soviet Union with a group of engineers supplied by Freyn to help build that nation's industrial capacity. His work also took him to Holland in 1939 and to Colombia in 1948, 1953, and 1954. In Colombia he was consulting engineer for Empresa Siderurgica Nacional de Paz de Rio, builders of the first integrated steel plant in that country. Fox had to his credit some fifty patents covering important inventions in electric heating, electric welding, and electric control methods. Chief among his patents were those for an improved mechanical design for blast-furnace skip-hoist devices (U.S. Pat. No. 2,345,662), 1944; an improved type of parallel control for such mechanisms (No. 2,379,958), 1945; an improved adjustable voltage-control system for the same (No. 2,370,855); and a further improvement in the voltage-control mechanism (No. 2,579,859), 1952. Fox was the author of "Principles of Electric Motors and Control" (1924), "Electric Drive Practice" (1928), and "Electric Drive for Blooming and Slabbing Mills" (in Russian, 1933), as well as a contributor to many technical publications. In 1953 he was a member of the national board of trustees of Patriotic Education, Incorporated. An honorary member of the Western Society of Engineers (pres. 1940), he served in 1956 on its Washington Award committee. He also was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers, British Iron and Steel Institute, Wisconsin Alumni Association (pres. 1948-49), Phi Gamma Delta, the Masonic order, and the Engineers', Inter-fraternity, South Shore Country, University, Wisconsin Alumni, and Wisconsin State clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Travel, playing golf, reading, and theater were Fox's chief

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Edwin Gordon Fox

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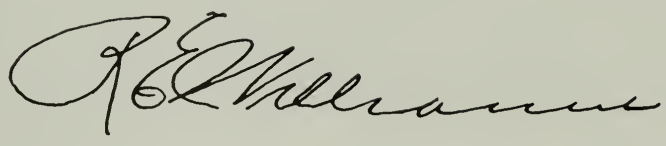


interests. He was married in Holstein, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1913, to Erma Louise, daughter of Carl Jacob Wohlenberg of that place, a banker. Edwin G. Fox died without issue in Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1956.

WILLIAMS, Ralph Edward, banker and political leader, was born in Polk County, Oreg., Sept. 14, 1869, son of James John and Alice (Eckersley) Williams. His father was a farmer. Ralph E. Williams attended public schools in Polk County and was graduated at La Creole College, Dallas, Oreg., in 1890. In that year he went to work as a bookkeeper for the Dallas (Oreg.) City Bank. Promoted through various lesser posts, he was elected president of that institution in 1908, at the same time becoming president also of the Dallas (Oreg.) National Bank. When the two banks were merged in 1934, retaining the name, Dallas City Bank, he was continued in the office of president; he served at the head of the institution until the close of his life. He also served as president of the First National Bank, Tillamook, Oreg., after 1912. Further, he was president of the American Drug Syndicate from 1914 to 1921 and a director of the State Steamship Co., Portland. In addition to these interests, he acquired and managed extensive ranch properties in the Willamette Valley. He was also active as a broker, and at one time was reputed to be the largest dealer in hops in the country. After 1911 Williams made his home in Portland, Oreg. From 1908 until the end of his life he was prominently identified with the Republican party. He was first chosen to serve as national committeeman from Oregon in 1908 and was again named to that post in 1912. After the candidates for national committeeman were placed on Oregon's primary ballot in 1914, Williams was elected and re-elected to the office uninterruptedly over the period of the next twenty-six years. In 1912 he became a member of the executive committee and in 1921 was made vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, and he continued in both capacities until his death. For the last twenty years of his life he was in charge of arrangements for the national conventions of the party, and he was in fact attending a meeting of the committee on arrangements when his death occurred. He served as Pacific Coast campaign manager for William Howard Taft (q.v.) in 1912 and was a member of Herbert Hoover's preconvention board of strategy in 1928. Four years later he was a leader among those who were urging the Republican party to adopt a plank in its platform for the re-submission of the 18th Amendment to the voters. At an interim gathering of Republican leaders held in 1937 to formulate the policies for the 1940 campaign, Williams protested that such a gathering should be of representatives elected for the purpose rather than a rump convention of handpicked delegates. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, and the Arlington and Waverly Country clubs of Portland. In religion he was a Methodist. His principal recreation was playing golf. Williams was married in Newberg, Oreg., Dec. 3, 1911, to Grace, daughter of Dewitt Clinton Noyes of that place, a merchant, and had two children, Ralph Edward and Harriett Frances. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1940.

KAVANAUGH, Charles Nicholas, physician, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ky., Feb. 13, 1892, son of Charles William and Susan Mary (Mullins) Kavanaugh. His first paternal American ancestor was Philemon Kavanaugh, who came to this country from Ireland, where he was born in 1705. From Philemon and his wife, Ann Williams, the descent was through Charles and Ann ———, William and Hannah Woods, William and Betsy Freeman, and Charles Nicholas and Lucy Erwin Lillard, the grandparents of Charles N. Kavanaugh. His father was a physician. The son received his preliminary education in the Lawrenceburg public schools and was graduated M.D. in 1915 at the University of Louisville. Subsequently he interned at Louisville General Hospital. Upon this country's entry into the First World War he joined the U.S. Army Medical Corps and served overseas as a 1st lieutenant, advancing to the rank of major prior to receiving his honorable discharge in 1919. He then served a year's residency at the Boston City Hospital and Massachusetts General Hospital. He took further postgraduate training, largely in the field of cardiology, in London, England, in 1938 and later in Vienna, Austria, in 1955. From 1920 until the close of his life he practiced his profession in Lexington, Ky., specializing in internal medicine. He was internist and cardiologist at the Lexington Clinic throughout his years of medical practice. He was also associate chief of medical service and consulting cardiologist at Good Samaritan Hospital, consultant in cardiology to St. Joseph Infimary and to Central Baptist and the U.S. Public Health Service hospitals, and consulting physician to the Eastern State Hospital, all in Lexington, and a member of the medical advisory board of the Frontier Nursing Service, Wendover, Ky. Kavanaugh was one of the first physicians in his section of the country to work intensively on the study and treatment of tularemia, and he was regarded as an expert in that subject. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians, a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, and a member of the American and Kentucky State medical associations and the Lexington Optimist Club. In religion he was a Baptist. Politically he was a Democrat. One of his early interests, apart from his profession, was the study of prehistoric man, and he worked with the department of archaeology of the University of Kentucky in the excavation and study of prehistoric sites. In later years photography was his principal hobby, and fishing, hunting, and traveling were his favorite recreations. Kavanaugh was married in Lexington, Apr. 30, 1924, to Elizabeth, daughter of Overton Harris Chenault of that city, a farmer and breeder of thoroughbred horses, and

had three sons: Charles Nicholas, Overton Chenault, and William Michael. Charles N. Kavanaugh died in Lexington, Ky., Oct. 29, 1955.

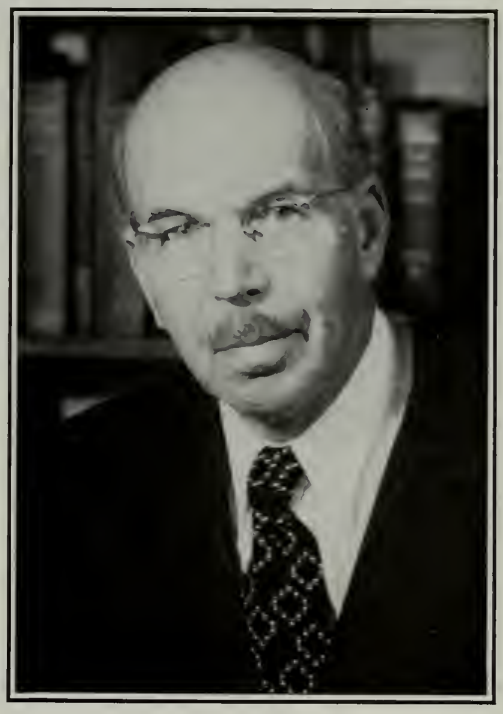
DeMILLE, William Churchill, playwright and motion picture director, was born in Washington, N.C. July 25, 1878, son of Henry Churchill and Matilda Beatrice (Samuel) deMille. His first paternal American ancestor was Anthony de Mil, who came to this country from Holland in 1658 and settled in New Amsterdam (later New York city). From Anthony and his wife, Elisabeth van der Liphorst, the descent was through Peter and Maria (van der Heul) de Mill, Peter and Abigail (Banks) de Mill, Joseph and Elizabeth (Arnold) de Mill, Peter and Sophia (Mead) de Mill, Thomas Arnold and Carolina Elizabeth (Price) de Mill, and William Edward and Margaret Blount (Hoyt) deMille, the grandparents of William C. deMille. His father (q.v.) was a playwright. After receiving his preparatory education at the Horace Mann School in New York city and a school in Freiburg-in-Breisgau, Baden, Germany, the

son was graduated B.A. in 1900 at Columbia University. He received a diploma from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, New York city, in the following year and did postgraduate work at Columbia University in 1901-02. Between 1900 and 1914 he wrote and produced a number of plays, including "Strongheart" (1905), "The Land of the Free" (in one act, 1905, and in three acts, 1910), "The Warrens of Virginia" (1909), "The Woman" (1911), "Food" (1912), and "Poor Old Jim" (1913). He was also co-author of the plays, "The Genius" and "The Forest Ring" (1904), "Classmates" (1907), "The Royal Mounted" (1910), and "After Five" (1913). During this period he was an instructor in English literature at the Pamlico School for Girls, Pompton Lakes, N.J., during 1901-05 and an instructor at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts from 1902 to 1910. He went to California in 1914 at the request of his brother, Cecil B. deMille, a noted motion picture producer, and during the next eighteen years he directed some fifty-six motion pictures and was producer-writer of many others for such companies as Famous Players-Lasky, Paramount, Pathé, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the deMille Studio, and others. His second wife collaborated with him in the writing of several screenplays. Among the pictures he produced and directed were "The Idle Rich" and "Miss Lulu Bett" (1921), "The Fast Set" (1924), and "Tenth Avenue" and "Craig's Wife" (1928), and he was co-producer of "His Double Life" (1933). He also directed "Ragamuffin" and "The Clown" (1916), "What Every Woman Knows" (1921), "Grumpy" and "Peg O'My Heart" (1923), "Icebound" (1924), "Splendid Crime," "The Runaway," and "For Alimony Only" (1926), "Little Adventuress" (1928), "The Doctor's Secret" (1929), "This Mad World" and "Passion Flower" (1930), and "Two Kinds of Women" (1932). Stars who enacted roles under his direction included Clara Bow, Mary Pickford, Thomas Meighan, Blanche Sweet, Basil Rathbone, Wallace Reid, and Victor Moore. In 1941 he returned to teaching. He founded the drama department at the University of Southern California and was professor of drama from that year until 1953, when he retired as professor emeritus. For many years in demand as a lecturer, he also contributed articles to magazines and was the author of two books, "The Forest Ring" (1914) and "Hollywood Saga" (1939). He was president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in 1930-31. He was the recipient of an honorary Litt.D. degree from the University of Southern California in 1953. Organizations in which he held membership included The American Dramatists, the Athletic, Columbia University, Manhattan, Single Tax, and West Side Tennis clubs and the Holland Society of New York city, The Lambs, New York city, the Heights Casino Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., the West Side Tennis Club of Los Angeles, the Tuna Club of Catalina Island, Calif., and the Manasquan River Marlin and Tuna Club. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. Fishing and playing tennis were his chief forms of recreation. He was married twice: (1) in New York city, Mar. 30, 1903, to Anna Angela, daughter of Henry George (q.v.), and had two daughters, Agnes George, who married Walter Prude, and Margaret George, who married Albert Kaplan; he was divorced from his first wife in 1927; (2) in Albuquerque, N. Mex., Aug. 14, 1928, to Clara (Strouse) Béranger, daughter of Benjamin Strouse of Baltimore, Md., a clothing merchant, and former wife of Albert B. Berwanger. William C. deMille died in Playa del Rey, Calif., Mar. 5, 1955.

KEEDY, Edwin Roulette, educator, was born in Boonsboro, Md., Jan. 19, 1880, son of Reuben Miller and Anne Elizabeth (Roulette) Keedy. He obtained his preliminary education at public schools in Hagerstown, Md., and was graduated A.B. at Franklin and Marshall College in 1899 and LL.B. at Harvard University in 1906. Edwin R. Keedy devoted his entire career to study and teaching, and he became a renowned authority in the fields of comparative legal systems and criminal law and procedure. The first teaching position he held was as associate professor of law at Indiana University during 1906-09, and from the latter year until 1915 he was professor of law at Northwestern University. He then began a thirty-five year association with the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, serving as professor of law until 1938 and as Algernon Sydney Biddle professor of law thereafter until his retirement as emeritus professor in 1950. Additionally he was acting dean of the Law School in 1940 and its dean from 1941 to 1945. From the last-named year to his retirement he taught criminal law and criminal procedure. As a special commissioner of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Keedy investigated the administration of criminal

law in England in 1909 and in Scotland in 1911. He made a similar study in France in 1931-32. During 1925-30 he and William E. Mikell (q.v.) were engaged in drafting a new code of criminal procedure for the American Law Institute. He was also active as a member of the International Prison Congress and the International Union of Penal Law. He was the author of "Cases on Agency" and co-author, with Robert E. Knowlton, of "The Administration of Criminal Law: Cases and Statutes," and he contributed articles to legal journals. During the First World War he was commissioned a major in 1918, in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the U.S. Army, and he was subsequently promoted to lieutenant colonel in October, 1918, and to colonel in July, 1919. After August, 1918, he was assigned to the Board of Review in the Judge Advocate General's Department. During the Second World War he was chairman of the Selective Service Board of Appeal in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1941 and compliance commissioner for the Philadelphia regional office of the War Production Board in 1943-44. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College in 1927 and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1950. Keedy was a member of the International Law Association (pres. American branch, 1929), American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology (pres. 1924), American Law Institute, American and Pennsylvania bar associations, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Phi, the Art Alliance and the University, Franklin Inn, and Philadelphia Country clubs of Philadelphia, the Harvard Club of New York city, and the Author's Club of London, England. His religious affiliation was with the Reformed church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was unmarried. Keedy died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1958.

FUNK, Charles Earle, lexicographer, was born in Springfield, Ohio, Apr. 4, 1881, son of Benjamin Franklin and Cynthia Ellen (Layton) Funk, grandson of John and Martha (Kauffman) Funk, great-grandson of Henry and Barbara (Herr) Funck, and great-great-grandson of Rudolph and Catherine (Krebile) Funck, who were of German descent. Charles E. Funk attended public schools of Westerleigh, Staten Island, N.Y., studied at New York University during 1899-1902, and was graduated B.S. in 1904 at the University of Colorado. Following graduation he began a general practice of civil engineering in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Oregon. He became associate editor of Engineering Magazine, New York city, in 1911, holding that position until 1915, when he was made managing editor. In 1917, also in New York city, he established a course in factory management at the Industrial Extension Institute, where he was secretary and editor until 1921. In the latter year he became associated with the Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York city, serving as associate editor of the New Standard Dictionary series until 1939 and as editor-in-chief of the series thereafter until 1947; he then retired in the capacity of consulting editor. The company had been founded in 1876 by an uncle, Isaac K. Funk (q.v.). His father, Benjamin F. Funk, was managing editor of the first Funk & Wagnalls dictionary, the Standard Dictionary of the English Language, published in 1893. The son's outstanding achievement with the company was the editing of the New College Standard Dictionary, which contained more than 145,000 entries. He worked on the dictionary for five years preceding its publication in 1947; during that time he devised the Emphatype system of pronunciation, characterized by underlining of the type in which the stressed syllable of a word was set, and incorporated it in the first edition. At the time of its publication this dictionary was the largest, in terms of number of entries, of the abridged dictionaries of the English language published in the United States. In addition to the foregoing, Funk was associate editor during 1933-38 and editor thereafter until his retirement of the New International Year Book, the annual supplement to the New International Encyclopedia. He was associate editor of the New Standard Encyclopedia (1931) and its yearbooks; co-editor, with Frank H. Vizetelly (q.v.), of the New Comprehensive Standard Dictionary (1937); and editor of the Standard Junior Dictionary (1939) and New Practical Standard Dictionary (1946). Funk conducted a radio quiz program, "Say It with Words," on the Mutual Broadcasting System network in 1938; served as speech consultant with the Columbia Broadcasting System in 1950-51; was associate editor from 1931 to 1937, with Vizetelly, of "The Lexicographer's Easy Chair," appearing weekly in the Literary Digest; and during 1951-53 wrote a syndicated column, "Power with Words," which was carried by many daily newspapers throughout the United States. He also compiled "The Standard Crossword Puzzle Book" (1925)



and, in association with Louis A. Leslie, "25,000 Words—Spelled, Divided, and Accented" (1935). Funk was the author of numerous books on lexicography, including "What's the Name Please?" (1936), "A Hog on Ice, and Other Curious Expressions" (1948), "Thereby Hangs a Tale" (1950), and "Heavens to Betsy, and Other Curious Sayings" (1955). "Horsefeathers, and Other Curious Words," of which a son, Charles E. Funk, Jr., was co-author, appeared in 1958, posthumously. He was awarded an honorary Litt.D. degree in 1937 by Wittenberg College. Organizations in which he held membership included the American Philosophical Association, Modern Language Association of America, Zeta Psi, the Masonic order, and the Mount Dora (Fla.) Lawn Bowling and Rotary clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. He found recreation in social bridge and other card games, lawn bowling, playing tennis, and choral singing. He was married in Uxbridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1912, to Beulah Messinger, daughter of William Louis Johnson of that place, a

physician, and had six children: Charles Earle; John Capron; Marion Elizabeth, who married Gene Valente; Donald Messinger; Priscilla Ann, who married Arthur Thornley Martin; and William Benjamin. Charles E. Funk's death occurred in Mount Plymouth, Fla., Apr. 16, 1957.

PORTER, Thomas Edward, chiropractor and sanitarian, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 4, 1896, son of Thomas Jefferson and Winnie Elvia (Hooper) Porter. His father was an engineer. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools of Sacramento, Calif., Thomas E. Porter during 1910-12 attended St. Anthony's College, Santa Barbara, Calif., and was graduated in 1914 at the Christian Brothers School, Sacramento, and in 1915 at Heald's Business College and Secretarial School in that city, afterward receiving D.C. and Ph.C. degrees in 1923 at the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Des Moines, Iowa. A number of years later, in 1936-37, he studied bacteriology at the University of California, Berkeley. Meanwhile, he worked at a variety of jobs before

beginning his professional career, his early employers including the California Vegetable Union, the California Fruit Exchange, and the Southern Pacific Co. From 1923 to 1936 he practiced in Sacramento as a chiropractor, and from 1937 until the close of his life he was a sanitarian with the Sacramento Health Department. As a sergeant, 1st class, in the U.S. Army during the First World War, he was stationed in France with Evacuation Hospital No. 20 and served in the Meuse-Argonne sector. He was a major in the 49th Infantry Division, California National Guard, from 1941 to 1946. A member of the National Association of Sanitarians, he served in 1942 as president of its northern section. He also held membership in Disabled American Veterans, Delta Sigma Chi, the National Rifle Association, and the Archery, United Revolver, and Sierra Camera clubs and Smallbore Rifle League of Sacramento. He was one of four members of the Capitol City Rifle and Revolver Club who, during 1951-55, held the national record for small-bore rifle shooting. For both shooting and photography, Porter's chief recreations, he won numerous prizes and awards. He also enjoyed reading, particularly in history. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Martinez, Calif., Apr. 2, 1938, to Edith (Watkins) Bissell, daughter of Edward Lee Watkins of Placerville, Calif., a nurseryman. Thomas E. Porter died without issue in Sacramento, Calif., Mar. 31, 1956.

CANTOR, Nathaniel Freeman, educator and sociologist, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 26, 1898, son of Isaac and Rose (Freeman) Cantor. His father was a Talmudic scholar. Nathaniel F. Cantor received his preliminary education in the public schools of Indianapolis and was graduated B.A. in 1921 and Ph.D. in 1925 at Columbia University and LL.B. in 1929 at the University of Buffalo. In 1928 he was named associate professor of sociology at the University of Buffalo and in 1932 was promoted to the rank of professor. However, at that time he left the university to spend one year as a fellow of the Social Science Research Council, New York city, traveling in Italy and Germany to survey criminal and penal systems. On his return to the University of Buffalo in 1933 he continued as professor until 1942, when he was named chairman of the department of anthropology and sociology. With the division of that department in 1955 he became head of the sociology department, and he served in that capacity until the close of his life, although in 1951-52 he was visiting professor at Columbia University. In 1943, with Francis J. Fosbury, Cantor founded Human Relations for Industry, a firm designed to aid other companies in employee training and maintenance of morale among industrial personnel. He remained a partner in the firm until his death. In his early years he spoke and wrote on such aspects of the correctional field as the causes of crime and treatment of offenders. He strongly advocated the abolishment of chain gangs and whipping posts in the state of Georgia and maintained that education received in prison would not change convicts into law-abiding citizens. He later concentrated his interest in the field of education, particularly the skills involved in teaching. In 1947 he took part in a study of education for international understanding sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and contributed a chapter to a guide book provided to representatives of member states. At the University of Buffalo he was one of a small group of faculty members from the colleges of Medicine and Education who in 1955 began a joint study of the utility of fundamental educational principles to education in medicine. This study, which was supported by the Commonwealth Fund of New York, was the outgrowth of an earlier series of seminars on the teaching-learning process conducted by Cantor for members of the medical faculty. In 1954, as one of three American consultants sent by the United States Foreign Operations Administration to the European Productivity Agency, he contributed to the organization of programs for industrial training-program leaders in England, Denmark, Austria, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium. In 1937 he was appointed corresponding editor of Penal Justice, a leading Italian criminology journal, and he served in that capacity until the close of his life. He was the author of nine books, "Crime, Criminals and Criminal Justice" (1932), "Crime" (1935), "Crime and Society" (1939), "Dynamics of Learning" (1943), "A New Approach to Industrial Psychology" and "Employee Counselling" (1945), "Learning Through Discussion" (1951), "The Teaching-Learning Process" (1953), and "The Learning Process for Managers" (1958). He also prepared a slide-film series and wrote numerous pamphlets and articles for various journals of sociology, criminology, and education. Cantor was a member of

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Geo. W. Cornelson

the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and served on the board of the Urban League of Buffalo. He also belonged to the American Sociological Society, American Prison Association, and New York State Bar Association. A Democrat in politics, he served in 1934 as vice-chairman of the campaign committee for the re-election of Walter C. Newcomb as district attorney of Erie County, N.Y. He was interested in music, played the violin, and organized a string quartet, of which he was a member for some twenty years. He was married in Rumford, Maine, July 15, 1927, to Thelma, daughter of Solomon Kottek of New York city, and had three children: Helen, who married Solomon Schneyer; Don; and Mona, who married Donald Murie. Nathaniel F. Cantor died at Eggertsville, N.Y., Dec. 4, 1957.

CORNELSON, George Henry, manufacturer, was born in Malvern, Ark., Nov. 29, 1898, son of George Henry and Emma Floride (Bailey) Cornelson, and grandson of George Henry and Angie (Holman) Cornelson. His grandfather came to this country from Germany in 1860 and settled in Orangeburg, S.C. His father (q.v.) was a Presbyterian clergyman. George H. Cornelson received his preliminary education in public schools of New Orleans, La., and at the McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tenn., and was graduated A.B. in 1922 at Davidson (N.C.) College. In that year he entered the textile business in Clinton, S.C., in association with an uncle, Cassius M. Bailey, president of the Lydia Cotton Mills. Becoming vice-president and a director in 1948 of this and the Clinton (S.C.) Cotton Mills, he continued with both enterprises until the close of his life. During his association with the Lydia and Clinton cotton mills, plant facilities were increased from 92,000 spindles and 2000 looms to more than 150,000 spindles and 4000 looms. Active in industrial relations, he organized a personnel department and clinic, also establishing a pension plan for the benefit of salaried employees. Accident control, safety measures, and self-insurance workmen's compensation coverage were initiated under his direction, in conjunction with extensive physical plant improvement. He likewise directed improvements in the mill villages, expanding school facilities and building swimming pools for use by mill families. Further, he did work in conjunction with the opening of a sales office in New York city in 1948; construction of a new office building in 1950; and publication of a plant newspaper, The Clothmaker, which he initiated in 1952. Aside from his principal business interest, Cornelson was assistant treasurer from 1925 until 1941 and a director from then until his death of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S.C., and he was a director of M. S. Bailey & Sons, a Clinton banking concern. During the Second World War he was stationed in Rome, Ga., while serving with the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Lions Club of Clinton. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Clinton, of which he was a deacon. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27, 1928, to Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Cabell Muter Woodward of Culpeper, Va., a salesman and farmer, and had a son, George Henry. Cornelson died in Clinton, S.C., Nov. 9, 1954.

WATTS, T[homas] Ashby, Jr., business executive, was born in Lynchburg, Va., July 27, 1906, son of Thomas Ashby and Fannie (Cheatwood) Watts. His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Watts, who came to this country from Scotland in the early 1700's and settled in New York state. From him the descent was through Jacob and Elizabeth Durrett, James and Elizabeth Durrett, Richard and Elizabeth Ewell, and James Winston and Mary Elizabeth Jones, the grandparents of T. Ashby Watts, Jr. His father was a financier. The son received his preparatory education at the Augusta (Va.) Military Academy and Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and was graduated in 1927 at the Virginia Commercial Business College, Lynchburg. He began his career in 1927 as a service-station supervisor with The Texas Co., Lynchburg, and became supervisor of the district in 1928, continuing in this capacity until 1937, when he purchased a Ford dealership in Amherst, Va. The business was incorporated as Amherst Motors, Inc., in 1938, and Watts served as president and treasurer of the company thereafter until the time of his death. The company, started with an investment of $7000, was first located in a converted barn, and when incorporated in 1938 it was moved to a new building. At the time of Watts's death corporate investments amounted to several hundred thousand dollars and capitalization was approximately five times the initial value of the business. Net sales were $49,629 in 1938 and $895,335 in 1959, although this figure in some of the intervening

years exceeded $900,000, and at the time of his death there were twenty employees. In addition to serving as president of Amherst Motors, Inc., he was vice-president of the Blue Ridge Hotel Corp., Lynchburg, from 1955 until his death and the Sweet Homes Development Co., Amherst, during 1957-59. He also was vice-president and part owner of Holiday Inn Hotel, Madison Heights, Va., in 1958-59. Active in community affairs, Watts served as county chairman of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (later The National Foundation) for six years and of the Amherst Industrial Development Corporation for three years, and he was a member of the Amherst Board of Trade and the Amherst County School Planning Board. From 1950 until his death he was Amherst County license agent for the state's Division of Motor Vehicles. He held membership in the Aircraft and Pilots Association of Virginia, the Amherst County Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Oakwood and Boonsboro country clubs, both of Lynchburg. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Episcopal Church, Lynchburg, and he served as

treasurer of its Sunday school for a number of years beginning in 1928. Politically he was a Democrat. Watts's hobbies were woodworking, piloting his plane, boating, and water skiing. He was married in Lynchburg, Oct. 27, 1928, to Emily Cooper, daughter of Maurice Daniel Langhorne of that place, a metallurgist and chemist, and had one son, Thomas Ashby. He died in Lynchburg, Va., June 20, 1959.

KENEFICK, Daniel Joseph, lawyer and judge, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1863, son of Michael and Mary (O'Connell) Kenefick. His parents came to this country from Ireland in the late 1850's and settled in Buffalo. Daniel J. Kenefick was educated in the Buffalo public schools, including Central High School, where he was graduated in 1881. During his last summer vacation in high school he was employed as chief clerk for his brother-in-law, Thomas W. Kennedy, superintendent of a coal trestle. Following graduation he became a clerk in the Buffalo law firm of Crowley & Movius and with a successor firm, Crowley, Movius & Wilcox. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1884 and began to practice his profession in Buffalo. For a short time he was associated in a law partnership with Joseph W. Seaver, and following Seaver's election to the county bench, he became associated with the firm of Cuddeback & Ouchie. In 1893 he formed a partnership with William H. Love in the firm of Kenefick & Love. Shortly thereafter James L. Quackenbush was admitted to partnership in the firm, which remained in existence until 1898. Meanwhile, Kenefick began a career in public office in 1886 upon his appointment as an assistant in the office of the Buffalo corporation counsel. In 1887 he became second assistant district attorney of Erie County. He was promoted to first assistant district attorney in 1892 and was appointed district attorney in 1894. In the fall of 1894 he was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected to that office in 1897 and served until late in 1898, when he was appointed a justice of the New York Supreme Court to fill a vacancy on that bench in the 8th Judicial District. In the fall of 1899 Kenefick was elected to a full fourteen-year term as justice of the New York Supreme Court. He served on that bench until November, 1906, when he resigned in order to resume the private practice of law in Buffalo with the firm of Bissell, Carey & Cooke. This firm was a successor to a law firm established in Buffalo in 1835 by Orasmus H. Marshall, which over the years had numbered among its partners such distinguished lawyers as Grover Cleveland, Wilson S. Bissell, and Charles W. Goodyear (qq.v.). Following Kenefick's admission, the firm was reorganized as Kenefick, Cooke & Mitchell, his partners at this time being Walter P. Cooke (q.v.) and James McCormick Mitchell. In this period Lyman M. Bass was also admitted to partnership, and in 1909 the firm name was changed to Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell & Bass. The firm continued under that name until 1926, when it took the name of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell, Bass & Letchworth. Kenefick was senior partner in the firm until the close of his life. In his practice he represented such clients as the Iroquois Gas Corp., Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp., Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corp., and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. A keen student of municipal government, Kenefick was instrumental in drafting the Buffalo city charter that was adopted by popular referendum in 1928. He was also a delegate to the New York constitutional conventions of 1917 and 1933. When the Buffalo City Planning Commission was established in 1928, Kenefick was appointed its first chairman, a position in which he served for two years. In 1929 he was appointed by the governor to the New York State Commission for the Administration of Justice. In 1933 he was chosen to head the Erie County Survey Commission. He was one of the original appointees when the Buffalo Board of Education was organized, and he served as its first chairman in 1916-17. He was elected to the council of the University of Buffalo in 1920, and for many years he served as chairman of the council's finance committee. He also served on the board of visitors of the Buffalo State Teachers College from 1931 until the close of his life. In 1946 he was named one of the members of the New York State Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University. He was elected a manager of the Buffalo Library and a director of the Buffalo Public Library in 1933 and served in those posts until his death. He also served for more than a quarter of a century as chairman of the board of trustees of the law library of the 8th Judicial District, and he was a member of the board of trustees of the Grosvenor Library from 1934 until the close of his life, serving as chairman of that board after 1939. During the Second World War he headed the Buffalo War Council. Kenefick was the recipient of the Chancellor's Medal of the University of Buffalo in 1934. He was a member of the American, New York State (pres. 1928), and Erie County bar associations, the Knights of Columbus, and the Buffalo, Buffalo Athletic, Buffalo Country, and Saturn clubs of Buffalo. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. A Republican in politics, he was a delegate-at-large to the party's national convention in 1932. His principal avocations were the study of history, the collecting of art, and travel. He was married in Buffalo, June 30, 1891, to Maysie, daughter of Victor Germain of that city, a civil servant, and had two sons: Daniel Joseph and Theodore Germain. Daniel J. Kenefick died in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1949.

SHIPMAN, Louis Evan, novelist and playwright, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1869, son of Hamilton William and Caroline Townsend (Hoopes) Shipman. His father was a contractor. After completing his preparatory education at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Louis E. Shipman attended Harvard University during 1892-93 and subsequently took courses at Columbia University. In 1895-96 he was an editorial writer for Leslie's Weekly and later was a contributor to Life and Collier's Weekly magazines. He served as editor of Life during 1922-24. His first published book was "Urban Dialogues" (1896), which was followed by "A Group of American Theatrical Caricatures" (1898), "D'Arcy of the Guards" (1899), "Predicaments" (1899), "The Curious Courtship of Kate Poins" (1901), "The Quality of Youth" (1904), "The Adventures of a Play" (1914), and "Three Comedies" (1923). Shipman made his debut as a playwright with "The Head of the House," written with Glen McDonough in 1898. He then dramatized his novel "D'Arcy of the Guards," which made its debut in San Francisco, Calif., in 1901 with Henry Miller (q.v.) playing the leading part. Later it ran for 250 performances in New York city, and in 1910 it was revived with success by Sir George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre, London, England, running for forty-eight performances. He collaborated with Winston Churchill (q.v.) in the dramatization of "The Crisis" (1902) and "The Crossing" (1905), two of Churchill's novels. "The Crisis" starred James K. Hackett (q.v.) and was Shipman's greatest success. Other of his plays were: "John Ermine of the Yellowstone," written with Frederic Remington (q.v.) and adapted from the latter's novel in 1903; "On Parole" (1906); "The Grain of Dust" (1911); "The Fountain of Youth" (1918), the play with which the Henry Miller Theatre, New York city, was opened; "First is Last" (1919); "Fools Errant" (1921); and "Poor Richard" (1924), based on the life of Benjamin Franklin. The last-named was presented in French,

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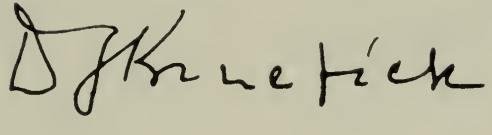

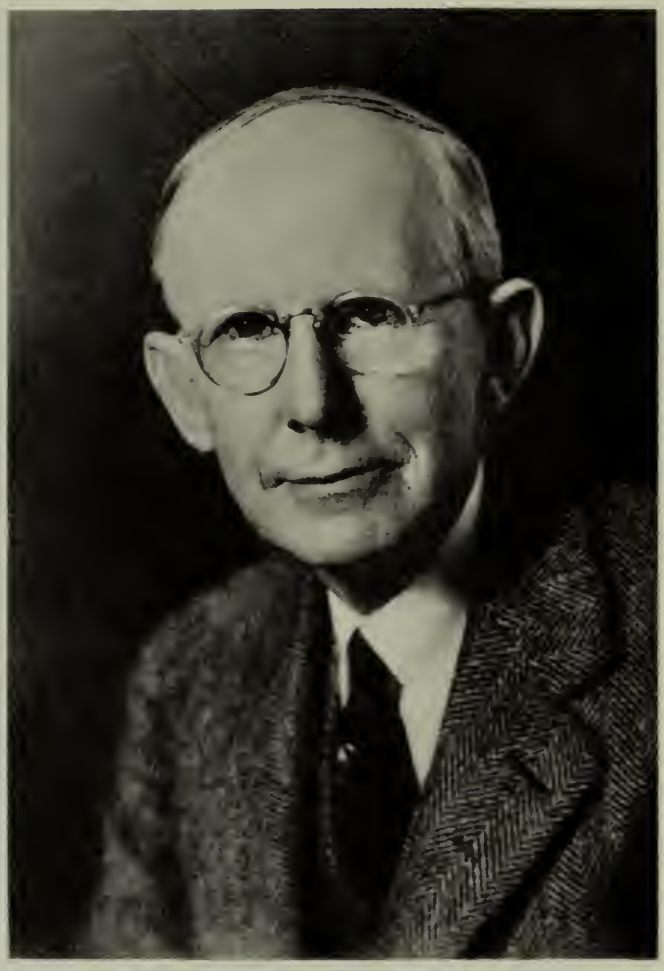

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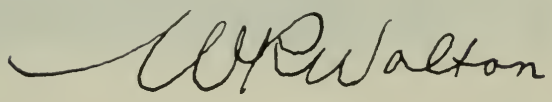

under the title of "Bonhomme Richard," at the Odéon theater, Paris, France, in 1929 and 1930. While editor of Life he introduced into that magazine several new and attractive features, including a drawing for each issue by Charles Dana Gibson (q.v.) of the principal actresses of the day, amongst which was that of his second wife. He also originated and published in Life "Mrs. Pepys' Diary." The last years of his life were spent in France. There, in collaboration with Madame La Pallu, he formed in 1929 les Amis de L'Odéon, the organization which reconstructed and modernized the famous old Odéon theater. During the First World War Shipman, then a resident of New Hampshire, was a member of the state's public safety committee of 100, state director of the Four Minute Men, and food administrator of Plainfield, N.H. In 1930 the government of France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was a member of the Grolier, Century, Harvard, Players', and Coffee House clubs of New York city, the Garrick Club of London, England, and the Union Interalliée of Paris, France. His religious affiliation was with the Society of Friends. For several years he was active in politics as a progressive Republican. He collected first editions and found recreation in gardening. He was married twice: (1) in Berkeley Springs, W.Va., to Ellen McGowan, daughter of James Biddle of that place, an army officer, and had three children: Ellen Biddle, who married Montgomery Angell; Evan Biddle; and Mary Pamela, who married (1) Cary Jackson and (2) Raymond Barbin; (2) in Paris, France, Oct. 26, 1928, to Lucile, daughter of Thomas Charles Watson of Gloucestershire, England. He died in Boury-en-Vexin, France, Aug. 2, 1933.

WALTON, William Randolph, entomologist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1873, son of Walter and Keziah Susan (MacArdell) Walton. His father, a Revenue Marine officer, came to this country from England about 1856. William R. Walton attended public schools of Milwaukee, Wis., Brooklyn, and Middletown, N.Y., and in 1904-05 studied at the Stevenson School of Art, Pittsburgh, Pa. At the age of nineteen he had begun working as a telegraph operator for the Erie Railroad Co., and it was while on duty in signal towers that he became interested in entomology through observing the many insects attracted by his lamp. In 1892 he began to study and collect these insects, and during the next several years he read extensively in entomology and zoology and made numerous collections, drawings, and original observations. He published in 1896 an article dealing with his observations in the Report of the Entomologist of New York State. His talent for drawing gained him entrance to the engineering service of a large eastern railroad company in 1899, where through night study he soon qualified as expert draftsman and transitman. Going to Pittsburgh in 1900, he continued in engineering work for six years. During this period he attended night classes at the art school, winning prizes for sketching from life and other work, and as an avocation did free-lance cartoon work and painted pictures in water color. He also found time to continue his studies in entomology. In 1906 his ability as a biological draftsman attracted the attention of Harvey Adam Surface, then state zoologist of Pennsylvania, who obtained for him an appointment on the staff of the State Division of Economic Zoology as specialist and artist. During four years in Harrisburg, Pa., he engaged in an active study of Pennsylvania fauna under the direction of Surface, who in 1907 suggested that he and other staff specialists choose some particular order of insect for personal taxonomic study. Walton selected the Diptera, making extensive collections of the Syrphidae, Asilidae, and Tachinidae families. One of the first species he identified was Syrphus fisheri Walton, which he named in honor of his colleague, Warren Fisher, a specialist in the Buprestidae. He discovered and described numerous other species of Diptera new to science, publishing and illustrating a number of papers on the taxonomy of this order, the most important of which was "An Illustrated Glossary of Chaetotaxy" (Entomological News, July 1909). He also illustrated numerous publications of the Pennsylvania State Division of Economic Zoology, acting as official photographer for the division. In 1910 he received an appointment in Washington, D.C., as agent and expert in the Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations, which was the largest subdivision of the Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Department of Agriculture. In that capacity he continued his studies of the Diptera and illustrated numerous bulletins published by the bureau. His studies consisted mainly of taxonomic work in the Muscoidean flies, the results of which were published in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, illustrated by him. In 1913-14 he was detailed to conduct an investigation of the parasitic and predaceous Diptera of the cattle ranges of northeastern New Mexico, where a serious outbreak of the range caterpillar had occurred. His work there resulted in the discovery of new forms of parasite Diptera that he described in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum in 1914. Walton replaced Francis M. Webster (q.v.) as head of the Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations in 1916, when the latter died. Upon the discovery in 1917 of the presence in this country of the European corn borer, a dangerous enemy of the principal farm crop of the United States, he established in Stoneham, Mass., the first laboratory in this country for the study of this pest, and subsequently organized and supervised a large investigation staff of entomologists to engage in the work. When an extensive quarantine and control program against the same pest was organized in 1919, he was called upon to give administrative supervision to these activities. In 1923, for reasons of health, Walton resigned as head of the division, but he remained associated with the bureau as senior entomologist until his retirement in 1943. During the last six months of 1930 he was placed in charge of a large emergency staff working at Moorestown, N.J., in an extensive investigation of the Japanese beetle. He continued to publish numerous bulletins of popular scientific character, many of them illustrated by himself, dealing with the principal insect pests of cereal and forage crops. One of these, issued in 1928 as a bulletin of the federal Bureau of Entomology, was entitled "Earthworms as Pests and Otherwise." His published articles included "Entomology of English Poetry" and "Entomological Drawings and Draftsmen," which appeared in Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington (Apr. 1921 and Oct. 1922, respectively). From 1927 to 1942 he served as editor for the Entomological Society of Washington. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Entomological Society of America and a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, Entomological Society of Washington, New York Entomological Society, Pi Gamma Mu, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. In religion he was of the Roman Catholic faith. Politically he was a Republican. In connection with his chief recreational interest, Walton wrote articles on fly tying and fresh-water fishing, and under the pseudonym of Bill Notlaw he was the author of humorous verse and short stories on angling subjects. He was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 9, 1904, to Mary Agnes, daughter of Daniel Becher of that city, a contractor, and had six children: Walter

Francis, Mary Margaret, William Randolph, Daniel Becher (died in infancy), Henry Viereck, and John MacArdell. William R. Walton's death occurred in Hyattsville, Md., Oct. 20, 1952.

McMILLIN, Walter Fraser, clergyman, was born in Dunlap, Kans., Dec. 23, 1879, son of Samuel Houston and Ann Eliza (Thornton) McMillin. His father was a carriage manufacturer. Walter F. McMillin received his B.A. in 1902 at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., and was graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1905. Ordained in the Presbyterian ministry, he was pastor of the Oak Hill Presbyterian Church, Saint Louis, Mo., during 1905-07; Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church, Saint Louis, 1907-21; Central North Broad Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1921-29; Knox Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, Minn., 1929-36; Glen Lake (Minn.) Presbyterian Church, 1936-43; and Second United Presbyterian Church, Saint Louis, from 1943 until the close of his life. In addition to his ministerial work, McMillin was co-founder in 1909 of the Brookes

Bible Institute in Saint Louis, where he taught early in his career and again from 1943 until his death. He also taught at the Philadelphia (Pa.) School of the Bible and the Northwestern Bible and Missionary Training School, serving as professor of Hebrew and Greek at the latter. In 1934 he was Griffith Thomas lecturer at the Dallas (Tex.) Theological Seminary. He spoke frequently over radio station WFI in Philadelphia, and in 1928 was moderator of the Philadelphia Presbytery. For eighteen years he was a speaker at all conferences of the Stony Brook (N.Y.) Assembly. He was a contributor to the Bibliotheca Sacra, organ of Dallas Theological Seminary, and to newspapers and Serving and Waiting magazine, as well as author of numerous pamphlets. For the Philadelphia Public Ledger he wrote an article on capital punishment that received nation-wide attention. An active participant in debating in his college years, he won the 1900 inter-society and intercollegiate contest in the state of Missouri. An honorary D.D. degree was conferred on him in 1914 by the College of the Ozarks, Van Buren, Ark. Organizations in which he held membership included the Philalethean Society, Longfellow Literary Society, Beta Theta Pi, the Cooperative Club of Saint Louis, and the Union League of Philadelphia. He was married in Saint Louis, Apr. 30, 1912, to Margaret Jane, daughter of Stewart Scott of that city, a businessman, and had two daughters, Sarah Jane (died in infancy) and Margaret Jane, who married Kenneth Duus Breckner. Walter F. McMillin's death occurred in Saint Louis, Mo., Apr. 2, 1952.

MACKSEY, Kenneth William, manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 4, 1894, son of Thomas Francis and Anna Elizabeth (O'Shea) Macksey, who were of Irish descent. His father was a wholesale coal dealer. After attending public schools of East Orange, N.J., Kenneth W. Macksey studied chemical engineering at Columbia University with the class of 1918 and was graduated B.S. honoris causa in 1917. He left college in that year to serve during the First World War as sergeant with Motor Truck Co. 414, AEF, and participated in a number of major actions including those of Saint Mihiel, Chateau Thierry, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, and Meuse-Argonne. Following the war he was associated for a year as trainee with the Robert Gair Co., Brooklyn, paper box manufacturers. In 1920 with Donald Sargent Kendall he founded and incorporated the Mack Molding Co., one of the first three plastics-molding concerns in the United States, of which Macksey remained president thereafter until the close of his life. The first plant was opened at Little Falls, N.J. The main plant and general offices were later moved to Wayne, N.J., and in 1939 another factory was opened at Arlington, Vt. The company was among the earliest to develop automatic presses, and its output became diversified as the plastics industry grew. At the time of Macksey's death it was engaged in compression, injection, and extrusion molding, and it maintained a plastic bristling division and an experimental engineering division. The Mack Molding Co. was one of the first closely held companies to establish a profit-sharing program for its employees. In 1933 the associates, who by then included Sidney Howell and James McIntosh, established another plastics company, Mack Molding, Ltd., a custom and proprietary molder located at Waterloo, Quebec, Canada. This company, of which Macksey also was president until his death, collaborated with Armstrong Cork, Ltd., in the development and marketing of a large line of plastic closures. Under Macksey's direction the annual sales of the combined Mack Molding operations grew from less than $5000 in the first year of operation to some $10,000,000 at the time of his death. During the Second World War period, from 1942 to 1946, Macksey served in Washington, D.C., as a special consultant to the U.S. Army quartermaster general in charge of plastics research and development for the Military Planning Division. During his service with the quartermaster general he helped develop a wide range of plastic substitutes for products requiring critical metals, including canteens, mess trays, ordnance fuses, and waterproof rifle cases for amphibious landings, and worked out techniques for the manufacture thereof. Macksey held patents on several features of automobile engine design and helped introduce the plastic steering wheel. During the course of his career in the plastics industry he contributed papers and articles to a number of trade magazines, among which were Modern Plastics Magazine, Modern Packaging, SPI Journal, Plastics Technology, and others. Representative titles included "Custom Molding for the Automotive Industry," "New Uses for Expanded Polystyrene," "The Future of Polyethylene," "The Early Days of Custom Molding," "Plastics in Modern Packaging," and "Effect of Automation on the Plastic Molder." He was a member of the board of

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sponsors of the Johns Hopkins Review and a trustee of Montclair (N.J.) Academy. He was the recipient in 1944 of the Plastics Pioneer Award of the Society of the Plastics Industry, of which he was a director, and in 1946 of the Distinguished Service Award of the quartermaster general. A director of the Society of Plastics Engineers, he also held membership in the National Association of Manufacturers, American Ordnance Association, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Association of Alumni of Columbia College, the Montclair Golf Club, Shelter Island (N.Y.) Yacht Club, Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester, Vt., and Lac Marcotte Fishing Club of the Province of Quebec, Canada. In religion a Roman Catholic, he attended the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Montclair and belonged to the Mercier Society and Serra Club, as well as the Serra International. Through his participation in the Serra Club and his interest in the missionary activities of the Trinitarian Fathers, he sponsored a number of seminarians during their training for the priesthood. Macksey collected an extensive library of books and manuscripts relating to the career of Woodrow Wilson (q.v.). He was interested in Vermont landscapes and Dalmatian dogs, and for recreation enjoyed boating, playing golf, and other sports. Politically he was an independent. He was married at Little Falls, N.J., Nov. 12, 1923, to Hazel Mae, daughter of Frederick Clair Hennie of that place, a businessman and public official, and had a son, Richard Alan. Macksey died in Montclair, N.J., Dec. 5, 1958.

MAYER, Joseph Edward, banker, was born at Rock Creek, Kans., Oct. 12, 1871, son of William and Elizabeth (Riling) Mayer. His father, a farmer, came to this country from Germany and settled in Carroll County, Ohio. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools of Carroll County, Joseph E. Mayer studied business at the Gem City School, Pittsburgh, Pa., and attended Indiana State Teachers College. He began his career as a teacher in Elbert County, Colo., and until 1902 served there as a school principal. He entered the field of banking in 1902, when he became cashier of the Elbert County Bank, Elbert, Colo. That institution, the first of its kind in the area, was organized by Gordon Jones (q.v.). Over the years Mayer was advanced to various posts in the bank and in 1917, upon the death of Jones, he assumed the office of president. He served in that capacity until 1947, when the bank was liquidated. In that year he became president of the Kiowa (Colo.) State Bank, the position in which he continued until the close of his life. Politically a Democrat, he represented Douglas, Elbert, and Arapahoe counties in the Colorado State House of Representatives in 1935. He was a member of the Colorado State Bankers Association and the Denver (Colo.) Agricultural Club. Mayer was interested in decorative penmanship and enjoyed baseball and horse racing. He was married in Denver, Colo., Oct. 1, 1896, to Alice, daughter of John H. Jones of Elizabeth, Colo., a farmer. Joseph E. Mayer died in Denver, Colo., Jan. 6, 1957.

SNELSON, Robert Edward Lee, seedsman, was born in Upson County, Ga., Aug. 29, 1893, son of William Edgar and Ola Lee (Norris) Snelson, grandson of John William and Adaline (Dillard) Snelson, and great-grandson of John and Polly (Reeves) Snelsen. His father was a farmer. R. E. L. Snelson received his early education in Upson County and in 1911 attended Draughon's Business College, Atlanta, Ga. He began his career in that year as acting cashier at the Bostwick, Ga., plant of the Monroe (Ga.) Oil & Fertilizer Co. In 1912 he was transferred to the Bostwick Supply Co., Inc., a hardware and general retail store selling mostly to farmers on credit, in which the Monroe Oil & Fertilizer Co. had an interest. From 1915 to 1924 he was secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Bostwick Supply Co., Inc., also serving as a director. He went to Athens, Ga., in 1924, as manager of the Norris Hardware Co., where he continued buying and selling seeds, beans, and peas, a sideline he began while associated with the Bostwick Supply Co. In 1927 he left the hardware company to devote his time completely to merchandising seeds. For this purpose he incorporated the Snelson Seed Co., Inc., Athens, on Dec. 1, 1927, operating it in the capacity of president until 1934. Thereafter until 1956 he conducted the business as sole proprietor, maintaining headquarters in Savannah, Ga., during 1934-45, Denver, Colo., during 1945-50, and finally in Atlanta. On Aug. 1, 1956, he sold his individual seed business to the Snelson Seed Co. (formerly Snelson Properties, Inc.), an Iowa corporation he formed in 1950 and of which he was president. During the period the Snelson Seed Co. had its headquarters in Savannah, branches were opened in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1939 and Chester, S.C., in 1942;

both of these branches were sold in 1945, when the business was moved to Denver. In 1944-45, he employed nearly thirty persons. Subsequent to his move to Denver, he opened a branch at Davenport, Iowa, in 1945 and a warehouse and branch office at Brighton, Colo., in 1947. The Brighton branch was disposed of in 1951 and the Davenport branch in 1955. After 1945 the nature of his business was changed from that of a retail store supplier and mail order establishment to that of a jobber selling exclusively to wholesale houses. The import-export part of the business was also expanded. In addition to the foregoing, he was president of Snelson, Everett & Savage Seeds, Inc., Chester, during 1951-57. Snelson held honorary life membership in the Southern Seedsmen's Association (pres. 1942-43) and Georgia Seedsmen's Association (pres. 1940-43) and was a member of the American Seed Trade Association, Western Seedmen's Association, Colorado Seedsmen's Association (pres. 1947-48), Denver Exporters Club, and the Atlanta Foreign Trade Association; he also belonged to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and

the Savannah Rotary Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Atlanta. Politically he was an independent voter. He was married in Hapeville, Ga., June 13, 1920, to Sallie Ree, daughter of Amos Daniel Humphries of Clayton County, Ga., and had two sons, Robert Edward and James Radford. R. E. L. Snelson's death occurred in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18, 1957.

TARAN, Leo Maurice, cardiologist, was born in Tcherkassy, Kiev, Russia, July 20, 1902, son of Moses and Bertha (Jephest) Taran. His father, a rabbi, brought the family to this country in 1913, settling in Rochester, N.Y. After attending public schools of that city, Leo M. Taran was graduated B.A. in 1921 and M.D. in 1925 at Harvard University. He served a pediatric internship and residency at Brooklyn (N.Y.) Jewish Hospital during 1925-28, afterward going abroad for a year of study in Berlin and Wiesbaden, Germany, on postgraduate fellowships. Beginning with his return to the United States in 1930 he concerned himself with research, medical

education, and practice in the field of heart disease, with particular emphasis on its incidence in children. From 1955 until the close of his life, he conducted a private practice in this specialty in Garden City, N.Y. Meanwhile, in 1936 he was instrumental in founding the 200-bed St. Francis Sanatorium for Cardiac Children in Roslyn, N.Y., which developed into a comprehensive institution for the treatment of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in children. He became its research and medical director, continuing in that capacity until 1955. The institution was expanded into an all-purpose cardiac hospital for which he designed a modern operating suite from which surgery could be viewed by means of television in an adjacent room for instruction purposes. In 1957-58 Taran was associate professor of pediatrics at the New York Medical College, where he served as director of the cardio-pulmonary program during the closing year of his life and was engaged in plans for developing a heart institute. He served in numerous additional hospital and teaching positions, as chief from 1930 to 1954 of the children's cardiac clinic at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., and attending physician in pediatrics there during 1934-38; instructor at the Long Island College of Medicine, also during 1934-38; member of the faculty in postgraduate education, Kings County Medical Society, during 1939-46; lecturer at Hunter College during 1942-47; associate chief from 1945 to 1953 of the children's cardiac clinic at Beth Israel Hospital, New York city; chief of the children's cardiac clinic and attending associate in cardiac pediatrics during 1956-58 at Roosevelt Hospital, New York city; consulting cardiologist at Meadowbrook Hospital, East Meadow, N.Y., Roslyn Park Hospital, Roslyn Heights, N.Y., and Community Hospital, Glen Cove, N.Y.; and research consultant at the Brooklyn Hebrew Home and Hospital for the Aged. Further, he lectured before medical societies, hospital faculties, and universities in various parts of the world, including Europe, South America, and the Middle East. From 1944 to 1955 he was editor of the Bulletin of the St. Francis Sanatorium (later the Bulletin of the St. Francis Hospital and Sanatorium). Further, Taran contributed extensively to medical literature on the subject of heart disease; among the more than sixty articles he wrote were: "Electrocardiographic Studies in Infectious Diseases" (Amer. Heart Jour., Apr. 1931), "Immunologic Studies in Rheumatic Fever—1. Cutaneous Response to Type-specific Proteins of the Hemolytic Streptococcus" (Jour. Immunology, Oct. 1944), "The Duration of the Q-T Interval in Rheumatic Carditis in Children" (Amer. Heart Jour., Jan. 1947), "Treatment of Acute Rheumatic Fever and Acute Rheumatic Heart Disease" (Amer. Jour. Med., Mar. 1947), "Oxygen Therapy in Acute Rheumatic Carditis in Children" and "Effect of Oxygen Therapy on the Electrical Sequence of Events in the Cardiac Cycle in Children with Acute Rheumatic Carditis" (ibid., Sept. 1948), and "The Q-T Interval in Rheumatic Disease in Children" (Brit. Heart Jour., Jan. 1951). During the First World War he was a student in the U.S. Naval Reserve unit at Harvard University. Taran was a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners and the American Board of Pediatrics and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. In addition to serving on the scientific council of the American Heart Association and the public health planning committee of the New York Heart Association, he held membership in the Inter-American Cardiological Congress, Asociation Medica Argentine, Medical Association of Israel, American Academy of Pediatrics, American College of Cardiology, American College of Chest Physicians, National Council on Rheumatic Fever, American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Nassau County (N.Y.) Medical Society, Nassau County Heart and Public Health Association, and the New York Academy of Sciences. In religion he was of the Jewish faith. Acquiring derivative citizenship through his father's naturalization in 1915, he remained independent politically. Gardening and music were Taran's chief leisure interests. He was married in Paris, France, July 8, 1929, to Freeda, daughter of Phillip Brenner of New York city, a business executive, and had a daughter, Bette Marcia. Leo M. Taran died in Great Neck, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1959.

SUTHERLAND, Howard, U.S. senator, was born in Kirkwood, Mo., Sept. 8, 1865, son of John Webster and Julia P. (Reavis) Sutherland, grandson of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Sutherland, and great-grandson of John Sutherland, who came to this country from Scotland and settled in Washington County, Pa. Howard Sutherland obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Saint Louis County and in Saint Louis, Mo., was graduated A.B. in 1889 at Westminster College, Fulton,

Mo., and during 1890-92 studied law at night at Columbian (later George Washington) University, Washington, D.C. After his graduation from Westminster he was editor of the Fulton Republican for a year. In 1890 he became a clerk in the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C., and in the following year was advanced to the post of chief of the population division for the eleventh census. He resigned from government service in 1893 and became associated with the coal, railroad, and land interests that had been developed in West Virginia by Henry G. Davis and Stephen B. Elkins (qq.v.). He continued that affiliation for ten years, becoming general land agent. In 1903 he acquired coal and timberland properties, which he operated as president of the Greenbrier Land Co., the Valley Co., and the Middle Fork Coal & Land Co., all of Elkins, W.Va. He was also a director of the Davis Trust Co. and the Baldwin Supply Co., Elkins. Sutherland became active politically as a Republican at the time of his settlement in Elkins, and from 1904 to 1908 he was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Randolph County, W.Va. He then served two terms in the West Virginia State Senate during 1908-12. In the latter year he was elected to the 63d U.S. Congress as congressman-at-large from West Virginia and in 1914 was re-elected to the 64th U.S. Congress. In 1916 he was elected to the U.S. Senate, serving for one term until March, 1923. He then resumed his business interests in Elkins but in 1925 returned to Washington to assume the post of vice-president of Hambleton & Co., dealers in stocks and bonds. Later in the same year Calvin Coolidge, then President, appointed Sutherland U.S. alien property custodian, and he continued in that office until 1933. For two years thereafter he was president of the Fidelity Investment Association in Wheeling, W.Va. In the U.S. Senate he served on the military affairs committee during the First World War, and while in the lower house he had served on the committees on good roads and interstate and foreign commerce. He was delegate-at-large from West Virginia at the Republican national conventions in 1924, 1928, 1932, and 1936. Prominently identified with the good roads movement, he served for a time as chairman of the West Virginia Good Roads Commission and framed the first laws for permanent improvement of the roads in his state. Further, he was at various times vice-president of the West Virginia Board of Trade and president of the board of trustees of Davis and Elkins Presbyterian (later Davis and Elkins) College. George Washington University conferred an honorary LL.D. degree upon him. Sutherland was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar), Beta Theta Pi, the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club, and the Metropolitan and Burning Tree clubs of Washington. His religious affiliation was with the Davis Memorial Presbyterian Church, Elkins. He was married on May 28, 1889, to Effie, daughter of James Berkeley Harris of Fulton, Mo., a farmer and state legislator, and had ten children: Howard (deceased); Natalie, who married John Sidney Walker, Jr.; Richard Kerens; Virginia Berkeley, who married George Marshall Lyon; Katherine Reairs, who married Paul Mayo; Margaret Lindsay, who married Wallace B. Dunckel; Lucy Howard; Elizabeth, who married Stanley Raymond Harris; Sarah Howard; and Howard. Sutherland died in Washington, D.C., Mar. 12, 1950.

PUTNAM, Harold, merchant, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., May 1, 1889, son of Arthur and Ina Lucy (Bement) Putnam. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Putnam, who came to this country from England in 1634 and settled at Lynn, Mass. From Thomas and his wife, Ann Holyoke, the descent was through Edward and Mary Hale, Edward and Sarah ———, Edward and Ruth Fuller, Peter and Sarah Marble, Peter J. and Ruth E. Watson, and Edwin Lombard and Emeline Addie Wright, the grandparents of Harold Putnam. His father was a farmer. The son received his preliminary education in rural schools of Alstead, N.H., and at West Brattleboro (Vt.) Academy, and during 1905 attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Providence, R.I. He began his career in 1906, upon entering the employ of an uncle, Edward Barrows, founder and head of the Barrows Coal Co. of Brattleboro. Putnam bought the business in 1923 and thereafter until the close of his life was president and treasurer of the company, one of the largest wholesale and retail coalyards in Vermont. Shortly after making the purchase, he became a distributor for the Gulf Oil Corp., for which he was made an agent at about the same time, and he continued in the capacity of distributor, under the name of Barrows Coal Co., Inc., until his death. In addition he was a corporator of the Vermont Savings Bank, trustee and member of the executive committee of

Kurn Hattin Homes, Westminster, Vt., and a director of the Vermont-Peoples National Bank, Brattleboro Cooperative Savings & Loan Association, Brattleboro Transit Corp., and Estey Organ Co., all of Brattleboro. Putnam was a member of the board of directors of Brattleboro Memorial Hospital and a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Austine School for the Deaf, Brattleboro. He also was a director of the New England Fuel Dealers Association, New England Council, and Brattleboro Chamber of Commerce. Putnam Park in Brattleboro was named in his honor in 1948. He held membership in the Masonic order, BPOE, and the Lions and Brattleboro Country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, West Brattleboro. Politically he was a Republican. Farming and baseball were his principal forms of recreation. He was married twice: (1) in Brattleboro, Aug. 25, 1915, to Florence, daughter of Edwin Hildreth of that place, a printing executive, and had three children: Katrina, who married Charles L. Slater, Jr., Harriet Lucy, who married Rudolph

Hammerlund, and Edwin Harold; he was divorced from his first wife in 1943; (2) in Brattleboro, June 16, 1945, to Miriam (Howard) Merrill, daughter of Frank Howard of that place and widow of Clarence E. Merrill. Harold Putnam died in Chesterfield, N.H., Aug. 2, 1956.

OWEN, Louis Franklin, business executive, was born in Randolph County, N.C., Dec. 23, 1871, son of Wesley Benton and Laura Ann (Brower) Owen and grandson of Even Franklin and Celia (Mann) Owen. His father, a farmer and brick mason, was at one time mayor of Liberty, N.C. Louis F. Owen received his education at public and private schools in Randolph County. He began his business career in 1889 as a lineman for a civil engineer in Winston-Salem, N.C. Later he was a clerk with the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. for eight and one-half years. In 1899 he entered the employ of the Reynolds Tobacco Co., with which he was associated until his retirement in 1948. During the last twenty years of his association with Reynolds he was traffic manager and a director of the company. From 1949 until his death he was assistant to the president and member of the board of directors of the McLean Trucking Co., Inc., Winston-Salem, and from 1952 until the close of his life he was president of the Owen Concrete Co., Winston-Salem. For some years he was president of the Piedmont Construction Co., Inc., Winston-Salem, and at his death he was a director of the Winston-Salem Terminal Corp. Active in civic life in Winston-Salem, Owen was a trustee of Salem College in that city at the time of his death. He was a Democrat in politics and served for a number of years as a member of the Winston-Salem Democratic Executive Committee. He held several public offices in Winston-Salem, including those of alderman during 1915-25, chairman of the Public Works Committee during the same period, and mayor pro tempore during 1923-25. During the Second World War he served as a member of the transportation committee of the Office of Defense Transportation and received a citation for distinguished service in war transportation. He was an honorary life member of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America and a member of the American Society of Traffic and Transportation, Knights of Pythias, the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary and Forsyth Country clubs of Winston-Salem. His religious affiliation was with the Moravian Church, Winston-Salem, of which he was treasurer and a trustee. He established a $25,000 trust fund for the upkeep of the church graveyard and gave $100,000 to establish a chair of practical theology at Moravian College in memory of Edward Rondthaler (q.v.) He also made a substantial contribution to the Salem Home for Old Ladies, Winston-Salem. Owen's principal hobby was horticulture on his home grounds, where he had a vegetable garden, orchards, wild flowers, and shrubs, including holly trees from Oregon and rhododendrons from the state of Washington. He was married in Salem, N.C., Apr. 21, 1896, to Mary Gertrude, daughter of William Barrow, gardener and first mayor of Winston-Salem, and had two children: Allan Kent and Alice Jeanette. Louis F. Owen died in Winston-Salem, N.C., May 23, 1954.

ARNOLD, Edward (Guenther Schneider), actor, was born in New York city, Feb. 18, 1890, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Ohse) Schneider. He attended New York city public schools until the age of eleven, when he was orphaned and had to go to work. For a time thereafter he was employed variously as a newsboy and boiler tender and in other odd jobs. Edward Arnold appeared in his first stage play in 1902 in the role of Lorenzo in an amateur production of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" given at the East Side Settlement House, New York city. Three years later he joined a theatrical company in Trenton, N.J., and in that association did his first professional work. In 1907 he joined the Ben Greet Shakespearean Players, with whom he appeared first in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in New York city. He acted with that troop until 1909, after which he was a juvenile lead and assistant stage manager for the Maxine Elliott (q.v.) company in New York city and on tour until 1911. Three seasons on Broadway with Ethel Barrymore (q.v.) followed, and from 1914 to 1918 he performed in stock company roles. In the years from 1915 to 1919 he also performed in motion pictures, playing hero roles in some forty silent films made by the Essanay Studio in Chicago, Ill. During this period he additionally did some work as an extra at the New Jersey studio of the Old World Film Co. He returned to Broadway in 1919 in "The Storm," and in ensuing years he appeared in Broadway productions of "Nervous Wreck" (1922), "Music Box Revue" (1923), and "Miracle at Verdun" (1932). He also had roles in the Broadway shows, "Whistling in the Dark," "Easy Come, Easy Go," and "Third Little Show," and at intervals performed in stock company productions. He resumed film work in 1932, when he appeared in his first sound picture, "Okay, America." Thereafter he was employed in Hollywood until his death, from 1941 to 1950 being on contract with the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios. He also occasionally appeared in the legitimate theater, starred in the radio series, "Mr. President," and in his last years participated in television and radio shows on a free-lance basis. Arnold established himself as a character actor and portrayed many business executive and political figures. He played some 114 major roles in the movies, including his parts in "White Sister," "Barbarian," "Unholy Partners," "Easy Living," "Jennie Gerhardt," "Janie," "Janie Gets Married," "Cardinal Richelieu," "All That Money Can Buy," "Rasputin," "Eyes in the Night," "The Hidden Eye," "Come and Get It," "Three Wise Fools," "Idiot's Delight," "Crime and Punishment," "John Meade's Woman," "Sutter's Gold," "Meet Nero Wolfe," "Meet John Doe," "Johnny Eager," "The Devil and Daniel Webster," "Diamond Jim Brady," "Lillian Russell," "Command Decision," "The Yellow Cab Man," "Annie Get Your Gun," "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," "Man of Conflict," "You Can't Take It With You," "Dear Ruth," "Dear Wife," "Dear Brat," "John Loves Mary," "Mrs. Parkington," "The Hucksters," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," and "My Brother Talks to Horses." His last picture was "The Ambassador's Daughter," filmed in Paris. His last stage appearances were in "Apple of His Eye" and "All My Sons," with which he toured. Arnold owned several income properties, among them the San Bernardino Road's End Ranch in East Highland, Calif. Active in civic affairs he served at various times as vice-president of the motion picture industry's Permanent Charities Committee, as a trustee of the Southern California Symphony Association, and as an organizer of the United Service Organizations. He directed two of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's birthday celebrations as well as the "Crusades for Childhood" programs in seven western states. During the Second World War he was a member of the Hollywood branch of the National Defense Committee. He was co-founder of the foundation which sponsored I Am An American Day (later Citizenship Day). With F. F. Dubuc he wrote his autobiography, "Lorenzo Goes To Hollywood" (1940). The Encino, Calif., chapter of the San Fernando Youth Foundation was named in his honor in 1956. An honorary Litt.D. degree was conferred on him in 1951 by Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Tex. He was a member of the Screen Actors Guild (pres. 1941-42), American Federation of Radio Artists, In-

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Frederick Henry Prince

vestors League of New York city, the Breakfast Club of Los Angeles, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Bel Air (Calif.) Bay Club, and the Masquer's Club. His religious affiliation in earlier years was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. His principal recreational interests were reading and cooking. Arnold was married three times: (1) in Richmond, Va., in April, 1916, to Harriet Marshall, and had three children: Elizabeth Ohse, who married William F. Orlando; William Edward; and Dorothy Jane, who married Gene Ebright; he was divorced from his first wife; (2) Jan. 15, 1929, to Olive Emerson; he was divorced from his second wife; (3) in Westport, Conn., Oct. 7, 1951, to Cleo McCain, daughter of Michael Paris. Edward Arnold died in Encino, Calif., Apr. 26, 1956.

PRINCE, Frederick Henry, financier, was born in Winchester, Mass., Nov. 24, 1859, son of Frederick Octavius and Helen (Henry) Prince. His first paternal American ancestor was John Prince, who came to this country from England in 1633 and settled in Hull, Mass., later moving to Hingham, Mass. From John and his wife, Alice Honor, the descent was through Thomas and Ruth Turner, John and Abigail Kimball, Kimball and Deborah Fuller, Job and Elizabeth Allen, and Thomas and Caroline Prince, the grandparents of Frederick H. Prince. His father (q.v.) was a lawyer and judge. After completing his preliminary education in the John P. Hopkinson School, Boston, Mass., the son entered Harvard College in 1878. He withdrew from college in his sophomore year to enter the Boston brokerage firm of Charles E. Fuller & Co. That firm had installed the first stock ticker in Boston. Prince acquired ownership of the business in 1885 and reorganized it as Frederick H. Prince & Co. In 1938 he moved the firm to Providence, R.I. He continued as owner until the close of his life, and under his direction Frederick H. Prince & Co. became one of the leading banking and brokerage houses in New England. Meanwhile, Prince began his first business venture outside the New England area in 1882. Choosing Chicago, Ill., as the scene of his operation, he invested in shares of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company of Chicago. Convinced of Chicago's potentiality as a great industrial and shipping center, Prince in 1890 incorporated the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co., capitalized at $13,000,000, to take over all of the capital stock of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company of Chicago and a major portion of the stock of the Chicago Junction Railway Co. In 1905 he founded the Central Manufacturing District as a holding organization for an industrial site in Chicago on which by 1953 more than 300 industries had erected plants valued at over $200,000,000. In 1911 he incorporated the Chicago Stock Yards Co., which acquired the majority of the common stock of the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co. Prince served as president of the Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co. from 1890 until its liquidation in 1940, and at the time of his death he had been president of the Chicago Stock Yards Co. from 1911 and one of the two trustees of the Central Manufacturing District from its founding. At the close of his life he was also chairman of the board of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company of Chicago. The last-named was established as an Illinois corporation in 1865 and in 1890 owned 560 acres of land in Chicago, equipped with railway sidings, cattle sheds and pens, and 168 miles of railroad track over which rolling stock was operated by the Chicago River & Indiana Railroad Co. By the time Prince founded the Chicago Stock Yards Co. as the controlling organization in 1911, the several affiliated companies operated a vast freight terminal, complete with stock yards and 143 miles of railroad track including a seven-mile belt line connecting the stock yards and manufacturing district with all railroads entering Chicago and the Central Manufacturing District. The original real estate holdings had been increased to 842 acres. Railroading was another of Prince's major interests, and in later years he asserted that he had owned forty-six railroads and had built four. He served as president of the Pere Marquette Railroad in 1903 and at various times was associated with such railroads as the New York & New England, the Housatonic, Danbury & Norwalk, Connecticut River, Boston & Maine, Burlington & Quincy, and the Ann Arbor, as well as the Mexican Central Railway Co., Ltd. He was also the founder in 1897 of the American Woolen Co., New York city, a concern which gained control over thirty of the largest woolen establishments in the country by the turn of the century. In 1922 he established the Los Angeles (Calif.) Central Manufacturing District, an undertaking similar in its purposes to the manufacturing district in Chicago. Prince was one of the few investors to escape disastrous financial consequences in the stock market crash of 1929, and he was able to take advantage of the low price of securities during the early 1930's. When Armour & Co., meat packers of Chicago, was undergoing a factional turmoil in 1933 over reorganization, Prince succeeded in acquiring a controlling stock interest in the corporation. After the reorganization had been effected, he was named chairman of the board of directors in 1934 and held that post until 1939, thereafter until his death serving as a member of the executive committee. He was also a director of the Chicago Junction Railroad and of the Livestock National Bank, Chicago. Conservative in his political beliefs, he was an outspoken critic of the New Deal policies of the 1930's and was particularly opposed to the activities of the so-called Brain Trust. Nevertheless, in 1933, at the request of Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.), he prepared and presented the Prince plan for reorganization of the nation's railroads, which recommended a grouping of the railroads into seven sections to be operated by a central organization. Since his proposal would have eliminated some of the smaller unprofitable roads and would have caused a loss of occupation by many railroad employees, the plan was rejected by both the administrators of a number of railroads and the railroad brotherhoods and was never put into execution. Although Prince was opposed to the United States becoming involved in European affairs, he offered his large estate at Pride's Crossing, Mass., to the newly formed United Nations Organization in 1946. The offer was not accepted and the estate was later conveyed to the Gordon College of Theology and Missions, formerly of Boston. He was also a benefactor of the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. During the First World War he headed the French relief drive. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C., the Chicago and the Saddle and Sirloin clubs of Chicago, the New York Yacht, Union, Brook, Knickerbocker, and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York city, the Somerset and the Boston Country clubs of Boston, Myopia Hunt Club of South Hamilton, Mass., Essex Country Club of Manchester, Mass., Turk's Head Club of Providence, R.I., and the Newport (R.I.) Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was an independent. His chief recreations were polo, fox hunting, and yachting. He rode to hounds in this country and abroad, and from 1910 to 1939 he was master of fox hounds at Pau, France. He owned the yacht, "Weetamoe," a contender for the honor of defending The America's Cup against the British challenger in 1934. Prince was married in Boston,

Mar. 11, 1884, to Abby Kinsley, daughter of George H. Norman of Newport, R.I., a financier, and had two sons, Norman and Frederick Henry, and an adopted son, William Wood. His death occurred in Biarritz, France, Feb. 2, 1953.

SABIN, Louis Carlton, engineer, was born in Memphis, Mich., June 25, 1867, son of Carlton and Cordelia Experience Desdemona (Bristol) Sabin. His first paternal American ancestor was William Sabin, who came to this country from England prior to 1643 and settled in Rehoboth and later in Plymouth, Mass. From William and his wife, Martha Allen, the descent was through Benjamin and Sarah Parker, Jeremiah and Abigail Davis, Jeremiah and Mary Burch, Jeremiah and Phoebe Birdsall, and Abel and Jane Outcault, the grandparents of Louis C. Sabin. His father was a farmer and merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Memphis and Ann Arbor, Mich., Sabin was graduated B.S. at the University of Michigan in 1890 and C.E. at that institution in 1894. Meanwhile, he began

his first professional work in 1887, during a year's interval in his college course, and was employed as an inspector by the engineering firm of Morison & Corthell in the construction of the water supply system of Bismarck, S.Dak. Later, in the employ of Elmer L. Corthell (q.v.), he was engaged in bridge construction work in Chicago and on the Merchants Bridge, St. Louis, Mo. During 1890-92 he was an inspector and during 1893-97 was an assistant engineer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Sault Ste Marie, Mich., where from 1891 to 1895 he was engaged in making elaborate tests of cement and concrete for the construction of the Poe Lock on St. Mary's River. In that connection he developed some new methods of testing and conducted investigations of various questions relating to the strength of mortars and cements, a subject then in the early stages of experimentation. The results of his efforts were embodied in his monograph, "Cement and Concrete" (1904), a work recognized as a standard authority at the time of his death. In 1896 he was engaged in the work of measuring the discharge of St. Mary's River, a preliminary step in the investigation of the discharge of the Great Lakes by the use of modern current meters, and in the following year he participated in the experiments for developing the use of wire apparatus in the measurement of base lines. The method then demonstrated consisted of measuring a base in kilometer lengths, by means of three wires made of steel, bronze, and copper, respectively, which were stretched and read simultaneously, so that the differing lengths, serving as a sort of metallic thermometer, furnished an indication of the actual mean length, consequently, of the length of the base line. In 1898, in Texas City, Tex., the method was applied by Sabin to the measurement of a ten-kilometer base. From 1899 to 1903 he was engaged in hydraulic investigations of the Great Lakes for the U.S. government, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich. This lake survey work consisted of measuring the discharge of the St. Clair River, the outlet of Lake Huron, by methods that were more elaborate than any previously attempted, involving the use of eleven current meters run simultaneously in one vertical plane to measure the relative velocities at the several depths and thus to determine the mean velocity at each station and the volume of flow. As a result he determined the law that described the relation of the rate of flow to the elevation of Lake Huron and of Lake St. Clair, which enabled him to compute the effect on lake levels of certain diversions through other outlets and the solution of other problems in connection with lake levels. The results obtained were considered to be of the highest degree of accuracy for rivers of the magnitude concerned. During the same period Sabin developed a new type of sounding machine so constructed that it was not necessary to raise the sounding lead from the water between consecutive soundings. With it much work was done in Lake Michigan, resulting in the discovery of new shoals. In 1904 he made a study of many types of movable dams designed to protect ship locks from serious injury and to permit repairs in case of the wrecking of a lock gate by ship collision. During 1905-06, while serving as secretary of the American section of the International Waterways Commission, Buffalo, N.Y., he made studies and prepared reports on various hydraulic problems of the Great Lakes. Thereafter for nineteen years, from 1906 to 1925, Sabin was general superintendent of the St. Mary's Falls Canal, Sault Ste Marie, and was also in resident charge of all navigation improvements in St. Mary's River, except for four months during 1917-18 when he was U.S. district engineer in charge of rivers and harbors in the Detroit district. The improvements carried out under his direct supervision included the widening of lock approaches, the deepening of river channels, the design and construction of new locks and two movable dams, and the construction of dams for the control of the level of Lake Superior, besides the erection of a hydraulic power plant and other structures. The two locks, which were still the largest in the canal at the time of his death, were known originally as the Davis lock and Fourth lock. Both were 1350 feet long between gates, exceeding the Panama Canal locks by 300 feet. Throughout the body of the lock the walls were twenty-six feet thick at the bottom and twelve feet thick at the coping. The lock gates were constructed of steel. The Davis lock was completed in 1914 and Fourth lock in 1919. The latter was renamed Sabin lock by the U.S. Congress in 1943, after the heavy use of the canal during the Second World War demonstrated how well he had anticipated the demands of the canal, which was the busiest improved waterway of its kind in the world. From 1925 until his retirement in 1948, Sabin served as executive vice-president of the Lake Carriers Association, Cleveland, Ohio, a

corporation having as its principal objectives the procurement of aids to navigation, the promotion of improvements in channels and terminal facilities, the maintenance of amicable relations between employers and employees, and the adjustment of matters affecting shipping and the interests of vessel owners. At the time of his retirement more than 400 vessels were enrolled in the association, representing a combined carrying capacity in excess of 3,300,000 gross tons and comprising approximately 90 per cent of the bulk traffic of U.S. ships on the Great Lakes. Sabin was one of the organizers of the Great Lakes Historical Society and served as a member of its board of trustees and as an adviser to the editorial board of the society's publication, Inland Seas. An honorary M.Eng. degree was conferred on him by the University of Michigan in 1916. Sabin was an honorary life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, an honorary member of the Cleveland Engineering Society, a life member of the International Shipmasters Association, and a member of the International Association of Navigation Congresses, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials. Michigan Engineering Society, the Ohio State and Cleveland chambers of commerce, Tau Beta Pi, the University of Michigan Union, and the Rotary and Mid-day clubs of Cleveland. His religious affiliation was with the Fairmount Presbyterian Church, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening was his chief recreation, and he enjoyed sailing, canoeing, and fishing, as well as winter sports. Sabin was married twice: (1) in Peru, Ill., June 22, 1890, to Nellie, daughter of Murray Blanchard of that place, a lawyer, and had two children: Hope, who married (1) Arthur Vorys and (2) Frank Everett Bagger, and Carlton Richard; his first wife died in 1945; (2) in Covington, Ky., Sept. 8, 1945, to Ruth E., daughter of Martin Doucette of Cleveland, Ohio. Sabin died in Cleveland, Dec. 30, 1950.

RIGGS, Lynn, playwright, was born near Claremore, in the Cooweescoowee district of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory (later part of Oklahoma), Aug. 31, 1899, son of William Grant and Rose Ella (Duncan) Riggs and grandson of Joseph Riggs. His father was a banker and cattleman. Lynn Riggs was graduated in 1917 at the Eastern University Preparatory School, Claremore. Afterward he worked for an express company in Chicago, Ill., and later went to New York city, where he was employed by the Wall Street Journal, sold books in Macy's department store, and worked at other occupations. He then returned to Oklahoma and, for a time, was a reporter on the Tulsa Oil & Gas Journal. Subsequently he spent a brief period in California, where he worked for the Los Angeles Times and also as a movie extra. In 1920 he entered the University of Oklahoma, where he studied for three years and in 1922-23 was instructor in freshman English. While there he began writing poetry, and some of his work found acceptance in magazines. Also during that period his first play, "Cuckoo," was produced at the university. His second play, "Big Lake," was performed by the American Laboratory Theatre in 1927. While this had no great success, it brought him critical attention and led to a Guggenheim Fellowship enabling him to study in France. There he wrote "Green Grow the Lilacs," a story set in Indian Territory in the early 1900's. Presented in New York city by the Theatre Guild in 1931, it ran for sixty-four performances on Broadway and then went on tour. It was adjudged one of the ten best plays on Broadway in 1931, and won praise as a novel and successful experiment in the staging of folklore and as a dramatic ballad of the old Indian Territory cattle country. Further, it was thought to have contributed to a revival of interest in square dancing and folk singing in this country. Later it was adapted in the first collaboration of Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, and was presented in New York city by the Theatre Guild in 1943 as "Oklahoma!" It enjoyed an original run of 2202 performances on Broadway from Mar. 31, 1943, to May 29, 1948, and was produced by several road companies in this country and in England, the Philippines, and elsewhere abroad, setting new standards for musical plays. In 1955 it was filmed in the Todd-AO system of photography and projection. In all, Riggs turned out nearly a score of plays, more than half of which were produced or bought for production or publication; like "Green Grow the Lilacs," most were set in the Indian Territory. His other published plays included "Knives from Syria" and "Big Lake" (1927), "A Lantern to See By," "Sump'n Like Wings," and "The Lonesome West" (1928), "Roadside" (1930), "Russet Mantle" and "The Cherokee Night" (1936), "The Year of Pilar" (1938), "A World Elsewhere" (1939), "The

Cream in the Well" (1940), "Dark Encounter" (1944), "Laughter from a Cloud" (1947), "Hang on to Love" (1948), "The Hunger I Got" (1949), "Borned in Texas" (1950), and "Toward the Western Sky" (1951). An unpublished work, "Out of the Dust," was presented in May, 1959, on the CBS network program, Playhouse 90. He also was the author of a book of poetry entitled "The Iron Dish" (1930) and of a short story, "Eben, The Hound, and The Hare." In addition he prepared a number of motion-picture scenarios, and adapted Erskine Caldwell's "Tragic Ground" and James Gould Cozzens' "The Son of Perdition" for the stage. For several years Riggs taught at Baylor University, Waco, Tex. He resided for a time in Santa Fe, N.Mex., and the closing years of his life were for the most part spent in the East. During the Second World War he was in the U.S. Army and was assigned to the Office of War Information. He received an honorary Litt.D. in 1951 from Western Reserve University. He held membership in Phi Kappa Alpha. An art collector, he also assembled a personal

library of plays and recordings. He was unmarried. Lynn Riggs died in New York city, June 30, 1954.

MURRAY, James Lee, lawyer, was born in Palestine, Ill., Feb. 24, 1887, son of Levi and Elija Frances (Stover) Murray, grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Garber) Murray, great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Wellbaum) Murray, and great-great-grandson of Daniel Murray, of Scottish-Irish ancestry. His great-great-grandfather came to this country as a British soldier during the Revolutionary War, afterward settling in Pennsylvania. His father was a Christian minister. After attending public schools of Ladoga, Ind., James L. Murray was graduated A.B. in 1909 at Butler University and LL.B. in 1913 at Indiana University. Admitted to the Indiana bar in 1913, he began his legal career in Indianapolis in that year. He formed a partnership in 1931 with Floyd R. Mannon and was senior member of the firm thereafter until his death in 1957, by which time it had become Murray, Mannon, Fairchild & Stewart, Indianapolis. He engaged in a general civil

practice dealing in insurance, administrative, and tax matters, corporate and probate law, and trial and appellate work. Clients of the firm included the Continental Steel Corp., Hayes Freight Lines, Standard Products Corp., Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Co., American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Auto-Owners Insurance Co., Michigan Mutual Liability Co., and the gear division of the Borg-Warner Corp. An authority on workmen's compensation law, Murray participated in two noteworthy cases that served as the bases for new Indiana laws. In the first of these, Orvis L. Noble and Dorothy Noble, d/b/a Noble-Lincoln Mercury Co., appellants, v. Evelyn R. Zimmerman, Melvin Louis Zimmerman, Jr., Steven Rae Zimmerman, and Michael Lee Zimmerman, appellees (146 N.E. 2d 828), 1957, an employee of the company cited was fatally injured while swimming at the lake home of his employer following a business meeting on the property. His widow and children, Murray's clients, applied for compensation under the Compensation Act of the State of Indiana. An award to them by the state's Industrial Board was affirmed by the Appellate Court, and the appellees' petition for transfer to the Supreme Court of Indiana was denied. Declaring the case stronger than many, the court held that the employee had engaged in a compensable recreational activity. In the second, Ida P. Armstead, widow and dependent of Harry Armstead, deceased, appellant, v. Fred W. Sommer and Edith Oakley, d/b/a Hoyt Machine Co., appellees (131 N.E. 2d 340), 1956, employees of the company cited had engaged in a fight proving fatal to the appellant's husband. Murray represented the appellees in this case. In denying compensation, the Industrial Board held that where an employee had been killed while acting as the aggressor in an affray with a fellow employee, the injury causing death did not arise out of the employment of the decedent, and the widow was not entitled to compensation. Murray also served for many years as attorney for the Town of Meridian Hills, Ind., and as a member of the town board, helping to draw up its code. A member of Phi Delta Theta, he was active in fraternity alumni affairs and served for a number of years as president of its Indianapolis Alumni Club; he also held membership in the American, Indiana State, and Indianapolis bar associations, the Masonic order, the Butler University B-Men's, Columbia, and Lawyers clubs of Indianapolis, and the Meridian Hills Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis. Politically he was a Republican. At Butler University he served as captain of the basketball team in both 1908 and 1909. For recreation he played tennis, including mixed-doubles tournament tennis with his wife as partner. Murray devoted much of his leisure time to improving a vacation residence he had established for the family in Pentwater, Mich. His numerous interests further included community affairs and local, national, and world politics. He was married in Greenfield, Ind., Oct. 15, 1914, to Lucy, daughter of William Arch Hughes of that community, an insurance executive, and had three children: William Hughes, James Lee, and Sue Isabel, who married Edward Avery Reser. James L. Murray died in Indianapolis, Ind., July 14, 1957.

PARDOE, William Dolton, business executive, was born in Princeton, N.J., Sept. 8, 1883, son of Marcus Walker and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Pardoe. His father practiced dentistry. William D. Pardoe attended Princeton Preparatory School and was graduated B.S. in 1905 and M.A. in 1908 at Princeton University, where from 1905 to 1908 he was an assistant professor in mineralogy. During the summers of that period, while employed as research chemist at the plant of the Waclark Wire Co. in Elizabeth, N.J., he took out several small patents in the field of rubber manufacturing. In 1908 he joined the Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N.J., in the capacity of chemist. He was named factory manager of its successor, the Thermoid Co., in 1921, becoming plant engineer, in charge of labor relations, in 1937, and vice-president, in charge of safety and insurance, in 1942. He retired in 1952. Pardoe was editor of a revised edition of H. van F. Furman's "Manual of Practical Assaying" (1908). For some years he served as a trustee of Trenton General Hospital. He was a member of the Newcomen Society in North America, the Masonic order (Shriner), the Engineers', Rotary, and Princeton clubs of Trenton, and the Trenton Country Club, Princeton Gun Club, and Yardley (Pa.) Golf Club. His religious affiliation was with Prospect Street Presbyterian Church, Trenton. Politically he was a Republican. Pardoe's favorite recreations were trap shooting and golf, and he won a number of trophies at both. As a hobby he collected early American flasks. He was married in Princeton, Dec. 20, 1905,

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M. D. Pardon

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Thos. R. Roth

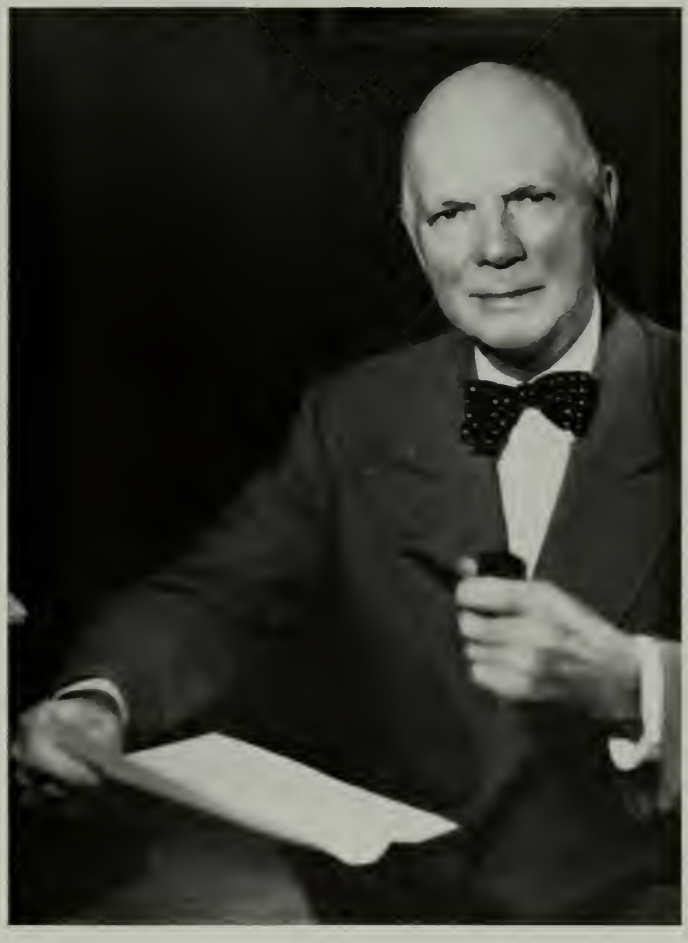
to Mary, daughter of James Carnahan Margerum of that place, a businessman, and had two children, James Margerum, and Frances Marjorie, who married Ransom Fuller Fee. William D. Pardoe died in Trenton, N.J., Mar. 11, 1955.

ROTH, Charles Robert, merchant, was born in Navarre, Ohio, May 16, 1873, son of Beda and Elise (Hug) Roth. His father came to this country from Switzerland in 1871 and was a cabinetmaker. The son attended public schools in Canton, Ohio, and was graduated Ph.G. in 1898 at the New York College of Pharmacy, Columbia University. Meanwhile, he had begun work at the age of sixteen in the drug store operated by C. A. Portman in Canton and continued his employment there when the store was purchased in 1891 by H. H. Ink. In 1896 he was given leave of absence to attend the pharmaceutical college and upon completing his studies he returned to the store as the owner's assistant. In 1899 Ink withdrew and Roth and a cousin, Casimir K. Hug, formed a partnership and purchased the store. They rapidly built up the business and in 1903 established the second of what was to be a chain of drug stores in Canton and North Canton. Two years later they incorporated the business, with Roth as president and treasurer and Hug as vice-president. The owners were stockholders in the United Drug Co. and were agents for Rexall drugs. By 1927 the company operated the largest chain of drug stores in Canton and one of the largest in Ohio, with eight stores and fifty-five employees and a business of some $750,000 a year. In 1933 the bank holiday forced the firm of Roth & Hug into bankruptcy. Later the same year Roth took over the management of Onesto Drugs, and he continued in that association until illness forced his retirement in 1952. He served as president of the Rexall Ohio State Association in 1922. He was a member of the American and Ohio State pharmaceutical associations, National Retail Druggists Association, Woodmen of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, Canton Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary and Adcraft clubs of Canton. In religion he was a Roman Catholic; in politics he was a Republican. He was a football, baseball, and basketball fan and in his youth participated in acrobatics. He was married in Canton, Nov. 21, 1900, to Lillian May, daughter of Frank T. Harmony of that place, and he had four children: Bernice Elizabeth; Walter Charles; Richard Edward; and Florence Margaret, who married James Cramer Coyle. Charles R. Roth's death occurred in Canton, Ohio, Mar. 8, 1954.

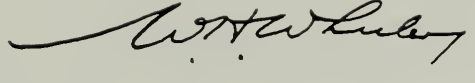
ARMSTRONG, Joseph Morgan, educator and public official, was born in Ellicott Mills, Baltimore Co., Md., Oct. 1, 1867, son of Samuel E. and Eliza Ann (Coleman) Armstrong. His grandfather, Daniel S. Armstrong, came to this country from Scotland early in the 19th century and was a pioneer builder of Ellicott Mills. His father was a deputy in the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue and a custom-house inspector. Joseph M. Armstrong received his preliminary education at public schools in Baltimore County and in the city of Baltimore and attended the Maryland Institute as a student in machine designing and drawing. After pursuing a special course, he became a registered architect in Maryland. He completed an apprenticeship in patternmaking in the Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1897 and began his career in that year as a patternmaker in the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction at the United States Naval Academy. He continued his work at the academy until 1925, and during his association with it he also instructed midshipmen during drills in his department. Active in the councils of the Republican party from 1897, he was for many years chairman of the Republican City Committee in Annapolis, Md., and recognized Republican leader of Anne Arundel County. He devoted most of his later life to public office. In 1925 he accepted appointment as postmaster of Annapolis, Md., an office which he filled for eight years. In January, 1934, Harry Nice, then governor of Maryland, appointed Armstrong justice of the peace for Anne Arundel County and he continued to serve in that capacity for two terms of two years each. At that time the system of trial magistrates had not been instituted in the county and his duties corresponded to those of a police magistrate. In 1951 Theodore R. McKeldin, governor, appointed him to the Board of Supervisors of Elections of Anne Arundel County, and two years later he was elected president of the board, serving in that post until the close of his life. He was a delegate to many of the state Republican conventions and to one national convention of his party. In addition to these activities he did professional work as an architect. While serving as postmaster he executed the designs for the improvement and remodeling of Annapolis post office, and he also designed many public school buildings in Anne Arundel County and in other southern Maryland communities. Further, he had several business interests in and around Annapolis. In the late 1930's he was an organizer and became first president of the Maryland Hotel Corporation, which took over the management of the Maryland Hotel, Annapolis, then suffering serious reverses. He operated the hotel successfully for about ten years before selling out to other interests. He was also vice-president and a director of the Capital City Building & Loan Association for a number of years, and one of the founders of Cedar Bluff Cemetery, Inc., Annapolis. Through his business connections Armstrong was a leading proponent of the organization of the Maryland Chamber of Commerce and served as its first president for many years. He was also a member of the Annapolis Chamber of Commerce and of the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with Calvary Methodist Church, Annapolis, which he served as a member of the official board, as a trustee, and

as superintendent of the Sunday School and teacher of the Men's Bible Class for many years. He was married in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 22, 1888, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Johnson of that city, a railroad employee, and had three children: Alice Beatrice, who married Robert Clyde Gildart; Grace Lucille, who married Joseph Ray Cygon; and Joseph Edward. Joseph M. Armstrong's death occurred in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1, 1955.

WHEELER, William Henry, manufacturer, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Apr. 28, 1887, son of James Augustus and Florence (Tucker) Wheeler, grandson of William Henry and Mary Burbank (Braman) Wheeler, and great-grandson of Samuel and Nancy (Bennett) Wheeler. His father was a manufacturer. William H. Wheeler received his preliminary education at public schools in Oswego and New York city and was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering at Columbia University in 1911. For a number of years he assisted his father in the manufacture and sale of an artificial substance known as Alignum, which his father had invented as a wood substitute for interior use. From 1933 to 1941 he was a sales engineer for the Schwerin Air Conditioning Co., New York city. In the latter year he resigned in order to take on the development of a new product invented by Guy Paschal, a small manufacturer of room air-conditioning equipment who had become dissatisfied with the quality of air in the rooms where his equipment was installed. Paschal realized that filters could not completely absorb or remove unpleasant odors or freshen stale air. He rejected, as a possible solution to this problem, the use of masking or the superimposing on a malodor of another and more powerful odor that was considered to be less objectionable, such as a perfume, and investigated the individual characteristics of more than 3000 odor substances. Following the lines of research conducted by Hendrick C. Zwaardemaker at the University of Utrecht, Holland, in the late 19th century, Paschal found that there were certain pairs of odors that would compete with each other and thus counteract or neutralize each other when diffused in air in appropriate relative concentrations. By 1939 he had succeeded in identifying a series of odor substances that proved very efficient in neutralizing the usual depressant odors that occurred indoors as a result of ordinary living and working conditions. Paschal also discovered that the peculiar quality of fresh air that man found stimulating was derived from the odor traces of green plant life. Extracting chlorophyll from seaweed, he discovered that this substance helped to produce an air-freshening effect when added to his mixture of odor-counteracting substances. In the course of Wheeler's work with the Schwerin Air Conditioning Co., he successfully used Paschal's product to overcome an odor problem in a new air-conditioning system being installed at the Sterling National Bank in New York city. Realizing the commercial possibilities of Paschal's new method of odor counteraction, in June, 1941, he formed W. H. Wheeler, Inc., New York city, and signed a contract as exclusive distributor in New York city and an area within a 50-mile radius for Airkem, the trade-name that was given Paschal's product. The manufacture of the product was carried out under Paschal's direction by the Airkem Corp., Sarasota, Fla. In 1943 Wheeler interested Seeman Bros., New York city, in taking over the retail distribution of Airkem. Seeman Bros. was allowed to select a new trade-mark, Air-wick, to distinguish the retail product, which was to be sold over-the-counter, from the commercial product for which the trade name of Airkem was retained. At this time Seeman Bros. took over the packaging and advertising of Air-wick for the retail trade in this country, W. H. Wheeler, Inc., furnishing only the liquid product. This arrangement continued until April, 1958, when the retail distribution rights for Air-wick were acquired by the Lever Brothers Co., New York city. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1943 Wheeler formed and became president of Airkem, Inc., New York city, which took over the patents, trade-mark, and all manufacturing rights and assets of the original Airkem Corp. At the same time the selling rights of W. H. Wheeler, Inc., were expanded to cover the world. For several years manufacturing and research were carried out by Airkem, Inc., and distribution was carried out by W. H. Wheeler, Inc., but in January, 1947, the two companies were consolidated to form a new company, which retained the name of Airkem, Inc. Wheeler continued as president of the latter company until his death. The new product found immediate acceptance in home and industrial applications. Under Wheeler's guidance the company rapidly expanded its distribution of industrial and institutional products and through research developed a number of specific formulations for industrial odor control, each designed to meet a specific odor problem. These special formulations found wide application in stack exhausts of sulphate paper pulp mills, fertilizer, asphalt, and sheet metal plants, tanneries, and poultry food driers, among other industrial installations. A series of additives was also developed to eliminate product odors in such substances as cellular rubber, cellulose tissue, cotton products, feathers, glue, vinyl plastics, and wool rags. Other applications were the reduction of malodors in the air above sewage plants and sludge lagoons, stockyards, and garbage dumps, the neutralization of the sulphur odors produced in the process of slag-cooling, and the counteraction of animal odors in enclosed places. By the close of Wheeler's life Airkem products were being sold in more than 100 countries. The company had two plants in the United States, other production facilities in Canada, England, Germany, France, and Australia, and a series of foreign subsidiaries, including Airkem of Canada Ltd., Montreal, Canada; Airkem Ltd. and Airkem (Export) Ltd., London, England; Airkem France S.A.R.L., Paris, France; Chemtech AG, Zurich, Switzerland; and Airkem Australia Pty., Ltd., Sydney, Australia. Through two other subsidiaries, it manufactured and sold outside of the United States and Canada valves used in aerosol-spray cans. In 1959, the last year of his presidency, the firm's line included twenty commercial items, forty industrial specifications, five substances in the field of smoke odor control and decontamination, and eleven types of dispensing equipment. Aside from his business interests, Wheeler was an enthusiastic supporter of the plan to equip and send a hospital ship to countries lacking adequate medical facilities. Known as Project Hope, the program derived its name from its primary objective: Health Opportunities for People Everywhere. He devised a plan whereby company presidents could enlist support for the project among their employees and arranged for Airkem, Inc., to supply for the first year of operation of the 15,000-ton, 400-bed hospital ship, the SS "Hope," a complete environmental health program, including atmospheric odor control through the vessel's air-conditioning systems, sanitary products, insecticides, and disinfectant-odor counteractants. Wheeler was a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Phi Delta Theta, and the Canadian and Columbia University clubs of New York city. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Wheeler's hobby was woodworking, and to this end he established the Viking Woodcrafters near his country home in Poughquag, N.Y., for the manufacture of skis and various items of modern furni-



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Franklin P. Gengenbach

ture that he had designed. For active recreation he enjoyed fishing and skiing. He was married twice: (1) in Washington, Conn., Apr. 10, 1918, to Marjorie Peck, and had two daughters: Elizabeth, who married Albert C. LoMele, and Dorothy, who married Douglas Utter; his first wife died in 1925; (2) in New York city, May 22, 1952, to Edna Katherine Liefield. William H. Wheeler's death occurred in Poughquag, N.Y., July 23, 1960.

PORTER, Claude Rodman, lawyer, was born in Moulton, Iowa, June 8, 1872, son of George Dougal and Hannah (Rodman) Porter, grandson of George and Mollie (Dougal) Porter, and great-grandson of Robert Porter, who came to this country from Ireland in 1797 and settled in Delaware. His father was a lawyer. Claude R. Porter received his preliminary education at public schools in Centerville, Iowa, was a student at Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, and attended the Saint Louis (Mo.) Law School for a year. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1893 and practiced law in Centerville, Iowa, until 1918. After a period of government service, he practiced his profession in Des Moines, Iowa, during 1924-28. Meanwhile, he was politically active as a Democrat and served in the Iowa House of Representatives from 1896 to 1900 and in the Iowa State Senate during 1900-04. During the Spanish-American War he was on leave from the legislature for military duty; he enlisted as a private and advanced through grades to sergeant major in the 50th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, with which he served until the close of hostilities. During 1914-18 he was U.S. district attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, and in the winter of 1917-18 at the request of Thomas Watt Gregory, then U.S. attorney general, he assisted in the prosecution of members of the Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago, including William Haywood. Porter secured convictions of ninety-nine members of the organization on an indictment charging them with obstructing the draft, interfering with war industries, sabotage, printing and circulating disloyal literature, and violating postal law. In recognition of the ability that he displayed in that noted trial, the President, Woodrow Wilson, appointed him assistant attorney general of the United States in 1918. He relinquished that position in July, 1919, to become chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, a post in which he served until October, 1920, when he was named special counsel to the commission. In January, 1928, he returned to Washington, D.C., as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and he continued in that capacity until his death. In 1932 he was chairman of the commission. Meanwhile, he remained active in political matters in his state and campaigned for public office on a number of occasions, being his party's candidate for both the governorship and for U.S. senator. In 1908, 1912, and 1924 he was delegate-at-large and chairman of the Iowa delegations at the Democratic National Conventions. During 1925-28 he was a member of the Iowa State Board of Education. Porter was a member of the American and Iowa State bar associations, the Masonic order (Shriner), the Cosmos Club of Washington, and the Prairie Club of Des Moines. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. For recreation he enjoyed motoring and the reading of history and biography. He was married in Centerville, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1899, to Maude, daughter of Samuel Boutin of Cape Girardeau, Mo., a contractor, and had five children: George Boutin; Julia, who married George Richard Hise; Dorothy, who married David Richard Stauffer III; Mary, who married Donald Jay Collins; and Norma Louise, who married Richard Mayo. Porter died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, 1946.

GENGENBACH, Franklin Paul, pediatrician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1875, son of John Henry and Margaret (Grossman) Gengenbach. His father came to this country from Gengenbach, Baden (later part of Germany), in 1853 and settled in Philadelphia. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, Franklin P. Gengenbach was graduated M.D. in 1899 at the University of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he did postgraduate work during 1906-08 in Philadelphia, New York city, and Boston, Mass., and abroad at the universities of Berlin, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, making a special study of children's diseases. Meanwhile, he interned in 1899 at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, and in 1900 at the State Hospital for Northeastern Pennsylvania. In the latter year he served as an assistant to Seymour D. Van Meter, a physician in Denver, Colo., and then was engaged in an independent general practice in Denver for six years. From 1908 until the close of his life he specialized in pediatrics in Denver. He became a member of the staff of Children's Hospital, Denver, at the time of its organization in 1910 and was senior member of the staff at the time of his death, having served as president of the visiting staff at that hospital in 1918-19. At Denver General Hospital he was a member of the attending staff from 1929 to 1939, a member of the consulting staff from 1939 to 1950, and a member of the honorary staff thereafter until his death. He was also chief of the pediatric service at Colorado General Hospital, Denver, from 1930 to 1946. In addition to his hospital affiliations, Gengenbach was associate professor of pediatrics from 1917 to 1930 and professor of pediatrics from 1930 to 1946 at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. He also served as head of the department of pediatrics at that school from 1917 until his retirement in 1946 as emeritus professor of pediatrics. He was the author of numerous papers that were published in the medical journals, including "Feeding the New-born Infant" (Colo. Med., Feb. 1922), "Relation of Infant Feeding to Early Infant Mortality" (Trans. Sect. Diseases Child. AMA, 1923), "Influence of Diet from Fetal to Adult Life" (Colo. Med., Mar. 1925), "Relationships of Pediatrics and Psychiatry" (with Franklin Ebaugh, Southwestern Med., June 1929), "Infant Feeding Suggestions for the General Practitioner" (Colo. Med., Oct. 1930), "Infant and Maternal Mortality in Denver" (Jour. Ped., Dec. 1932), and "Congenital Tracheo-Esophageal Fistula" (ibid., Nov. 1941). In 1930 he was a delegate to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. During the First World War he served as a captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps, and was stationed at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga. During the Second World War he was a member of the National Committee on Children in Wartime from 1943 to 1945 and a member of the advisory committee on maternal and child welfare to the U.S. Children's Bureau during 1943-46. Gengenbach was a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics and a member of that board from 1933 to 1945. He was a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics (pres. 1943-44), the American and Rocky Mountain pediatric societies, the American Medical Association, the Colorado State and Denver County medical societies, Denver Clinical and Pathological Society (pres. 1936-37), the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), and the Denver Rotary Club. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Denver, June 3, 1903, to Ann Welty, daughter of James Kyle Stuart of that city, a public official, and had a daughter, Margot Stuart, who married Henry Allyn Hicks, Jr. Gengenbach died in Denver, Colo., Aug. 29, 1955.

WREN, William Clinton, newspaper editor, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1891, son of William Colman and Rose Lucille (Warren) Wren. His father was a textile engineer. Orphaned at an early age, William C. Wren was reared by relatives in Boston until the age of thirteen, when he left Boston for New York city. There he sold newspapers and lived in a newsboys' lodging house and at his own request was made a ward of the New York Children's Aid Society. He spent a brief period in a foster home in Texas and then worked his way west, eventually reaching Seattle, Wash., where he secured employment as a copy boy on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Later he was copy boy and covered YMCA basketball games for the Seattle Times, and a cub reporter on the Seattle Star. In 1908, at the age of seventeen, he secured employment as a cub reporter on the San Francisco (Calif.) Call. Two years later he became a copy reader on the San Francisco Examiner, but in 1914 he returned to the San Francisco Call as head of the copy desk. During the next two years he attended the University of California in Berkeley while working on the copy desk at night. In 1916 he moved to New York city, where he worked on the war desk of the New York World until this country entered the First World War in 1917. After completing officers training, he was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Army and served in France in a machine gun company of the 312th Infantry, 78th Division, AEF, participating in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. Following the war he returned to the copy desk of the San Francisco Examiner. In 1925 he became city editor of this newspaper, in 1935 he was made assistant managing editor, and from 1936 until the close of his life he was managing editor of the newspaper. Wren was one of the first managing editors to recognize the importance of accuracy in stories in the field of science and medicine and of giving such stories ample space. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and for some years also was a member of The Family and Presidio Golf clubs of San Francisco.

In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. Golf and fishing were his chief recreations. He was married in Santa Barbara, Calif., June 21, 1921, to Helen Margaret, daughter of Samuel Johnson Rolph of Pomona, Calif., an architect, and had an adopted son, William Arnot. William C. Wren's death occurred in San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 11, 1956.

STOFFER, David, lawyer, was born in Davidgorodoh, Russia, Feb. 11, 1899, son of William and Deborah (Hurwitz) Stoffer. The family came to this country when the son was seven years old and settled in Passaic, N.J. His father was a ship's purser. After receiving his preliminary education in the Passaic public schools, David Stoffer was graduated A.B. in 1922 and LL.B. in 1924 at Harvard University. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in the following year. Meanwhile, in 1924-25 he served as a clerk in the law office of Arthur T. Vanderbilt, later chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and he remained in that office as an associate until 1934. He then formed a law partnership with Spaulding Frazer and Nathan L. Jacobs as the firm of Frazer, Stoffer & Jacobs, Newark, N.J. Following Frazer's death in 1940, Stoffer continued as senior partner in the firm of Stoffer & Jacobs until the close of his life. His counsel was frequently sought by other attorneys who retained him in matters involving particularly important problems of law and public interest or requiring exceptional skills for presentation to appellate courts. In one of his most noteworthy cases, Stoffer served with Frazer as counsel to the CIO in an action arising from an attempt to organize labor in Jersey City, N.J., that was opposed by the formidable political machine controlled by Frank Hague. The matter was eventually carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, in Hague v. Committee for Industrial Organization (307 U.S. 496, 83 L.Ed. 1423), 1939, declared void a Jersey City ordinance authorizing the municipal director of public safety to deny a permit for public assemblies whenever he deemed it proper to do so, on the grounds that the ordinance violated the rights of free speech and peaceable assembly protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. As counsel for the plaintiff in Ettelson v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. (137 F.2d 62, 320 U.S. 777, 88 L.Ed. 467), 1943, Stoffer won a reversal of a ruling of the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey by appealing the matter to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that a counterclaim seeking cancellation of an insurance policy for fraud should be tried by a jury in federal court and that the fact that such an issue might be tried before an equity judge sitting without a jury in state court was irrelevant. Both the Hague and the Ettelson cases were frequently referred to in materials provided for law students, inasmuch as both were decided by the court in such a way as to contribute new directions in the growth of the law, the first in the field of constitutional law, the second in the field of procedure. In addition to his law practice, Stoffer taught courses in constitutional law, administrative law, and federal practice for many years. He helped in the organization of the Mercer Beasley Law School in Newark and was professor of law at that school from 1927 to 1936, and he served in the same capacity at the successor schools: the University of Newark Law School from 1936 to 1942 and Rutgers University Law School from 1948 to the close of his life. He also taught at the New York University Law School during 1930-33. He served as chairman of the New Jersey Supreme Court's committee on training for the practice of law during 1955-57 and in that capacity was author of an important report on legal education. He also served as sub-chairman of the Essex County Bar

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David Stoffer

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Henderson Supreme

Association's committee on character and fitness during 1953-58 and as sub-chairman of its ethics and grievance committee in 1960. Stoffer was an associate editor of the New Jersey Law Journal and the author of a series of annual surveys of the work of the New Jersey courts that appeared in the fall issues of the Rutgers Law Review from 1949 to 1955. In his honor the David Stoffer Memorial Fund was established at Rutgers University Law School to provide intellectual enrichment for the entire legal community in the form of lectures, conferences, and opportunities to consult with visiting scholars in the field of law, and "A Selection of the Papers and Addresses of David Stoffer" was brought out in 1961. During the First World War Stoffer served as a private in the Harvard unit of the Students' Army Training Corps. He was a member of the American, New Jersey State, and Essex County (pres. 1958-60) bar associations, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, the Harvard Law School Association of New Jersey, and the Harvard Club of New Jersey. His religious affiliation was with Oheb Shalom Synagogue, South Orange, N.J. He served that congregation as chairman of the adult education lecture series from 1953 to 1960, and after his death the series was named The David Stoffer Lectures. Politically he was an independent. His hobbies and special interests included classical literature, music, the theater, and travel. He was married in Bridgeport, Conn., June 20, 1948, to Ruth, daughter of Victor Mallay of Trumbull, Conn., a merchant, and had a daughter, Deborah Mallay (died in childhood). David Stoffer died in Newark, N.J., Oct. 23, 1960.

IRWIN, Henderson, physician, was born in Charlotte, N.C., June 13, 1884, son of John Robinson and Margaret (Henderson) Irwin, grandson of Batte and Mary (Robinson) Irwin, great-grandson of Robert and Mary (Alexander) Irwin, and great-great-grandson of William and Lydia (Birdsong) Irwin. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from Scotland in 1701 and settled at Carlisle, Pa. His father was a physician. Henderson Irwin attended public schools of his native community and was graduated B.S. in 1906 at Davidson College, M.A. in 1910 at the University of Virginia, and M.D. in 1911 at the University of Maryland. He served his internship during 1911-14 at the University Hospital, Baltimore, Md. In 1914 he went to Eureka, N.C., established a general medical practice in the surrounding rural area, and continued to practice there until the close of his life. He helped organize the Wayne County (N.C.) Health Clinic in 1919 to aid in combatting epidemics of smallpox, typhoid fever, and hookworm disease, and in 1930 helped establish the Wayne County Board of Health. He delivered some 6000 babies in the Eureka community. In addition to his private practice, he was a member of the medical staff of Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro, N.C., and the Woodard-Herring Hospital, Wilson, N.C. Irwin was instrumental in the founding of the Eureka High School in 1924, served on the Eureka School Board for thirty-nine years, thirty-three of which he spent as chairman of the board, and gave health lectures in the schools of the community. He was also active in the founding of the Goldsboro Public Library, of which he was board vice-chairman during 1941-49 and chairman from 1949 until the time of his death. He was a member of the North Carolina Medical Society, North Carolina General Practitioners Society, Wayne County Medical Society, and Eta Beta Phi. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Goldsboro. Politically he was a Democrat. Irwin devoted much leisure time to his stable of gaited saddle horses. He was married in Goldsboro, N.C., Dec. 30, 1925, to Eloise Hammond, daughter of Durant Oscar Farrior of that place, a farmer and merchant, and had a daughter, Nancy Lavender, who married Charles Williams. Henderson Irwin died in Wilson, N.C., July 19, 1958.

SELLING, Bernard Benjamin, lawyer, was born in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 26, 1873, son of Louis and Henrietta (Sinn) Selling. His father, a merchant, came to this country from Bavaria (later part of Germany) in 1852 and settled first in Hartford, Conn., and later in Detroit. The son attended Detroit public schools and was graduated Ph.B. in 1894 and LL.B. in 1895 at the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1895 and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1900. From 1895 until the close of his life he practiced law in Detroit. He began practice as a member of the firm of Brennan, Donnelly & Vandemark; in 1898 he founded the firm of Selling & Hatch, this partnership continuing for four years; from 1902 until 1912 he practiced independently; and from 1913 until his death he was senior partner in the firm of Selling & Brand, in

association with George E. Brand. Selling specialized in commercial, corporation, and insurance law and became an authority on bankruptcy law. He was retained in a number of important bankruptcy proceedings, and served as counsel to other lawyers in that field and as special counsel to the U.S. government in the prosecution of bankruptcy frauds. He lectured on the subject of bankruptcy at the University of Detroit, which conferred upon him an LL.D. in 1916. Selling also acted as friend of the court in investigations affecting court administration. At his death he was vice-president and a director of the real estate firm of Selling & May Co., headed by Joseph L. Selling, his brother, and vice-president and a director of the Grunow & Patterson Co. and the Atlantic Realty Co., all of Detroit. He was a member of the American, Michigan State, and Detroit bar associations, the University of Michigan Alumni Association, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Phoenix, Detroit Yacht, and Redford Country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Beth-El Reformed Jewish Congregation, Detroit. In politics he

was a Republican. Collecting law books was one of Selling's chief hobbies, and for recreation he enjoyed yachting, fishing, golf, and reading. He was married in New York city, Nov. 12, 1900, to Hattie Adelaide, daughter of Samuel Sinn of that city, a broker, and had two children, Lowell Sinn (below) and Diana Henriette, who married Kermit William Oberlin. He died in Detroit, Mich., July 22, 1918.

SELLING, Lowell Sinn, psychiatrist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 17, 1902, son of Bernard Benjamin and Hattie Adelaide (Sinn) Selling. His father (above) was a lawyer. After attending Detroit public schools, Lowell S. Selling was graduated B.A. at the University of Michigan in 1922, M.A. at Columbia University and Sc.M. at New York University in 1925, and M.D. at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College (later New York University-Bellevue Medical Center) in 1928. He later did extensive postgraduate work, receiving a Ph.D. degree at Columbia in 1930 and M.P.H. and D.P.H. degrees in 1939 and 1940, respectively, at

the University of Michigan. He was a resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, during 1927-30; a research psychiatrist at the Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, and psychiatrist in the division of criminology, Illinois State Department of Welfare, during 1930-34; and psychiatrist at the State Training School for Boys, St. Charles, Ill., during 1930-32 and at the Joliet (Ill.) Penitentiary in 1933-34. From 1934 to 1945 he was a resident psychiatrist at the Eloise (Mich.) Hospital and during the same period he was director of the psychopathic clinic of the recorder's court, Detroit. During 1945-47 he practiced privately in Detroit, specializing in psychiatry. In 1947-48 he was director of the mental health program of the state of Florida, with headquarters in Jacksonville. From the latter year until the close of his life he practiced psychiatry in Orlando, Fla. While in Michigan he lectured at Wayne University in 1935-36, was a consultant on the staffs of Harper and Wayne County General hospitals, and served as industrial psychiatric consultant to the Chevrolet and Packard motor companies. In Orlando he was consultant in psychiatry to Orange Memorial Hospital and the Florida Sanitarium. He also was director of the Orange County Guidance Center from 1948 to 1955 and of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Orlando, during 1948-50. In 1953-54 he was associated with F. M. Berger, physician, in clinical study of the tranquilizing drug known as Miltown. Selling was author of "Diagnostic Criminology" (1935), "Men Against Madness" (1940), "Synopsis of Neuropsychiatry" (1944), and "Psychology of Diet and Nutrition" (1945); in addition he contributed more than 100 articles on administrative psychiatry, criminology, nutrition, and juvenile delinquency to various medical journals. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology and the National Board of Medical Examiners; a fellow of the American Medical, American Psychiatric, American Physiological, American Psychological, American Ortho-psychiatric, American Public Health, Medical Correctional, and Electroshock Research associations, American Psychosomatic Society, and the Gerontology Society; and a member of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, Academy of Forensic Sciences, Endocrine Society, the Florida State and Orange County medical societies, and the University Club of Winter Park, Fla. Politically he was an independent. Cooking, writing, and reading were Selling's favorite leisure occupations. He was married in Detroit, June 2, 1934, to Mary, daughter of Albert Charles Paradis of Momence, Ill., a businessman, and had two children, Bernard and Mary Lee. Lowell S. Selling died in Orlando, Fla., Jan. 18, 1955.

JONES, Edward Fairfax Berkley, manufacturing executive, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., Jan. 11, 1874, son of Lorraine Farquhar and Matilda Fontaine (Berkley) Jones. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Jones, who came to this country from England in 1638 and settled in Hingham, Mass. From Thomas and his wife, Ann, the descent was through Abraham and Sarah ———, John and Sarah ———, Joseph and Mary Whitney, Joseph and Ruth Nelson, Alexander and Mary Farquhar, and Alexander and Ann Northey Churchill, the grandparents of E. F. Berkley Jones. His father, a captain in the Confederate Army, became a manufacturer. After attending public schools of Kirkwood, Mo., the son was graduated in 1894 at the Manual Training School of Washington University, Saint Louis. For two years following graduation he worked for the St. Louis Crystal Water Co. as an accountant, and during 1896-1900 he was employed by the Wagner Electric Co., Saint Louis. At the end of the latter association he held the post of engineer. In 1900 he joined the American Manufacturing Co., Saint Louis, which had been chartered in 1889 with the participation of his father's former partner, Anderson Gratz (q.v. for company history). He was superintendent of the concern's local plant until 1915 and thereafter general manager for the Saint Louis region until his retirement in 1956. He also was a director of the company for thirty years beginning in 1925. During his years as general manager, the company became what was believed to be the world's largest producer of hemp and manila rope and of bagging for cotton bales, the Saint Louis plants accounting for a major part of this production. In addition to his chief business interest, Jones was president from 1940 to 1953 of the Louisiana Land Co. He held membership in the Noonday Club of Saint Louis. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Hunting, fishing, hiking, and swimming were Jones's favorite recreations. He was married in Kirkwood, Mo., May 14, 1903, to Cecil Bodley, daughter of Henry Wade Hough of that

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E. A. B. Jones

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J. R. Maxfield

community, an insurance executive, and had four sons: Berkley, Loren Farquhar, Cary Bodley, and Howard Gist. E. F. Berkley Jones's death occurred in Kirkwood, Mo., Aug. 21, 1957.

MAXFIELD, James Robert, physician, was born in Tyler, Tex., Oct. 28, 1871, son of William and Kaziah (Hicks) Maxfield. His father was a farmer. James R. Maxfield received his preliminary education in public schools of Mount Sylvan and Van, Tex., attended the A. W. Orr College, Omen, Tex., during 1887-89, and was graduated M.D. in 1901 at Fort Worth University (later part of Baylor University). He did postgraduate work in Chicago, Ill., at the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics and the Chicago Clinical School in 1904, Cook County Hospital in 1906, and Chicago Policlinic in 1908. Before undertaking medical studies, he taught school for a period of nine years in Smith and Van Zandt counties, Tex. Following his graduation from medical school, Maxfield practiced in Van and Grand Saline, Tex., until 1913, serving in addition as chief surgeon for the Morton Salt Co. and Texas Shortline Railroad and as local surgeon for the Texas & Pacific Railroad. From 1913 to 1943 he practiced in Waco, Tex., and thereafter until the close of his life in Dallas, Tex. Maxfield was among the early users of X-ray for diagnostic purposes, introducing it to East Texas in 1904, and after 1918 he made internal medicine, using X-ray techniques, his area of specialization. In 1947, with his daughter and three sons, he founded in Dallas the Maxfield Clinic and Hospital, a two-story structure with a capacity of sixteen beds and a staff of forty-five persons, including registered laboratory, X-ray, and electronic technicians, nurses and nurses' aides, and a registered medical records librarian. The clinic contained administrative and physicians' offices, examining and medical record rooms, two complete radiographic fluoroscopic X-ray rooms, clinical and medical photographic laboratories, two Picker deep X-ray therapy rooms, a complete radioisotope laboratory, medical and research library, and waiting rooms. Among the other notable features of the clinic were a surgery suite equipped for extensive surgical procedures of all kinds, including radiation implantation; a uniquely designed drug room; and a modern telecobalt-therapy suite first utilized in 1955. Maxfield was the author of various scientific articles and received honorary M.D. degrees from Oklahoma City University in 1930 and Baylor University in 1932. He held membership in the American, Texas, and Dallas County medical associations, the District 12, McLennan County, and Van Zandt County medical societies, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with St. Matthew's Episcopal Cathedral, Dallas, and St. Paul's Church, Waco. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Waco, Sept. 29, 1909, to Marie, daughter of George Dallas Streeter of that place, a physician, and had four children: James Robert, Jack George Streeter, William Streeter, and Marie. James R. Maxfield died in Dallas, Tex., Mar. 20, 1958.

COCKE, M[arion] Estes, educator, was born at Hollins Institute (later Hollins College), Va., Jan. 13, 1876, son of Charles Henry and Ella Rosalie (Kirven) Cocke. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Cocke, who came to this country from England prior to 1636 and settled on the James River in Virginia. From Richard and his wife, Elizabeth, the descent was through Thomas and Margaret Jones, James and Elizabeth Pleasants, James and Sarah Lewis, James and Susanna Lewis, William and Sara New, James and Elizabeth Fox, and Charles Lewis and Susanna Virginia Pleasants, the grandparents of M. Estes Cocke. His grandfather (q.v.) was the founder and first president of Hollins Institute, which became Hollins College in 1911. His father was business manager and joint owner of the institution. M. Estes Cocke attended Richmond College during 1892-94 and was graduated B.A. and M.A. at the University of Virginia in 1900. He also attended the University of Chicago in the summers of 1901 and 1902. Meanwhile, in 1897 he began his lifelong association with Hollins. Serving initially as professor of mathematics and physics, he became professor of physics and chemistry in 1900 and professor of physics in 1914, continuing in the latter capacity until 1939. He was secretary and treasurer of the institution from 1906 to 1933, dean of instruction during 1926-34, and vice-president and treasurer from the last-named year until his retirement in 1952. From 1900 to 1933 he was a member of the board of governors and during that period he had the task of engaging the faculty. In 1901 he set up the requirements for the A.B. degree at Hollins. From 1909 until his retirement he was director of admissions and after 1933 a member of the administrative council. As chairman of the classi-

fication and curriculum committees of the college and as its representative at educational conferences, he was largely responsible for the formulation and development of college standards leading to recognition of the institution by regional and national agencies. As director of admissions he established and directed admission policies and for many years conducted all correspondence with entering students. He participated in the transfer of the college to public ownership in 1932. Aside from his college activities, he served as chairman of the Roanoke County, Va., chapter of the American Red Cross during 1916-18. He was a member of the Association of Virginia Colleges (pres. 1925-26), the Virginia Academy, Kappa Alpha, Pi Gamma Mu, and the Rotary Club of Roanoke. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was a Democrat. Playing tennis was one of Cocke's recreations. He was married in Richmond, Va., June 19, 1907, to Susie Maybeth, daughter of John Thompson Wilson of Lexington, Va., a dentist, and had five children: Charles Lewis; Marion Estes; Susie Wil-

son, who married (1) Eugene Roane Venable and (2) Cary Frederick Mangus; John Alexander; and Albert Kirven. M. Estes Cocke's death occurred in Roanoke, Va., Aug. 16, 1954.

RICE, [Alexander] Hamilton, explorer and geographer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1875, son of John Hamilton and Cora Lee (Clark) Rice, grandson of Alexander Hamilton and Augusta E. (McKim) Rice, great-grandson of Thomas and Lydia (Smith) Rice, and great-great-grandson of John and Mary Comee (Lee) Rice. His grandfather (q.v.) was governor of Massachusetts during 1876-79, and his father was the proprietor of a paper mill. Hamilton Rice received his preparatory education at a private school in Boston and was graduated A.B. in 1898 and M.D. in 1904 at Harvard University. He served a surgical internship during 1904-05 at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, but never established a medical practice. During 1908-10 he attended the School of Geographical Surveying and Field Astronomy of the Royal Geographical Society, London, England, from which he received a diploma in the latter year. As early as 1901 he had embarked upon a career of exploring and surveying, and during the next twenty-five years he explored and mapped some 500,000 square miles of jungle in South America, organizing and leading seven expeditions to the vicinity of the Colombian Caqueta, the Brazilian Amazonas, and the Venezuelan Guayana. His early surveys were mostly in Colombia and included the areas of Ariare, Guaviare, Calamar, Macayar, Inirida, Pafunauma, and Isana. Following his studies in London he returned to South America and began to explore the tributaries of the Amazon River, observing and mapping the geography of the northwest Amazon basin between the Guaviare, Caqueta, and Negro rivers. At the outbreak of the First World War he left South America and went to Paris, France, where he served as director and surgeon at Hospital No. 72 of the Société des Secours aux Blessés Militaires. In 1915 he became director and surgeon of a base hospital of the American Ambulance Service at Neuilly, France. Following this country's entry into the First World War in 1917, Rice was commissioned a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve and taught navigation and nautical astronomy during 1917-19 at Newport, R.I. In the latter year he returned to South America and made a 5000-mile expedition in an attempt to find the sources of the Orinoco River in the Parima Mountains and to make further observations of the Rio Negro in the Amazona, the Casiquaire canal, and the upper Orinoco. On his seventh and last expedition to South America in the mid-1920's, Rice surveyed and mapped the Rio Branco in the Brazilian jungles, traced the Rio Uraricuera to its sources in the Parima Mountains, and located the headwaters of the Orinoco. This survey, which completed the work begun on his 1919-20 expedition, demonstrated that the Orinoco and Parima rivers had separate sources about seventy-five miles apart. On this last expedition Rice also located a tribe of primitive Indians living around the headwaters of the Parima River, whom he believed to be the descendants of the earliest inhabitants of South America. In his last expedition to South America he proved the usefulness of short-wave radio and low-power wireless in exploration and the advantages of an airplane equipped for landing on water in scouting for the expedition and in taking aerial photographs for use in topographical, geological, and geographical surveying. In addition to his explorations in South America, Rice worked to improve sanitation and bring the first elements of civilization to the Indians of the Amazon Basin. With the aid of the Brazilian government he established a community for Indians at Saõ Gabriel on the Rio Negro, with an agricultural school, a training and elementary school, a nurses' school, and a hospital. He was also instrumental in the founding of another hospital at Boa Vista on the Rio Branco and a research laboratory at Manaos that was affiliated with the department of tropical medicine of the Harvard Medical School. Aside from his work in South America, Rice also conducted explorations in Alaska and in the vicinity of Hudson Bay in Canada. In 1930 he founded the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard University, of which he was director until 1952. He donated the building in which the institute was housed and for some twenty-five years contributed substantially to its upkeep. The object of the Institute of Geographical Exploration was to train geographers in quantitative geography, which involved the measurement of position in terms of latitude, longitude, and altitude, the accurate mapping of land and water forms, and the determination of climatic conditions with precision instruments. Under his direction special attention was given at the institute to the development and use of the best possible technique in topographical survey and astronomical field work, the designing and testing of portable wireless apparatus for the obtaining of time signals and the reception and transmission of communications in the field, and the use of aerial photography in reconnaissance, map sketching, and topographical surveying. Rice was professor of geographical exploration at Harvard University from 1930 to 1952 and emeritus professor thereafter until his death. He was a lecturer at the Lowell Institute in 1922 and lecturer on tropical diseases of South America in the department of tropical medicine at Harvard Medical School from 1923 to 1952. Additionally, he was honorary curator of the South American section of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., from 1929 to 1952 and honorary curator of South American archaeology and ethnology at the Peabody Museum from 1952 until the close of his life. Active in civic and philanthropic work, Rice served as chairman of the Spanish National Relief Committee for several years and was a patron of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Museum of Art and a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, the French Lycée, and the New York Dispensary of New York city and of the Good Samaritan Hospital, West Palm Beach, Fla. For his services to France during the First World War, Rice was named chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1934 and given the rank of commander in 1938. In recognition of his achievements in exploration and geographical surveying he was awarded the Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, London (1914), the Elisha Kent Kane Medal of the Philadelphia Geographical Society and the David Livingston Centenary Medal of the American Geographical Society (1920), the gold medal of the Société Royale de Géographie d'Anvers (1931), and the gold medal of the Société de Géographie de Paris (1940). He also received the gold medal of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of the State of New York in 1914 and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Orden de Isabel la Catolica of Spain in 1940. An honorary A.M. degree was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1915 and an honorary D.Sc. degree by Hamilton College in 1951. Rice was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Geographical Society, Geological Society of America, New York Academy of Medicine, Royal Geographical Society, Royal Astronomical Society, Royal Meteorological Society, Royal Anthropological Institute, Royal Institution of Great Britain, and the London Geological Society; an honorary fellow of the Reale Societa Geografica Italiana, Société des Américanistes de Paris, La Sociedad Geografica de Madrid, and Instituto Hispano Americano de Relaciones Culturales de Madrid;

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a corresponding member of The Hispanic Society of America; and a member of the American Anthropological Association, Philadelphia Geographical Society, Société de Géographie de Paris, Société Royale de Géographie d'Anvers, American Museum of Health, National Institute of Social Sciences, Council on Foreign Relations, Newport County (R.I.) Medical Society, the New York, Rhode Island, and Newport historical societies, Massachusetts Historic and Genealogical Society, Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Society of the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Governors, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the Descendants of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the Pilgrims of the United States. He also belonged to the Harvard, Harvard Travellers, Somerset, Tavern, and Tennis and Racquet clubs of Boston, the Automobile, Boone and Crockett, Brook, Ends of the Earth, Explorers, Harvard, Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, Racquet and Tennis, River, and Union clubs of New York city, the Hope Club of Providence, R.I., the Spouting Rock Beach Association and the Clambake, Reading Room, and Newport Country clubs of Newport, the Boodle's, Geographical, Hurlingham, International Sportsmen's, and Royal Automobile clubs of London, and the Travellers Club and Union Interalliée of Paris. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1915, to Eleanor (Elkins) Widener (q.v.), daughter of William L. Elkins (q.v.) and widow of George D. Widener (q.v.); his first wife died in 1937; (2) in Paris, France, Nov. 5, 1949, to Dorothy (Farrington) Upham, daughter of Robert I. Farrington (q.v.) and widow of John Phineas Upham. Rice died without issue in Newport, R.I., July 23, 1956.

ZIMMER, H[enry] Ward, manufacturer, was born in Emporium, Pa., June 20, 1897, son of Frederick Karl and Cora Neita (Secrest) Zimmer and grandson of Karl Zimmer, who came to this country from Germany in 1865 and settled in Cameron County, Pa. His father was a farmer. H. Ward Zimmer was educated in the public schools of his native community and at Westbrook Commercial School, Olean, N.Y. He began his business career with the Aetna Explosives Corp. and was placed in charge of its warehouse and stockroom in Emporium. In 1919 he joined the Novelty Incandescent Lamp Co., lamp manufacturers of Emporium, which subsequently became the Nilco Lamp Works, Inc., Saint Marys, Pa. In 1924, when radio broadcasting was just beginning to get a foothold as a public entertainment medium, Nilco Lamp Works, Inc., established the Sylvania Products Co., a subsidiary, to manufacture radio tubes in Emporium. At that time Zimmer was placed in charge of purchasing for the new company, and in 1928 he was appointed manager of the radio tube plant. In 1931 Nilco Lamp Works, Inc., Sylvania Products Co., and the Hygrade Lamp Co. were merged to form the Hygrade Sylvania Corp. In 1933 this company acquired an electronics plant at Clifton, N.J., and Zimmer was named manager of the new plant, which produced radio transmitting and receiving equipment and transmitting tubes. After two years at Clifton, he was appointed general purchasing agent for the company, returning to Emporium. Within a short time he was appointed assistant general manager of manufacturing, and he was subsequently named general manager of manufacturing for the company. In 1942 he was appointed general manager of operations of the radio tube division, and in the same year the corporate name of the company was changed to Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. He became general manager of operations of the radio division in the following year, vice-president in charge of the radio tube division in 1945, vice-president in charge of operations in 1947, executive vice-president in 1950, and president of the company in 1953. He continued as president and a director of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., until the close of his life. At that time the company had forty-five plants and twelve laboratories in eleven states of this country, British, French, Mexican, and Argentinian affiliates, and more than 25,000 employees. It manufactured lamps, radio and television sets and tubes, electronic equipment, fuel components for atomic reactors, and many other products. Zimmer devoted the greater part of his career to the operations phase of the company. He was one of the first executives to recommend the decentralization of manufacturing facilities and managerial responsibilities and was credited with the development of many new manufacturing techniques and processes, particularly in relation to the mass production of electronic, radio, and television picture tubes; his work helped Sylvania to become one of the two largest producers of receiving tubes and television picture tubes in this country. Aside from his major business interest, Zimmer was vice-president of the Emporium Trust Co. for a number of years. An active participant in community and state affairs, he was a member of the Emporium Borough Council for nineteen years and was president of the council, an office corresponding to that of mayor, from 1934 to 1947. He played a major role in the planning and development of a housing project in the South Park section of Emporium, through which an abandoned section of property that was being used as a slag pile and dumping ground was reclaimed for residential use. By appointment of the governor he served as a member and chairman in 1947 of the Pennsylvania Economic Development Council. He also served as a member of the board of directors of the local chapter of the American National Red Cross from 1930 until his death and was chairman of the disaster committee, which was in charge of county flood relief work, from 1940 until the close of his life. Additionally, he was a trustee of Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa., and a member in 1955 of the Greater New York Appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. For many years Zimmer was active in the work of the Boy Scouts of America. He was a member of the troop committee of Troop 51, Emporium, during 1930-38, chairman of the Cameron district of the Elk Lick Council of the Boy Scouts of America during 1935-38, president of the Elk Lick Council from 1938 to 1944, and chairman of the trust fund of that council from 1938 until his death. He also served as a member of the regional executive committee for a number of years and as a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts from 1953 until the close of his life. Zimmer helped to establish the Boy Scout Memorial Reservation at Farmer's Valley, Pa., and was one of its largest benefactors. He also helped to establish the Mc-Cam-Po Council of the Girl Scouts of America in McKean, Cameron, and Potter counties of Pennsylvania. In 1938 he was the recipient of the Silver Beaver Award of the Boy Scouts of America. Zimmer was a member of the Masonic order (Knight Templar) and the Rotary Club of Emporium. His religious affiliation was with the Emporium Methodist Church, which he served as a member of the board of trustees and as president. He also served as a member of the conference board of lay activities and the board of education of the Annual Conference of The Methodist Church and as steward of the Williamsport district of the Central Conference of the church. Politically a Republican, he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee for many years. Fishing was his favorite form of recreation. He was married in Saint Marys, Pa., Aug. 27, 1924, to Ethel May, daughter

of Lorenzo Joseph Dandois of that community, a chemical worker, and had two children: Kathryn and Henry Ward. H. Ward Zimmer's death occurred in New York city, Jan. 28, 1955.

BENTLEY, [Isaac] Madison, psychologist, was born in Clinton, Iowa, June 18, 1870, son of Charles Eugene and Persis Orila (Freeman) Bentley and grandson of Isaac and Harriet (Weaver) Bentley. His father, a Baptist clergyman and reformer, was the Liberty Party's candidate for the office of President of the United States in 1896. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Butler County, Nebr., and Adelphi Academy (later Adelphi College), Brooklyn, N.Y., Madison Bentley was graduated B.S. in 1895 at the University of Nebraska and Ph.D. in 1898 at Cornell University. Meanwhile, during 1887-90 he worked as a cashier for a bank in Surprise, Nebr., and in the summer of 1888 attended the Omaha (Nebr.) Business College. In his senior year at the University of Nebraska he held an assistantship in psychology. In 1899 he was

named an instructor in psychology at Cornell University and in 1902 was promoted to assistant professor in that subject. He continued in that capacity until 1912, when he became professor of psychology, head of the department of psychology, and director of the psychological laboratory at the University of Illinois. After sixteen years at that university he returned to Cornell in 1928 to succeed Edward B. Titchener (q.v.) as Sage professor of psychology and as head of the department of psychology. Bentley occupied that chair until 1938, when he retired as professor emeritus. Subsequently he spent two years in Washington, D.C., as consultant in psychology to the Library of Congress. In addition to his regular teaching posts, he taught at the University of California, Berkeley, in the summers of 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1928, gave three lectures in the Powell series at Clark University in 1925, and lectured in psychology at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., in 1941 and at Cornell University during 1942-44. In the course of his career Bentley confined his investigations and research chiefly to the study of general and experimental psychology, racial psychology, and problems of the abnormal. His doctoral dissertation was written on the memory image, and in 1900 he analyzed and synthesized the perception of wetness. This work served as the model for similar studies in various laboratories. In 1901 he did work on illusions, and in that year he wrote seventeen articles on that subject that appeared in the scientific section of the Chicago Record-Herald. About 1915 he became interested in phrenology, the study of the conformation of the skull as indicative of mental faculties. To pursue his investigations into the subject he obtained one-half of the library and the museum of phrenological casts and models from the Fowler Institute in Philadelphia for the psychological museum of the University of Illinois. His studies in this field were reported in an article, "The Psychological Antecedents of Phrenology" (Psychol. Monogr., 1916). In the period after the First World War his work was devoted chiefly to teaching, editing a number of psychological journals, writing, and critical reviewing. Following his return to Cornell University in 1928, Bentley was instrumental in the extensive remodeling of the psychological laboratories of the university and the complete revision of the curriculum of his department. Individual rooms for graduate students and specialized rooms for research were constructed; a skilled mechanician was placed in charge of the machine shops; and the undergraduate laboratory was divided into many small rooms in which pairs of students could work undisturbed. During 1930-31, on leave of absence from Cornell University, Bentley went to Washington, D.C., to serve as chairman of the division of anthropology and psychology of the National Research Council. One of the projects initiated during his year in this post was the creation of a special National Research Council Committee on Psychiatric Investigations, which he served as chairman for several years. The plan pursued by this committee, which was supported by a grant from The Carnegie Foundation, began with many conversations with various persons engaged in psychiatry. These concerned all aspects of that field, including cure, the problem of commitment and classification, the general problem of incidence, the investigation of origin, cause, and nature of psychiatric disorders, control and prevention, and teaching and the executive control of psychiatric instruction. This primary reconnaissance led to several articles, a book, "The Problem of Mental Disorder," of which he was co-editor with E. V. Cowdry in 1934, and a trip abroad by Bentley to discover how the problem of mental disorder was attacked in England. During the summer of 1935 he worked in New Mexico with American Indians as research specialist of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Bentley also made an outstanding contribution to psychology through his lifelong activities as a writer, critical reviewer, and editor. His books included "The Field of Psychology: A Survey of Experience, Individual, Social and Genetic" (1924), "The New Field of Psychology: The Psychological Functions and Their Government" (1934), and "A History of Psychiatry in Autobiography" (1936). He also wrote a number of other books which were used in mimeographed form as texts but which were never published. He edited four monographic series of studies, three at the University of Illinois and one at Cornell University. During his career he reviewed more than 250 books written about his field of interest, was the author of articles on psychological subjects for New International Encyclopedia, International Year Book, Encyclopedia Americana, and the United Editors' Encyclopedia, and wrote numerous articles that appeared in the scientific journals. Among these were "The Memory Image and its Qualitative Fidelity" (Amer. Jour. Psychol., 1899),

"The Simplicity of Color Tones" (ibid., 1903), "The Establishment of an Association Involving Color-Discrimination in the Creek Chub, Somotilus atromaculatus" (with M. F. Washburn, Jour. Comp. Neur. Psychol., 1906), "A Note on Learning in Paramecium" (with M. L. Day, Jour. Animal Behav., 1911), "The Dependence of Tonal Attributes upon Phase" (with R. H. Gundlach, Amer. Jour. Psychol., 1930), "A Functional and Dynasomatic Study of Emoving" (with R. M. Lindner, ibid., 1939), and "Forecast, Timing, and Other Primary Factors in Government of Certain Biochemical Systems" (ibid., 1952). Bentley was the editor of The Psychological Index from 1916 to 1925 and of The Journal of Experimental Psychology from 1926 to 1929. He was cooperating editor of The American Journal of Psychology from 1903 to 1925 and co-editor of that journal from 1926 to 1950. He also served as associate editor of The Journal of Comparative Psychology during 1921-35. During the First World War he served as a captain and later major in the Air Service, Signal Corps, U.S. Army. He was stationed at the Medical Research Laboratory of the Air Service at Mineola Field, N.Y., where he did work on the non-acoustical organs of the inner ear that resulted in the finding that the Bárány test used in selection of candidates for pilot training was relatively worthless. Following his discharge from the Army he continued with significant studies on the work begun while in military service. He continued to hold the rank of major in the U.S. Army Reserve Officers Corps until 1936. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by the University of Nebraska in 1935. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Psychological Association (pres. 1925), Society of Experimental Psychologists, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Psi. He was married twice: (1) in Marshalltown, Iowa, in August, 1897, to Emma V., daughter of William E. Snelling of that place, a lawyer, and had a daughter, Virginia, who married Richard P. Meehan; his first wife died in 1915; (2) in Oakland, Calif., June 2, 1923, to Margaret, daughter of James Russell of Denver, Colo., a railway executive. Madison Bentley died in Palo Alto, Calif., May 29, 1955.

HARWOOD, Francis Laird, lawyer, was born in Shirland, Ill., Dec. 23, 1883, son of Raoul Armine and Sarah Ann (Laird) Harwood. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Nathan Harwood, who served as a 1st lieutenant in the 2d Hampshire Regiment of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War. From Nathan and his wife, Huldah Bannister, the descent was through Amherst and Betsy James, Francis and Sophronia Patterson, and James F. and Louise Sabin, the grandparents of Francis L. Harwood. His father was a Methodist clergyman. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in Lanark, Ill., and was graduated B.A. in 1907 and LL.B. in 1911 at Northwestern University. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar in Illinois. During 1911-14 he was employed by the Blackstone Institute, book publishers of Chicago, Ill., and during 1914-16 he was in the law offices of the firm of Winston, Strawn & Shaw, Chicago. Following this country's entry into the First World War, he attended the First Officers Training Camp at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant of Infantry, U.S. Army. He served with the 1st Texas Infantry, 61st Depot Brigade, at Ft. Worth, Tex., and later with the 1st Battalion, 151st Depot Brigade, at Camp Devens, Mass., as judge advocate until the close of the war. After receiving his honorable discharge in 1919, he returned to Chicago and became associated with the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. as credit man. He became house attorney for that corporation in 1934 and continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1954. For many years Harwood was active in civic organizations and affairs in Evanston, Ill., where he resided. During the Second World War he was ward chairman for the local Office of Civil Defense and headed several war bond drives. He served as residential manager and vice-president of the Evanston Community Chest for a number of years, also heading several of the organization's fund-raising campaigns, and he was vice-chairman of the Evanston Community Fund from its inception until his death. Additionally, he was a member of the board of the Evanston council of the Boy Scouts of America, general chairman of the Evanston chapter of the American Red Cross, and president of the North East Park District, the Evanston-Northwestern Community Clubs, and the Lake Shore Neighborhood Club. He was also active in the Northwestern University Alumni Association, serving as secretary and vice-president, and in 1951 he was the recipient of that association's Alumni Service Award. A Republican in politics, Harwood was alderman of the 7th Ward in Evanston from 1941 until the close of his life. The major achievement of the Evanston City Council during those years was the reorganization of the city's parking facilities, a project carried out under his direction. As chairman of the council's committee on committees, he also helped to formulate a plan for streamlining the council. He served as Republican ward chairman in Evanston from 1946 until his death. Harwood was a member of the American Law Institute, the American, Illinois State, and Chicago bar associations, Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, the Masonic order, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Nu, Delta Chi, Deru, the Evanston Chamber of Commerce, Evanston Historical Society, Evanston Country Club, and the Executives' and Northwestern University clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Church, Evanston, which he served as a member of the official board. He was married in Chicago, June 5, 1920, to Katherine Jacqueline, daughter of Frederick William Lang

of that city, an architect, and had two sons: Robert Frederick and William Laird. Francis L. Harwood died in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 26, 1957.

LOBO, Arthur, architect, was born in Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Feb. 20, 1882, son of David and Clara (Senior) Lobo. Following the death of his father in Caracas, Venezuela, he and his family came to this country in 1890 and settled in New York city. Arthur Lobo received his preliminary education in public schools of New York city, attended the College of the City of New York (later City University of New York) during 1897-1900, and was graduated B.S. in 1904 at Columbia University. He subsequently was awarded a two-year Perkins Fellowship for study at the University of Paris and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France. He studied additionally at the American Academy in Rome, Italy, and during 1904-06 traveled in Europe for educational purposes. During 1906-08 he was a designer with the firm of McKim, Mead & White, New York city, and during 1908-10 served as chief designer of public works in Havana, Cuba. For approximately three years beginning in 1910 he was associated with the firm of D'Oench & Yost, New York city. From 1913 until the close of his life he worked independently as an architect in both New York city and Havana. He was the first architect to design modern and large-scale structures in Cuba, including buildings for the Trust Company of Cuba, Bank of Nova Scotia, and J. Z. Horter Co. He also designed numerous apartment houses and many residential buildings in New York city and Havana. In addition to pursuing a career in architecture, Lobo served from 1929 until his death as president of the Lobart Realty Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y. In 1918 he received an honorary diploma in architecture from the University of Havana. He was presented in 1933 with a medal for conspicuous service to Columbia University, and on several occasions he was elected president of its Architectural Alumni Association. He was a delegate in 1945 from the School of Architecture to the Columbia University board of trustees and a member in 1947 of the board of the Alumni Federation. He also held membership in the Architectural League of New York, the Columbia University Club, and the American Club in Havana. He became a United States citizen by naturalization in 1904 and politically was an independent. He was interested in science and philosophy and enjoyed swimming and playing tennis. He was married in New York city, Jan. 7, 1909, to Eva, daughter of Joshua Piza of that city, a commission merchant, and had a son, Evart. Arthur Lobo's death occurred in Brooklyn, N.Y., Mar. 20, 1960.

HILLES, William Samuel, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1865, son of John Smith and Sarah Cooper (Tatum) Hilles, grandson of Samuel and Margaret Hill (Smith) Hilles, great-grandson of William and Rebecca (Pugh) Hilles, and great-great-grandson of Hugh and Ann (Evans) Hilles. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from Ireland before 1748 and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was a schoolmaster. William S. Hilles obtained his preparatory education at Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, and Rugby Academy, Wilmington, Del., and was graduated A.B. at Haverford College in 1885. Subsequently he read law in the office of Benjamin Nields, Wilmington, and in 1888 was admitted to the Delaware bar. In the same year he began an independent practice of civil law in Wilmington. Later he specialized in corporation law, and he continued to practice independently in Wilmington until the close of his life. He was counsel to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and in 1903, following the death of its president, Eugene du Pont, in the previous year, assisted in the reorganization of the company to effect a continuation of family ownership of the organization. He also participated in the defense of du Pont interests during 1907-12, when federal suits were being brought against the corporation on the grounds that it was operating a so-called Powder Trust in violation of the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in 1912 ordering the du Pont corporation to distribute its business among three companies, and this decision was one of the factors which led to the enactment of the Clayton Act in 1914. Hilles was an organizer of the Wilmington Trust Co. in 1901, served it as counsel, vice-president, and head of the trust department, and maintained a directorship in the company until his death. He was also counsel for the Worth Steel Co. and Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and a director of Miller Brothers Co., Wilmington. Politically active as a Republican, he participated in the conventions of the party but did not seek public office. In 1905 he was appointed a member of a three-man Delaware commission to meet with a similar group from New Jersey for the purpose of framing uniform laws for the two states concerning fishing rights in the Delaware River and in Delaware Bay and to determine the interstate boundary in these waters. He was again a member of a commission in 1927, appointed to deal with disputes arising from conflicting claims of fishermen of the two states concerning these waters. Hilles was a member of the American, Delaware State (pres. 1927), and New Castle County bar associations, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, National Economic League, American Historical Association, Naval History Society, Swedish Colonial Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Phi Kappa Sigma, Historical Society of Delaware, Law Library Association of New Castle County, the Loganian Society of Haverford College, Delaware Automobile Association, Wilmington Society of Fine Arts, the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club of Maryland, and the Chamber of Commerce and the Country, the University, and the Wilmington clubs of Wilmington. In religion he was an Episcopalian. His recreational interests were yachting, swimming, skating, football, and cricket. Hilles was married in Wilmington, Oct. 29, 1898, to Florence (below), daughter of Thomas Francis Bayard (q.v.), and had a daughter, Katherine Lee Bayard, who married George Lewis Callery. He died in Wilmington, Del., Jan. 26, 1928.

HILLES, Florence Bayard (Mrs. William S. Hilles), suffragist and feminist, was born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 17, 1865, daughter of Thomas Francis and Louisa Sewall (Lee) Bayard and a descendant of Samuel Bayard, a French Huguenot whose widow, Anna, sister of Peter Stuyvesant (q.v.), came to America with three sons in 1647 and settled in New Amsterdam (later New York city). From Samuel and Anna, the descent was through Peter and Blandina Kierstadt, Samuel and Susannah Bouchelle, James and Mary Asheton, James Asheton and Ann Hodge, James Asheton and Anne Bassett, and James Asheton and Anne Francis, the grandparents of Florence B. Hilles. Her great-grandfather and her grandfather (qq.v.) as well as her brother, Thomas F. Bayard (q.v.), were all members of the U.S. Senate. Her father (q.v.) also served in the U.S. Senate and was secretary of state under Grover Cleveland and the first American ambassador to the Court of St. James's. She was educated in private schools in Philadelphia, Pa., Endicott City, Md., and Washington, D.C. Mrs. Hilles was an early worker on behalf of the women's suffrage movement and within that movement became known as a fighter and leader and for her abilities as a speaker. In 1917, leading a group of suffragists, she picketed the White House in Washington, D.C., and was jailed for her efforts,

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although she was pardoned by Woodrow Wilson (q.v.) three days later. After the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, giving national suffrage to women, was ratified in 1920, she worked for the adoption of an equal rights amendment. She continued her interest in the feminist movement until the close of her life although ill health had forced earlier withdrawal of her active support. During the period of this country's participation in the First World War she was one of the first American women to work in a munitions plant. After the war she went to France with the American Committee for Devastated France. She was also deeply concerned with laws affecting children, and one of her outstanding accomplishments in that field was the compilation and publication for public distribution of all Delaware laws affecting children. Mrs. Hilles was an early member of Margaret Sanger's National Birth Control League. For some years she was secretary of the Prisoners Aid Association in Delaware. In 1931 she led a motorcade of women to Washington, D.C., in behalf of the International Women's League for Peace. She was national chairman of the National Woman's Party during 1933-38 and at one time was vice-chairman of the council of that party, later being named honorary national chairman of the party. In addition, she was chairman of the Delaware branch of the party for a number of years. The Feminist Library, at the national headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Washington, D.C., was named the Florence Bayard Hilles Library in her honor in 1943. It was through her efforts that Travelers Aid offices were installed in railroad stations, the first being established in Washington, D.C., in 1891. Mrs. Hilles established a reading room for sailors in 1947 at the Marine Terminal, Wilmington, in memory of her husband. Active in settlement work, she was secretary of the People's Settlement Association, Wilmington, for many years. Further, she was active in Wilmington as a member of the boards of the Christiana Community Center, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Children's Bureau of Delaware. As an honorary member of the Social Workers Club of Wilmington, she was the only member of that club who was not a paid social worker. She was a member of the women's committee for the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial in 1926 and served on the Commission of the Swedish Tercentenary of Delaware in 1951. For her work in France following the First World War, she was awarded the French Cross of War. For many years a member of the Wilmington Club of the Delaware Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, she served as its president in 1926-27 and was its delegate to conventions of the national organization in Portland, Maine, in 1926, and in San Francisco, Calif., in 1927. Mrs. Hilles was a member of the Foreign Policy Association, American Civil Liberties Union, American Society of Arts and Crafts, Swedish Colonial Society, Colonial Dames of America, Historical Society of Delaware, New Castle (Del.) Historical Society, National Audubon Society, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Garden Club of America, Garden Club of Wilmington, the Wilmington Country Club, and the Arasapha Garden Club of New Castle. An Episcopalian in religion, she was a communicant of Old Swede's Church, Wilmington. Politically she was an independent. Her estate, Ommelanden, near Wilmington, was widely known for the beauty of its gardens, and her lotus lily ponds attracted visitors from all parts of the country. In earlier years she held both golf and tennis championships for women in the District of Columbia and in Maryland. Later she was women's golf champion of Delaware, and she was captain of the Inter City Team of Women Golfers. At various times she served as secretary and president of the Philadelphia Women's Golf Association. She was also a skilled wood carver. She was married in Wilmington, Oct. 29, 1898, to William Samuel Hilles (above) and had a daughter, Katherine Lee Bayard, who married George Lewis Callery. Florence B. Hilles died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1954.

MARVEL, Josiah, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 26, 1904, son of Josiah and Mary Belle (Jackson) Marvel. His father (q.v.) was a lawyer, and his uncle, David T. Marvel (q.v. for ancestry), was a jurist. After receiving his preparatory education at the Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Josiah Marvel was graduated A.B. in 1927 at Yale University and LL.B. in 1931 at Harvard University. Admitted to the Delaware bar in the latter year, he became a partner in 1932 with James R. Morford, Christopher L. Ward, Jr., and Arthur G. Logan in the Wilmington law firm of Marvel, Morford, Ward & Logan, successor to the firm in which his father had been senior member until his death in 1930. Remaining with this firm until 1949, he engaged in the practice of general corporation law and acted as general counsel for the Corporation Service Co. In December, 1949, he became a member with Arthur G. Logan and J. Caleb Boggs in the law firm of Logan, Marvel & Boggs, Wilmington, which later became Logan, Marvel, Boggs & Theisen, and in 1950 he also joined Paul V. McNutt and Henry A. Dudley in the firm of McNutt, Marvel & Dudley, Washington, D.C., remaining a member of both until the close of his life. The former engaged in general practice, with emphasis on corporation law, industrial relations, and trials, whereas the latter firm's general practice encompassed matters pertaining to corporation, insurance, tax, and departmental law in the service of an international clientele that was principally Far Eastern, European, and South American. An active Democrat, Marvel was chairman of the New Castle County (Del.) Democratic Committee during 1932-37 and chairman of the Delaware State Central Committee from 1937 to 1942. Meanwhile, he served as assistant city solicitor of Wilmington during 1933-35. In 1937 he became attorney for the Delaware State Highway Commission, serving for approximately a year, and from 1938 to 1941 he was Delaware secretary of state. During the Second World War he served for three years in the U.S. Army Air Forces, enlisting in 1942 as a private and attaining the rank of captain; following a period in the Office of Aviation Intelligence, Washington, he was assigned in 1945 to duty in the Southwest Pacific. In 1946 he entered the diplomatic service upon his appointment as U.S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark. He was elevated to the rank of ambassador in the following year, and continued to serve this country in Denmark until 1949. In 1950 Marvel was appointed chairman of the International Claims Commission of the United States, created by the 81st Congress to act on claims of the federal government and of United States citizens against foreign governments. During three years of service on this commission, until 1953, he went abroad on missions to Yugoslavia, Switzerland, and England. From 1931 to 1942 he was co-author of "Marvel on Delaware Corporations," a treatise on Delaware corporate law. He held membership in the American, Delaware State, and New Castle County bar associations, the Wilmington and Wilmington Country clubs, the Harvard and Yale clubs of New York city, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Tennis, fox hunting, shooting, and horseback riding were Marvel's chief recreations, and he was a connoisseur of paintings and wines. He was married in Wilmington, Feb. 22, 1943, to Gwladys (Hopkins) Whitney, daughter of

Mark Hopkins of Boston, Mass., a rancher and farmer, and former wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, and had two sons, Josiah and Jonathan Hopkins. Josiah Marvel's death occurred in Wilmington, Del., Dec. 29, 1955.

KOSS, David, lawyer, was born in New York city, Aug. 10, 1905, son of Nathan and Gussie (Susskind) Koss. His father, who came to this country from Austria in 1900 and settled in New York city, was a restaurateur and hotel owner. David Koss was graduated B.B.A. in 1925 and LL.B. in 1928 at New York University and was admitted to the bar in New York in the latter year. He began his law career with the New York city firm of Wachtel, Mannheim & Grauf and in 1931-32 was affiliated with the New York city firm of Hein & Koss. From 1932 to 1942 he maintained an independent practice in Rockaway Beach, N.Y., following which he practiced in association with J. Lewis Fox under the name of Koss & Fox, Far Rockaway, N.Y., until the close of his life. He was a specialist in the field of real estate

law and contributed his services to religious and charitable institutions in the Rockaways area. Outside of his professional work, he was interested in real estate developments in the Rockaways area. Koss was active in civic and religious affairs, serving in slum-clearance and building projects in the Rockaways and as director of the Rockaway Beach Hospital and the Jewish Center, Arverne, Queens, N.Y. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Rockaways during 1958-60, founder and president (1949-59) of the Free Burial Society of the Rockaways, member of the president's council of Yeshiva University, and member, and president from 1939 to his death, of Temple Israel, Rockaway Beach. He was active in Yeshivah Torah Vodaath, Bobover Yeshiva, Yeshivah of South Shore, the Hebrew Institute of Long Island, N.Y., and Congregation Kehillath Jacob, Far Rockaway. Koss was a member of the American, New York State, and Sullivan County bar associations, the Woodmere (N.Y.) and Exchange clubs, the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and the New York University Alumni Club. Politically he was a Republican. His non-professional interests included music, especially opera, and playing bridge. He was married in New York city, Sept. 24, 1931, to Gertrude, daughter of Harry Albert of Elmira, N.Y., a business executive, and had a daughter, Elaine Nancy. Koss died in Woodmere, N.Y., Mar. 9, 1960.

DOWLING, William Andrew, planter, was born in Darlington County, S.C., July 22, 1859, son of Francis Asbury and Martha Caroline (Heath) Dowling. His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Dowling, who came to this country from Ireland about 1700 and settled in Augusta County, Va. From him the descent was through Robert and Sarah Guinn, John and Nancy Boutwell, and Allen and Polly Heath, the grandparents of William A. Dowling. His father was a public school teacher and planter. The son attended the local schools and was tutored by his father. His first employment was in a general mercantile store in Timmonsville, S.C. From 1884 until the close of his life he owned and operated a 1200-acre plantation in Darlington County. Regarded as one of the most progressive farmers in his section of the state, he always practiced conservation of land, forest, and stream. The principal crops grown on the plantation were cotton, corn, and tobacco, and he also raised horses. Additionally, from 1884 to 1920 he operated a general mercantile store on the plantation, and his other interests included a blacksmith shop, a sugar cane mill, a brick mill, and a gasoline station on the highway adjoining the plantation. He was agent for several fertilizer companies and co-owner of a large cotton gin in the Philadelphia section of Darlington County. In 1920 he retired from the greater part of his activities as a merchant and moved from the plantation to Florence, S.C., where he had a financial interest in The Gate City Drug Co. At various times he was also financially interested in several banks. In his early years Dowling was instrumental in establishing an elementary and high school near his plantation, and he also donated one-half of the land for the site of Echo High School in the Philadelphia section, serving as chairman of the board of trustees of that school for many years. During 1898-1900 he was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives. While serving in that legislative body he was a member of the officers and ways and means committees and in 1899 introduced a bill to provide textbooks at actual cost to all pupils attending the free public schools. The bill was subsequently approved by the legislature. During 1902-05 he served two terms as county supervisor of Darlington County. As county supervisor he carried out an active campaign for road improvements and worked closely with the architects and contractors during the construction of the new Darlington County Court House, which was completed in 1904. For a number of years he also served as a member of the Darlington County Tax Equalization Board. Dowling was a member of the Florence YMCA and in early life was a member of the Masonic order. His religious affiliation in early years was with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, Darlington County, which had been founded by his paternal grandparents, and he served for many years as teacher of men's and women's Sunday school classes, superintendent of the Sunday school, and steward of that church. In later years he was a member of the Central Methodist Church, Florence, where he was also steward. In politics he was a Democrat. Study, reading, and travel were his principal avocations. He was married twice: (1) in Cypress, Darlington Co., S.C., Jan. 27, 1884, to Leola Melissa, daughter of Francis Marion Large of that community, a planter; his first wife died in 1902; (2) in Bishopville, S.C., May 18, 1904, to Gertrude, daughter of

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Oscar Beverly DuBose of Darlington County, a planter. By his first marriage he had eight children: Lizzie Viola, who married Raymond Clyde Wilson; Zachery Sewell; Victoria Louise (q.v.), who married William Jesse Beasley; Eva Esther (q.v.), who married Guthrie Welborne Woodham; Fannie, who married Ira Bennett Brown; David Morton; Rosa Jenkins, who married (1) Arthur Lide Harper and (2) Eldridge Baskin (q.v.); and William Courtney. By his second marriage he had three sons: Benjamin Andrew; Wiley Asbury; and Edward Sylvester. Dowling died in Florence, S.C., Aug. 4, 1924.

TORPE, August [Carl Wilhelm Bertold], insurance executive, was born in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 30, 1875, son of August Carl Wilhelm Bertold and Marie (Appel) Toerpe. His father came to this country from Germany about 1863. August Torpe received his education in public schools of his native city. He began his career in 1890 as an office boy in his father's real estate and mortgage firm in Chicago and during 1890-97 he was a special agent with the Rockford (Ill.) Insurance Co., dealing in fire insurance. He then became associated with the American Insurance Co., Newark, N.J., serving as special agent in Chicago until 1903 and as Cook County, Ill., manager thereafter until 1908. During 1903-08 he was also Cook County manager for the Eagle Insurance Co. of New York city and the Security Insurance Co. of New Haven, Conn. In 1908 he incorporated his own insurance company in Chicago, August Torpe, Jr. & Co., of which he was president thereafter until his death. Through this company Torpe continued to represent the above-mentioned American Insurance Co. for nearly fifty years. His business produced some $350,000 annually for all lines of insurance at the time of his death. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Underwriters (pres. 1927-29), Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Historical Society, the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), Red Cross of Constantine, and the German, Ridgemoor Country, Edgewater Golf, Lake Shore, Illinois Athletic, and Midland clubs, all of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with Sixteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago. Politically he was a Republican. His preferred form of recreation was playing golf. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1899, to Rose Wilhelmina, daughter of John Bartholomew Millerschin of that city, a businessman, and had five children: Rosalie Lillian, who married Clarence Elmer; Pearl Marion; Sylvia Minerva, who married Harold Schick; Ethel Georgia, who married Elmer Rathsam; and August William. August Torpe died in Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1957.

WILSON, Kirke Ronald, manufacturer, was born in Eagle, Wyoming Co., N.Y., July 14, 1889, son of Frank and Annie (McCall) Wilson, grandson of Thomas and Julia (Buck) Wilson, and great-grandson of Ezra and Sally (———) Wilson. Kirke R. Wilson received his education in public schools of Arcade, N.Y. In 1906 he opened in that community a bicycle repair shop, which he maintained for four years. In addition to repairing bicycles, he dismantled, assembled, designed, and made parts for automobiles. He was, during 1906-10, among the earliest in his field to work on gasoline lighting systems for homes and commercial buildings. In 1909 he repaired motor cars in Arcade and for three years thereafter operated the Arcade Motor Car Co., a Ford dealership. Moving to Buffalo, N.Y. in 1913, Wilson formed the Auto Specialty Co. and began making and selling accessories for Ford automobiles on an independent basis. While in Buffalo he designed and patented two special tools for repairing and servicing Ford cars, an axle gear arbor press (U.S. Pat. No. 1,346,868) and, in 1916, a transmission bushing reaming machine (No. 1,413,550), which were readily adopted by most Ford Motor Co. dealers. Subsequently he began repairing engines himself and was soon doing all Ford work of that type in Buffalo. Meanwhile, he designed additional machines and tools, as well as a number of car parts. He built his own foundry and machine shop in Arcade in 1920 and devoted himself to this enterprise until the close of his life, maintaining offices in Buffalo. All orders came to him directly from the Ford Motor Co., which in 1925 gave him an exclusive contract for repair tools and equipment. From 1926 to 1929 he operated in Arcade a training school for Ford mechanics. During the Second World War period he made tools for U.S. Army vehicles of all types, produced equipment for the U.S. Navy and Army Air Forces, and maintained a shop for the last-named in Arcade. In particular demand at that time was Wilson's varied line of hydraulic presses, which he had begun producing in 1925. At the time of his death, tools and equipment produced by the K. R. Wilson firm were being

marketed internationally. In addition, by 1948 the firm had become involved in marine conversions of the Ford motor and in adapting Ford engines for industrial use. During his career a personal friend of Henry Ford (q.v.), he was called upon by the latter, at the time the Ford company was changing over from the production of Model T to Model A automobiles, to aid in solving certain production problems. Interested also in other business ventures, Wilson purchased the Marsh Valve Co., Inc., Dunkirk, N.Y., in 1947, and for a number of years he engaged in extensive oil operations near Eldred, Farmers Valley, and Titusville, Pa., leasing or purchasing some 4000 acres with about 200 wells. He was a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, National Automobile Dealers Association, and the Buffalo Athletic Club. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. He devoted much of his leisure time to his farms, and to a 400-acre estate, Little Heaven, at Eagle, N.Y., where he maintained a lodge, a cottage, and a trout hatchery. He was married twice: (1) in

Arcade, N.Y., June 18, 1914, to Florence, daughter of Dimitrus Bray of that place, a farmer, and had a son, Woodrow (died in childhood); his first wife died in 1927; (2) in New York city, Apr. 20, 1930, to Margaret, daughter of James Moore of Port Arthur, Tex. Kirke R. Wilson's death occurred in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25, 1948.

DAVIS, Stilman George, physician, was born in Nashua, N.H., Nov. 15, 1887, son of Frank Elmer and Amy Elizabeth (Greene) Davis. His first paternal American ancestor was James Davis, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled at Charleston, Mass. From him the descent was through Barnabas and Patience James, Samuel and Mary Waters, Samuel and Anna ———, Barnabas and Hannah ———, Barnabas and Olive Farwell, Thaddeus and Bridget Wright, Mial and Lucy Hutchins, and Samuel Stilman and Alvina Swallow, the grandparents of Stilman G. Davis. His father was a manufacturer. The son received his preparatory education at Colby Academy, New London, N.H., and was graduated M.D. at Dartmouth College in

1911. He served an internship at Mary Hitchcock Hospital, Hanover, N.H., in the latter year; was a resident in surgery at New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord, in 1912; and in 1913 served short residences at New York Lying-in Hospital and at the Boston City and Children's hospitals, Boston. From 1913 until the close of his life he engaged in the practice of general medicine in Nashua and for thirty-six years beginning in 1919 he was roentgenologist at Nashua Memorial Hospital. He also was a member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital in Nashua. Davis was school physician in Nashua during 1919-39 and medical referee for Hillsboro County, N.H., from 1930 until his death. He also served on the Nashua Board of Education. During the First World War, as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, he served overseas as roentgenologist at Base Hospital No. 17 in Dijon, France. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire State, Hillsboro County, and Nashua medical societies, New England Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, New Hampshire Medico-Legal Society, the Masonic order (Shriner), BPOE, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Nashua Lions Club. In religion he was a Baptist. Politically he was a Republican. Painting and philately were Davis' chief hobbies and fishing his favorite recreation. He was married in Dorset, Vt., Aug. 11, 1915, to Harriett Elizabeth, daughter of George Holley Gilbert, a Congregational clergyman, and had three children: Stilman George; Amy Elizabeth, who married Everett Chester Wilson; and Dorothy, who married Maurice Olie Barney. Stilman G. Davis died in Boston, Mass., July 4, 1955.

SCHLEY, Reeve, lawyer and banker, was born in New York city, Aug. 28, 1881, son of William T. and Mary Antoinette (Reeve) Schley, grandson of Evander and Olive (Higby) Schley, great-grandson of Jacob and Eleanor (de Clark) Schley, and great-great-grandson of Conrad Schley, who came to this country from the German Palatinate prior to the American Revolution and settled in Orange County, N.Y. William T. Schley was a lawyer. After completing his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., Reeve Schley attended Yale University, where he was graduated B.A. in 1903, and Columbia University, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1906. Admitted to the bar in New York in the latter year, he joined the New York city law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, in which he became a partner. He left the law firm to become vice-president of the Chase National Bank (later Chase Manhattan Bank), New York city, in 1919 and was elected to the board of directors in the following year. He remained a director until 1933 and in 1946 retired from the bank as senior vice-president. Through the years he had a number of business interests. He was vice-chairman of the Underwood Corp., which manufactured business and office equipment, and chairman of its finance committee for many years prior to his election as board chairman in October, 1956. Three months later he was elected to the executive committee of the corporation and he continued in that association until the close of his life. In addition he was vice-president, a member of the executive committee, and chairman of the Howe Sound Co., a member of the executive committee and director of the Electric Boat Co., chairman of the board of the Somerville (N.J.) Trust Co., and a director of the Elliott-Fisher Co., General Dynamics Corp., Atlas Corp., United States Guarantee Co., Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, and the Chihuahua and El Potosi mining companies of Mexico. During the First World War period Schley served as U.S. fuel administrator for New York city. As president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce for a number of years, he headed a group of mercantile and banking interests in starting a campaign for a revival of trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He was appointed lend-lease administrator in charge of sending supplies to the Soviet Union in 1942, a time when shipments had fallen behind schedule. A resident of New Jersey, he served the state as chairman of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Council in 1936, president of the New Jersey State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies from 1942 until his retirement from that office in 1956, acting commissioner of institutions and agencies, and chairman of the State Capitol Building Commission. From 1924 to 1936 he was mayor of Far Hills, N.J. Schley also took an active role in Republican politics, serving as treasurer for the eastern division of the Republican National Committee during 1918-20, and he was a member of the state Republican committee for a number of years, in 1932 becoming chairman of the New Jersey Republican finance committee. Further, he was a delegate to the Republican Na-

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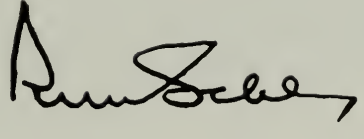

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A. P. Thom Jr

tional Conventions of 1936 and 1940. He served as president of the board of trustees of St. Paul's School and donated a fellowship to the school in behalf of a student and teacher exchange program. In 1933 he was elected an alumni fellow of the Yale Corporation, and he served as vice-chairman of the Yale alumni board during 1926-29. An honorary M.A. degree was conferred on him in 1933 by Yale University, and he was the recipient of an honorary L.H.D. degree from Rutgers University. An active sportsman, Schley was a member of the Monmouth Park (N.J.) Jockey Club, Essex Fox Hounds of Peapack, N.J., Somerset Hills Country Club of Bernardsville, N.J., and the Yale, Turf and Field, Links, and River clubs of New York city. Schley maintained his own stable for the breeding of race horses, and he served as chairman of the building committee and senior warden of the Yale University hockey rink, of which he was a patron. His religious affiliation was with St. John's on the Mountain Episcopal Church, Bernardsville, of which he was a trustee and senior warden. Schley's hobby was collecting books, especially on the history of the American Civil War, and he enjoyed riding and playing golf and tennis. He was married at Monmouth Beach, N.J., Sept. 7, 1907, to Kate De Forest, daughter of William Satterlee Packer Prentice of Brooklyn, N.Y., a broker, and had three children: Reeve, Eleanor, who married Webster Bray Todd, and John Prentice. Reeve Schley's death occurred at Far Hills, N.J., June 26, 1960.

DAMON, Albert Forster, Jr., engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, 1873, son of John Mathues and Patience (Griffith) Damon. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Damon, who came to this country from England about 1656 and settled in Massachusetts. From him the descent was through Thomas and Lucy Ann Emerson, Thomas and Abigail Rice, Isaac and Lucy Cutting, Isaac and Persis Stone, Joseph and Rebecca Forster, and Albert Forster and Carlota Mathues, the grandparents of Albert F. Damon, Jr. His father was a business executive. After he had completed his preliminary education at the Friends Select School, Philadelphia, and at Penn State Academy, Bellefonte, Pa., the son attended Pennsylvania State College, where he was graduated B.S. in civil engineering in 1894. In that year he began his professional career in Darby, Pa., as a member of the firm of Harris & Damon. He established an independent practice under his own name at Darby in 1895 and in 1920 moved it to Upper Darby, Pa. In 1922 he formed a partnership with Norman Foster (q.v.) in the firm of Damon & Foster, which moved its office to Sharon Hill in 1928. He continued as senior partner in this firm until the close of his life. A leading authority on sewage treatment plants, Damon was interested in their improvement. He was instrumental in the establishment in 1937 of the Central Delaware County, Muckinipates and Darby Creek Joint Authorities. He was chief of the Public Works Bureau as engineer for Upper Darby Township for nearly fifty years and also represented a number of municipalities in Delaware County as engineer. He was engineering representative on the Water and Power Resources Board, an agency within the Pennsylvania State Department of Forests and Waters. As a member of this board, he took an active part in effecting the measures undertaken to combat pollution in the waters of the Schuylkill River. In addition to his professional activities Damon was a director of the First National Bank and the Suburban Title & Trust Co., both of Darby, Pa. He was also a founder of the Delaware County (Pa.) Hospital, and served as its treasurer. During the Spanish-American War he served as a captain in the U.S. Army Infantry. Damon was a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a director of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers, and a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers. He was also a member of the Masonic order (Shriner), Beta Theta Pi, and the Union League and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. His religious affiliation was with the Lansdowne (Pa.) Presbyterian Church. Politically he was a Republican. Boating, fishing, and golf were his chief recreations. He was married in Chester, Pa., Oct. 8, 1894, to Emily Blakely, daughter of Henry Engard Gilroy of that place, a clergyman, and had four children: Albert Forster; Henry Gilroy; Eliza Blakely, who married Clark D. Stull; and Eleanor Constance, who married George E. Tierney. Damon died in Upper Darby, Pa., Sept. 8, 1954.

GROOVER, Paul, business executive, was born in Quitman, Ga., Aug. 26, 1898, son of Fuller and Minnie (Thomas) Groover. His father was a planter. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Georgia, Paul Groover was graduated B.A. in 1920 at the Virginia Military Institute. Later he took a three-month course in advanced management at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration in the spring of 1951. Meanwhile, from 1925 to 1942 he was assistant manager of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Biddeford, Maine. In the latter year he became assistant general manager of the Pacific Mills, Lyman, S.C. He was named vice-president of the company's rayon and cotton division in 1948 and was executive vice-president of the company from 1952 until the close of his life. Groover was a member of the New England Textile Association, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Newcomen Society in North America, Kappa Alpha fraternity, the Piedmont Club of Spartanburg, S.C., the Biltmore Forest Country Club of Biltmore, N.C., the Farmington Country Club of Charlottesville, Va., the Union Club of Boston, Mass., The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., the Millwood Hunt Club of Framingham, Mass., and the Union League Club of New York city. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was an independent. Playing golf was his favorite recrea-

tion. He was married in Richmond, Va., Dec. 23, 1933, to Madeleine, daughter of George Thomas Everett of Chipley, Fla., a farmer and merchant. He died without issue in Boston, Mass., July 8, 1954.

LEVERING, Griffith George, insurance executive, was born in Maryville, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1900, son of Ralph Griffith and Clara (Osborn) Levering. His first paternal American ancestor was John Wigard Levering, who came to this country from Mülheim, Germany, in 1685 and settled in Roxborough, Pa. From John Wigard and his wife, Magdalena Bokers, the descent was through Jacob and Alice Tunes, Septimus and Mary Thomas, Griffith and Hannah Griscom, Thomas and Rachel Ann Scolfield, and Samuel and Phoebe Reynolds Hathaway, the grandparents of Griffith G. Levering. His father was an orchardist. The son received his preparatory education at the Westtown (Pa.) Friends School, attended Haverford College, and was graduated Ph.B. in 1925 at the University of Chicago. Following graduation he became associated with the Lumbermens Mutual

Casualty Co., Chicago. A year later he was transferred to the company's Eastern department in Philadelphia, Pa. He became head of the underwriting department in 1935 and was resident vice-president in charge of the Philadelphia division from 1948 until the close of his life. The company was founded in 1912 by James S. Kemper to write workmen's compensation insurance in Illinois for the lumber and allied trades. Later it expanded into other lines of business and offered complete coverage of all casualty insurance. During the period in which Levering was with the company, its assets increased from $7,000,000 to $200,000,000, and the premiums of its Eastern department, which included the Philadelphia division, increased from $2,000,000 to $60,000,000. The company and its Eastern division were pioneers in the mutual casualty agency system and appointed and developed the original mutual casualty agents throughout the country. Levering was a member of the National Association of Mutual Agents, American Institute for Property and Liability Underwriters, Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters Association, Chi Psi, the Haverford (Pa.) Club, and the University and Midday clubs of Philadelphia. His religious affiliation was with the Society of Friends, and he served on the executive committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends and as clerk of the Lansdowne (Pa.) Friends Meeting. He was a member of the board of the Elwyn (Pa.) Training School and a member of the executive board of the American Friends Service Committee. He also served as chairman of the Friends Ambulance Unit in China during 1945-47, and from 1952 until his death he was treasurer of the Family Service Society of Delaware County, Pa. Tennis was his favorite sport. He was married in Antigo, Wis., Dec. 27, 1926, to Martha Eunice, daughter of Rudolph John Leutsker of that place, a druggist, and had two daughters: Alice Jean and Martha May, who married John Alan Hawkinson. Griffith G. Levering died in Lansdowne, Pa., Aug. 19, 1955.

ENDERS, Frederick, business executive, was born in New York city, Sept. 27, 1890, son of Frederick Ludwig and Susannah (Rheinhard) Enders. His father, a building contractor, came to this country from Anweiler, Ludwigshafen, Germany, in 1882 and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y. After he had completed his education at St. Benedict's Parochial School, Brooklyn, Frederick Enders worked as a runner for a Wall Street firm in 1906-07. During the next two years he was a clerk in the traffic department of Felix Solomon & Co., paper mill suppliers. After a year in the laundry business in Somerville, N.J., in association with a friend, he found employment as a stenographer in the traffic department of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., New York city, where he remained from 1912 to 1918. In the latter year he founded F. Enders & Co., distributors of imported wood pulps to the paper industry of the United States. He dissolved this firm in 1922 and rejoined Bulkley, Dunton & Co. as manager of its pulp division. Ten years later he was taken into the firm as a partner, and in 1937 he organized and was made president of the Bulkley Dunton Pulp Co., Inc., continuing in this post until his election as chairman of the board in 1958. Under his leadership Bulkley Dunton, the oldest paper and pulp merchandising organization in the country, was a major factor in the development of the wood pulp producing facilities in the Pacific Northwest. Enders' interest in and knowledge of world marketing problems were instrumental in helping to expand the scope of Bulkley Dunton in overseas markets, and in the establishment of its sixty offices and agents in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and the Far East. His was also the first pulp concern to set up and maintain special departments for technical research, industry statistics, and the gathering and analysis of marketing information. In 1945 Enders assumed control of the United Board & Carton Corp., and he was president and, prior to his resignation in 1951, chairman of the board of that company. He was also a director of the Missisquoi Paper Co. (later part of Standard Packaging Corp.), Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., and St. Raymond Paper Co., Ltd. As principal stockholder, he was president and chairman of the board of Cushion Pack, Inc., Hawthorne, N.J., manufacturers of packaging materials. He belonged to the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, River, and Pinnacle clubs of New York city, Deepdale (N.Y.) Club, Woods Hole (Mass.) Golf Club, Rolling Rock (Pa.) Club, Havana (Cuba) Country Club, and the Everglades Club of Palm Beach, Fla. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church, and in politics he was an independent Republican. Golf and horseback riding were his chief recreations, and he took a special interest in voice study. He played the violin, the guitar, and the piano and enjoyed reading in the fields of religion and politics. He was

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Frederick Ludens

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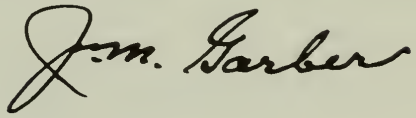

married twice: (1) in 1911 to Vivian Marsh; (2) in New York city, July 21, 1933, to Blanche, daughter of David Charles Tuck, a clergyman. Enders died without issue in New York city, Jan. 6, 1960.

GARBER, Jerry Mock, physician and surgeon, was born near Bellville, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1872, son of Lewis L. and Mary (Mock) Garber, grandson of Samuel and Catharine (Leedy) Garber, and great-grandson of John and Anna (Mock) Garber. His father was a stonemason. Jerry M. Garber received his preliminary education in public schools of Bellville and was graduated M.D. in 1895 at Western Reserve University. Following his graduation he set up a private practice of general medicine in Plymouth, Ohio, remaining there until 1907. In the following year he did postgraduate work in ophthalmology, otology, rhinology, and laryngology, at Wills Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, England, and the Allgemeine Krankenhaus and Poliklinik, both of Vienna, Austria. He then began practice as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat in Mansfield, Ohio, where he continued to pursue his career until his retirement in 1950. In addition to maintaining a private practice, he served as a member of the clinical staff of the Mansfield General Hospital from 1909 to 1950. During the First World War he was a medical examiner for his local Selective Service board and during the Second World War an instructor of nurses at Mansfield General Hospital. Garber was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, American Medical Association, and Ohio State and Richland County medical societies; he also belonged to the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), BPOE, and the Mansfield Kiwanis Club. In religion he was a Universalist. Politically he was an independent Republican. He enjoyed reading, and his preferred form of recreation was driving automobiles. He was married in Bellville, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1896, to Nellie, daughter of John W. Zent of that place, a banker, and had two children, Clarence Zent and Kathryn Louise, who married William Herbert Gager. He died in Mansfield, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1957.

COOKE, Jean Valjean, pediatrician, was born in Brownsville, Pa., June 19, 1883, son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Breckenridge) Cooke. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Cooke, who came to this country from England about 1686 and settled near Philadelphia, Pa. From Thomas the descent was through John and Rebecca ———, Thomas and Elizabeth Cope, John and Rachael Murphy, and Henry and Esther Deyarmon, the grandparents of Jean V. Cooke. His father was a school teacher and newspaper editor. The son was graduated A.B. in 1903 at West Virginia University, received a second A.B. degree in 1904 at Yale University, and was graduated M.D. in 1908 at Johns Hopkins University. He was associated with Richard M. Pearce (q.v.) as instructor in pathology at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, during 1908-10 and was resident pathologist at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, during 1910-12. His next post was as instructor in pathology at Tulane University in 1912-13, and from the latter year until 1917 he was associate in pathology and director of the laboratory for animal experimentation at the University of California Medical School, San Francisco. In 1918 he became associated with W. McKim Marriott (q.v.) upon joining the faculty of Washington University, Saint Louis, Mo., as assistant professor of pediatrics. He was associate professor at that school from 1920 to 1937 and professor of pediatrics thereafter until his retirement with emeritus rank in 1951. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, Cooke was for many years associate physician at Saint Louis Children's Hospital, visiting pediatrician at Saint Louis Maternity and Saint Louis City hospitals, and chief of the Children's Clinic, Washington University Clinics. In the course of his career he did pioneering work on immunization for tetanus, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and whooping cough in children. He also did research on juvenile tuberculosis, congenital syphilis, the Rh factor, and acute leukemia in children. He was the author of more than 100 scientific papers on pathology and pediatrics, including "The Etiology and Treatment of Ammonia Dermatitis of the Gluteal Region of Infants" (Amer. Jour. Dis. Child., 1921), "An Aid in the Demonstration of Tubercle Bacilli in Cerebrospinal Fluids" (Jour. AMA, 1922), "Dermatitis of the Diaper Region in Infants (Jacquet Dermatitis)" (Arch. Dermatol. & Syph., 1926), "The Relation of Bacterial Allergy to Scarlet Fever" (Jour. Allergy, 1929), "Mediastinal Tumor in Acute Leukemia. A Clinical and Roentgenologic Study" (Amer. Jour. Dis. Child., Dec. 1932), "Artificial Active

Immunization in Diptheria" (Jour. Pediat., Nov. 1936), and "Experimental Therapy of Acute Leukemia with Extracts of Bone Marrow" (ibid., Nov. 1938). He was also co-author with P. C. Jeans of "Prepubescent Syphilis," a monograph published in Appleton's Clinical Pediatrics (Vol. 27, 1929), and he contributed chapters to a number of medical textbooks. During the Second World War he served from 1941 to 1945 as consultant on epidemic diseases to the U.S. Secretary of War. He held the rank of lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps. Cooke was a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics, a fellow of the American Medical Association, and a member of the American Pediatric Society (pres. 1949), Saint Louis Pediatric Society, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Sigma Xi, and Phi Beta Kappa. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 15, 1913, to Mary Alice, daughter of George Shaw Pettit of New Orleans, La., a public accountant; his first wife died in 1946; (2) in Dittmer, Mo., Aug. 12,

1947, to Esther (Oberg-Fell) Kloker, daughter of George Oberg-Fell of Saint Louis, a salesman, and widow of Raymond A. Kloker. Jean V. Cooke died without issue in Saint Louis, Mo., June 29, 1956.

MAHONEY, Roy Bernard, physician, was born in Chicopee Falls, Mass., Mar. 12, 1897, son of John Stephen and Theresa (Ryan) Mahoney and grandson of Michael and Nora (Murray) Mahoney, who came to this country from Ireland in 1870 and settled in Chicopee Falls. His father was an insurance agent. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Chicopee Falls, Roy B. Mahoney was graduated B.S. in 1923 and M.D. in 1925 at Georgetown University. While attending medical school he worked at night as a policeman in the U.S. House of Representatives Building, Washington, D.C. Following his graduation at medical school he served a year's internship at Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N.J., and a residency at Gallanger Hospital, Washington, D.C. He established a medical practice in Chicopee Falls in 1927 and specialized in

surgery until the close of his life. He was a member of the surgical staff of Mercy Hospital, Springfield, Mass., from 1929 until his death. Mahoney also gave considerable attention to industrial medicine and surgery and during the period of the Second World War was physician for the E. W. Sickles Co., Chicopee Falls. At the close of his life he was physician for the Chicopee Manufacturing Co. and for the Fisk division of the U.S. Rubber Co., both of Chicopee Falls. In 1932 he served as physician for the Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Chicopee Falls, and for many years prior to his death he was school physician in Chicopee Falls. During the First World War he served as a 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army Infantry Corps, and was stationed at Camp Grant, Ill. During the Second World War he was an examining physician for the local selective service board. Mahoney was a member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Phi Chi medical fraternity, the American Legion, and the Springfield Country and Springfield Kennel clubs of Springfield. His religious affiliation was with St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Chicopee Falls, and he was a member of the Knights of Columbus (4th degree) and the Holy Name Society. Politically he was a Republican. For many years his special interest was racing dogs, and he maintained a kennel of thirty-two greyhounds. He also bred dachshunds. Mahoney was married in Rochester, N.Y., Mar. 30, 1921, to Mary Esther, daughter of Michael Edward Kelly of Washington, D.C., an army sergeant, and had seven children: Marguerite, who married Bernard John Seipel; Marie Theresa, who married Lachlan Douglas McLaughlin; Roy Bernard; Barbara Ann, who married Robert Dodd; Mary Esther, who married Donald Peter Moran; Joan Ella, who married Fred LeFleur, Jr.; and John Stephen. Mahoney died in Chicopee Falls, Mass., May 26, 1956.

MARSHALL, Henry Wright, business executive and newspaper publisher, was born near Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1865, son of Solomon Huffman and Sarah (Wright) Marshall, grandson of Robert and Sarah (Huffman) Marshall, great-grandson of William and Elizabeth (Cole) Marshall, and great-great-grandson of John Marshall, who was born in eastern Pennsylvania about 1740. Henry W. Marshall received his preliminary education in the public schools of Montmorenci and Lafayette, Ind., and attended the Union Business College of the latter city. In 1884 he began his business career as a bookkeeper for John Rosser & Co., Lafayette, wholesale stationers and printers. During 1886-88 he was a member of the firm of Marshall & Jaques, Lafayette, a retail book and stationery business. He formed the Lafayette Bridge Co. in 1889 and served as its president until the business was sold in 1898. During 1900-03 he was president of the Western Paving & Supply Co., which did business in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis, and from 1903 to 1912 he was president of the Western Construction Co., Lafayette. Meanwhile, in 1908 he became vice-president of the Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. He continued in that capacity until 1912, when the enterprise was acquired by the Public Utilities Co., Evansville, Ind., which combined it with its own street and interurban lines and its gas and electric utilities in the area, and he then became vice-president of the successor company, a post he held until 1920. From 1935 until his death he was owner and president of the Montmorenci (Ind.) Elevator Co., which had an annual grain storage capacity of a half million bushels. He was also a director, from 1930 to 1942, of the Monon (Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville) railway. As early as 1913 Marshall entered the newspaper field, purchasing in that year the Lafayette Morning Journal. In 1918 he also acquired the Lafayette Daily Courier and in 1920 consolidated the two papers as the Lafayette Journal and Courier. He served as editor-in-chief of the newspapers from their acquisition and consolidation until the close of his life and after 1920 was owner and president of the Lafayette Journal and Courier Publishing Co. as well. An independent Republican paper, the Lafayette Journal and Courier had a circulation of 39,000 at the time of his death. Marshall was influential in Republican politics and in early years served as party chairman in his district. In 1889 he was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives, and he served in that body for three successive terms, being speaker of the house during 1903-05. He was a delegate to the party's national conventions in 1924, 1928, 1932, and 1936. He was vice-president of the Indiana commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Saint Louis, Mo., in 1904. Marshall took an active interest in the development of Purdue University and served that institution as acting president in 1921-22 and as president of its board of trustees and chairman of its executive committee from 1922 until his

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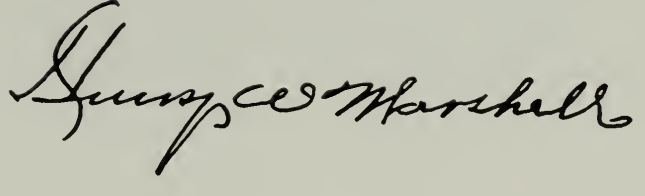

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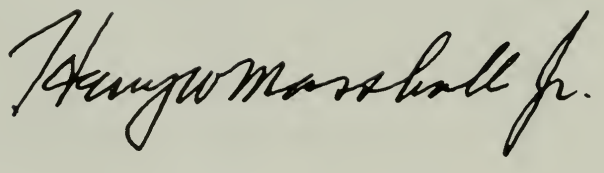

retirement from those posts in 1927. The university conferred an honorary LL.D. degree upon him in 1931. A further interest was farming and stock raising. He owned some 6000 acres of farmland in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and he raised purebred beef cattle that consistently won at stock shows. He served as president of the International Livestock Exposition, which was held annually in Chicago, from 1933 to 1949, and thereafter he served the organization as chairman of the board. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, Knights of Pythias, Indiana Society of Chicago, the Lafayette and Country clubs of Lafayette, Columbia Club of Indianapolis, and the Saddle and Sirloin Club of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Marshall was married in Montmorenci, Ind., Feb. 18, 1891, to Laura, daughter of Aaron Van Natta of that place, a merchant, and had a son, Henry Wright (below). He died in Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 31, 1951.

MARSHALL, Henry Wright, Jr., newspaper publisher, was born in Lafayette, Ind., Mar. 19, 1892, son of Henry Wright and Laura (Van Natta) Marshall. Henry W. Marshall, Jr., was graduated in 1916 at the School of Agriculture, Purdue University. He then joined the staff of the Lafayette Morning Journal, a newspaper that his father (above) had purchased in 1913. In 1918 the elder Marshall also purchased the Lafayette Daily Courier and in 1920 merged the two papers to form the Lafayette Journal and Courier. After serving for several years as vice-president and treasurer of the publishing corporation, the son was made publisher in 1928. Upon the father's death in 1951 the younger Marshall succeeded him as president of the Lafayette Journal and Courier Publishing Co. and also as editor-in-chief of the paper. He filled those offices until the close of his life. The Lafayette Journal and Courier carried on a 67-year-old daily newspaper tradition in the area. The younger Marshall continued his father's policy of publishing an independent Republican journal. When he died in 1952 the paper was being circulated in eleven counties in the northwest-central section of Indiana, the printing plant was equipped with modern presses, and there were 132 employees serving the newspaper and the plant. During the First World War, Marshall entered the U.S. Army Infantry in September, 1918, as a private. Subsequently he was sent to the Officers' Training School at Camp Gordon, Ga., where he received his honorable discharge following the Armistice. He was a member of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, the American Legion, Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Lafayette Country Club. He devoted considerable time to the extensive farming interests established by his father in Tippecanoe County, Ind. For recreation he enjoyed travel, golf, hunting, fishing, and boating. He was married in Evansville, Ind., Oct. 4, 1916, to Helen, daughter of Charles Bromm of that place, a merchant. Marshall died without issue in Lafayette, Ind., May 27, 1952.

GRAVES, Amos Maverick, surgeon, was born in San Antonio, Tex., Apr. 29, 1898, son of Amos and Laura Wise (Maverick) Graves and grandson of Amos Graves. His grandfather and his father were both physicians. After receiving his preparatory education at the Collegiate School, New York city, Amos M. Graves attended Yale University in 1917-18 and again in 1919-20 and the University of Texas in 1923-24. He was graduated M.D. in 1928 at Tulane University, from which he also received the M.S. degree in 1932 and the Ph.D degree in 1933. Meanwhile, during 1928-29 he served an internship at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital. He was an instructor in surgery at Tulane University in 1929-30 and an assistant in surgery at the University of Frankfurt, Germany, in 1930-31 and at the University of Strasbourg, France, in 1931-32. While at the last-named institution he established an experimental clinic. Returning to the United States, he was again instructor in surgery at Tulane University in 1932-33, and he was resident surgeon in the department of neurological surgery at Washington University in 1933-34. In the latter year he established a general surgical practice in San Antonio, where he continued to practice until the close of his life. He was a member of the staffs of the Nix Memorial, Santa Rosa, and Baptist Memorial hospitals in San Antonio from 1934 until his death. Graves contributed a number of papers to the medical journals, including an article on "Vascular Diseases of the Extremities" that appeared in five parts in the American Journal of Surgery from April through July, 1931. Among his other articles were "Perforated Peptic Ulcer in German Clinics" (Annals Surg., Aug. 1933), "Subphrenic Abscess" (with

Alton Ochsner, ibid., Dec. 1933), and "Combined and Separate Effect of Bile, Pancreatic Secretion, and Trauma in Experimental Peptic Ulcer" (Arch. Surg., May 1935). Apart from his professional interests, Graves was a director and secretary of the Union Stock Yards and a director of the Lone Star Brewing Co., both of San Antonio. For a number of years prior to his death he was a member of the San Antonio Highway Committee. During the First World War he served as an ensign in the U.S. Naval Flying Corps in 1918-19. Graves was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American and Southern medical associations, the Texas State and Bexar County medical societies, International College of Surgeons, Nu Sigma Nu, Phi Gamma Delta, San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, and the Conopus, Cavaliers, and San Antonio Country clubs of San Antonio. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was an independent. Automobile racing and high-powered cars were his special interests. Graves was married in New York city, Dec. 29, 1929, to Therese, daughter of Hans

Fischer of Mount Vernon, N.Y., a merchant, and had three daughters: Laura Maverick, who married Gilbert Stiles Avery III; Therese Maverick, who married Henry Charles Contact, Jr.; and Olive Maverick, who married Nicholas H. Bayard. His death occurred in San Antonio, Tex., Apr. 6, 1956.

REDWAY, Laurance David, ophthalmologist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 26, 1890, son of Albert James and Lulu Maude (Hipp) Redway. His first paternal American ancestor was James Redway, who came to this country from Ireland at some time prior to 1644 and settled in Rehoboth, Mass. From James, the descent was through John and Mary Fuller, James and Joanna Heldrick, James and Mehitabel Bliss, Preserved and Azuba Jones, David Jones and Hannah Doane, and Albert James and Emma Mitchell, the grandparents of Laurance D. Redway. His father was an oil producer. After receiving his early education at the Franklin School in Cincinnati and in Lima, Ohio, the son attended St. George's School, Newport, R.I., and was graduated B.A. in 1912 and M.D. in 1916 at Harvard University. Prior to attending college and during college vacations he worked with Robert Sattler (q.v.) at the latter's private ophthalmic hospital in Cincinnati, and in 1912 he did special work in general eye pathology under Ludwig Pick in Berlin, Germany. He served an internship in 1916 at the Boston (Mass.) City Hospital and subsequently did postgraduate work under Frederick H. Verhoeff at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston. In 1916-17 he served as assistant to George M. Gould, ophthalmologist, in Atlantic City, N.J. For a brief period in 1917-18 he practiced medicine in New York city, where he served as pathologist at Roosevelt Hospital. Following this country's entry into the First World War, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army Medical Corps, and served overseas for thirteen months with the AEF in Belgium and France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany, advancing to the rank of captain prior to his honorable discharge in 1919. In that year he established a private practice in ophthalmology in Ossining, N.Y., where he continued to practice until the close of his life. He helped to found the eye service at Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N.Y., and served as chief of the ophthalmic division of that hospital from 1920 to 1935, as acting ophthalmologist for a number of years, and as consulting ophthalmologist from 1944 until his death. In 1919 he became visiting ophthalmologist at Ossining, Tarrytown, and Northern Westchester hospitals, and he was chief of the ophthalmic divisions of those hospitals from about 1926 to 1949, thereafter serving as a member of the consulting staffs. When Ossining and Tarrytown hospitals were consolidated in 1954 to form Phelps Memorial Hospital, North Tarrytown, N.Y., he was named a member of the honorary staff at the latter institution. At various times he was company oculist and company ophthalmic surgeon in the Ossining area for the New York Central Railroad Co. and the Chevrolet Motor Co., and in Tarrytown for the Fisher Body Corp. Redway held the post of school physician in Ossining in 1920 and at Scarborough (N.Y.) School during 1920-23. Additionally, he was visiting ophthalmologist at the Bedford (N.Y.) Reformatory, the New York Women's State Prison, Sing Sing State Prison, the Westfield (N.Y.) State Farm, St. Joseph's Home, Peekskill, N.Y., Lincoln Hall in Lincolndale, N.Y., and the Blythedale Homes in Valhalla. For many years he was active in the field of medical education. During 1919-23 he was lecturer in pathology of the eye at the Herman Knapp Memorial Hospital, New York city. From 1923 to 1926 he was adjunct professor of clinical ophthalmology at Polyclinic Hospital, New York city, where he was associated with Irvin Torok, physician. Subsequently, he was associate with Torok and adjunct professor of clinical pathology at Beth Israel Hospital, New York city, where the facilities afforded an opportunity to do special research in ophthalmic photography. He later joined the staff of Presbyterian Hospital and the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York city, and from 1932 to 1941 he served as instructor in ophthalmology first at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and then at the Presbyterian Hospital Eye Institute. During 1944-47 he was assistant medical director for the Reader's Digest, Chappaqua, N.Y., and was in charge of the visual efficiency program of the medical department of that organization. Early in his career he became interested in improving demonstration and illustration techniques in ophthalmological pathology. Eager to find a way to keep from subjecting the patient to unnecessary pain while showing a diseased condition to medical students, he experimented with black and white photography as early as 1923. He then tried an early color process and in 1929 achieved important results, producing the first examples of instantaneous color photomicrography of the anterior segment of injured or diseased eye tissues of living subjects to be made in the United States. Photoengravings of these color slides were printed in the American Journal of Ophthalmology and the Penrose Annual in 1930. It was as an editor of medical publications, however, that he made perhaps his most important contribution to the field of medicine. He was managing editor of American Medicine during 1932-33 and editor of that periodical from July to December, 1933. He served as editor of the Westchester Medical Bulletin, a publication of the Westchester County Medical Society, from 1937 to 1939 and as a member of its editorial board thereafter until his death. He was literary editor of the New York State Journal of Medicine, published by the Medical Society of the State of New York, from 1940 to 1952 and was editor of that journal from 1952 until his death. As a result of his efforts the New York State Journal of Medicine became one of the leading medical publications in the country. He traveled widely in the state to search out scientific material for publication in the journal, and his particular interest in the field of medical history and literature led to the publication of a special sesquicentennial issue of the journal in February, 1957, entitled "A Medical Chronicle of New York State." This was regarded as a classical presentation of New York medical history. He also served in an editorial capacity on the Medical Directory of the State of New York. He contributed many articles on ophthalmological pathology, on photography of the human eye in black and white and in color, and on socioeconomics to the medical journals, and he was the author of "The Springtime of Physick" (1928) and "History of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, 1797—1947" (1947). He was one of the founders of the Westchester Academy of Medicine in 1955, a member of the board of directors of the Physician's Home, New York city, for a number of years, and an associate in anthropology of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass. During the Second World War he was chief of the Emergency Medical Service in Ossining from 1941 to 1943. Although beyond military age he enlisted in the New York State Guard in the latter year and served as medical officer of the 56th Infantry Regiment. At his death he held the rank of lieutenant colonel on the retired list. During his service with the New York State Guard he edited a newspaper, the Ossining Courier, which was distributed to residents of that community serving in the Armed Forces, and he was later a member and vice-president of the Courier Memorial Scholarship Foundation.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Lawrence D. Redway

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

George Stewart

Following his death the January, 1961, issue of the New York State Journal of Medicine was dedicated to his memory, and subsequently the Medical Society of the State of New York established in his honor a gold medal and $500 cash prize to be awarded annually for the best example of medical writing appearing in that journal. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, Westchester County Medical Society (pres. 1945), Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, American Medical Editors and Authors Association, American Medical Writers Association, American Association of Railway Surgeons, the New York Central Lines Surgeons Association, Biological Photographic Association, American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Ohio Society of New York, the Ossining Historical Society, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, 56th Infantry Officers Association (pres. 1952-53), the Theodore Club of New York city, and the Rotary Club of Ossining. While in college he was one of the editors of the Harvard Lampoon during 1910-12 and belonged to Delta Kappa Epsilon and to the Phoenix, Southern, and Stylus clubs at Harvard. His religious affiliation was with St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, of which he was warden and vestryman for many years. Politically he was a Republican. His hobbies included wood engraving, etching, photography, and tape recording. He was particularly interested in music, played both violin and cello, and did considerable research involving transcriptions of ancient scores. In connection with his love of music, he served as president in 1935-36 of the Westchester County Music Festival, White Plains, N.Y., and organized a string quartet at St. Mary's Church, Scarborough. He was married in Ossining, May 29, 1915, to Virginia Ward, daughter of Francis Larkin of that city, a lawyer, and had two children: Elizabeth Maude, who married Richard Hartwig Kandt, and George Frederick. His death occurred in North Tarrytown, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1960.

STEWART, George Adolph, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1885, son of John McEntire and Mary Catherine (Bond) Stewart and grandson of John and Martha (McEntire) Stewart. His grandparents came to this country from the north of Ireland in 1860 and settled in Baltimore, Md. His father was a tobacco merchant. George A. Stewart attended Baltimore City College and was graduated B.A. in 1907 and M.D. in 1911 at Johns Hopkins University. After interning at St. Agnes Hospital in Baltimore, he began practice in that city as a surgeon and was associated with Joseph C. Bloodgood (q.v.) from 1911 to 1935. Thereafter he practiced independently until the close of his life, specializing in neoplastic surgery. He continued the association with St. Agnes Hospital that he had begun as an intern, serving as resident physician and resident surgeon during 1911-14, as visiting surgeon from 1914 to 1936, and as chief of the surgical staff from the last-named year until his death. From 1914 to 1931 he was dispensary surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and subsequently he was visiting surgeon at that hospital for many years. Stewart also was associated with Bon Secours Hospital, Baltimore, as visiting surgeon for a number of years and as chief of surgery at the time of his death. Additionally, he was a consulting surgeon to the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital and the Seton Institute in Baltimore. During 1919-21 he was an instructor of pathology at the Baltimore College of Dentistry. In the latter year he joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He was instructor in clinical surgery at that school from 1921 to 1936 and assistant professor of surgery from 1937 until his retirement in 1950 as assistant professor of surgery emeritus. From June to September, 1916, Stewart was on active duty at the Columbus Barracks as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps. Following this country's entry into the First World War, he was recalled to active duty, with rank of major, in August, 1917. He served briefly at the medical officers training camp, Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., and from September, 1917, to April, 1919, was surgeon in charge of demonstration of the treatment of infected wounds by the Carrel-Dakin method at the war demonstration hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and at U.S. Army Auxiliary Hospital No. 1, of which he was also commanding officer and surgeon in charge. From April to September, 1919, he was assigned to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., as surgeon in charge of instruction in the Carrel-Dakin method. Subsequently, Stewart was advanced to lieutenant colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps in 1934 and served as consulting surgeon for the III Corps Area in the mid-1930's. In March, 1941, he was again recalled to active duty, and during the Second World War he was chief of the surgical service at Ft. Belvoir, Va., for a brief period and then was chief of surgery at Oliver General Hospital, Augusta, Ga. Following the war he was a civilian consultant in surgery to the Second Army in 1946 and to the Veterans Administration during 1946-48. He retired from the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank of colonel, in the last-named year. In the course of his career Stewart contributed a number of articles to the medical journals, including "Intestinal Obstruction Due to Meckel's Diverticulum, Report of Case" (Report, 26th Meet. Soc. Clin. Surg., Oct. 1916), "Carrel-Dakin Treatment of Infected Wounds" (Internat. Jour. Surg., May 1918), "Treatment of Infected Wounds at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research" (War Surg. & Med., May 1919), "Sterilization of Wounds" (Trans. Sect. Surg. AMA, 1919), "The Report of Five Cases of Subacute Osteomyelitis of Femur Resembling Sarcoma" (Radiology, Feb. 1931), "A Present Day Approach to the Problem of Cancer" (Hahnemannian Monthly, Feb. 1932), and "Preoperative Irradiation of Breast Tumors" (with Joseph C. Bloodgood, Southern Med. Jour., July 1936). Stewart was decorated by the French government in 1919 for his services during the First World War. He was a diplomate and member of the founders group of the American Board of Surgery, a diplomate and member of the founders group of the American Board of Thoracic Surgery, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association, and a member of the American Association for the Study of Neoplastic Diseases (pres. 1936-37), American Association for Thoracic Surgery, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Southern Medical Association, Southeastern Surgical Congress, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore City Medical Society, the American Legion, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, and the Sherwood Forest, Torch, University, and Johns Hopkins University clubs of Baltimore. His religious affiliation was with the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, of which he was an elder. Politically he was a Republican. As an undergraduate Stewart participated in track and football. In later years he continued his interest in athletics and made a hobby of carpentry. He was married in Baltimore, Jan. 8, 1921, to Eleanor Bittinger, daughter of Luther B. Wolf, a Lutheran missionary, and had a son, George Adolph. He died in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 23, 1955.

HUTCHINS, Frank Frazier, neuropsychiatrist, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9, 1870, son of Hezekiah Sharpe and Mary Elizabeth (Lemon) Hutchins. His father was a captain of cavalry in the Federal Army during the Civil War. After completing his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, Frank F. Hutchins attended Brown University in 1887 and Butler University during 1888-91 and was graduated M.D. in 1892 at the Medical College of Indiana. In 1901 he pursued work at the New York Postgraduate School and Hospital, and during 1909-12 he studied nervous and mental diseases in Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, Zurich, Paris, and London. He served his internship at the Indianapolis City Dispensary in 1892-93, became lecturer in the biology department at Butler University and an instructor at Medical College of Indiana in 1894, and served as resident physician at Easthaven Hospital for Mental Diseases at Richmond, Ind., during 1895-1901. Following his period of study in New York, he established a medical practice in Indianapolis in 1902 as a consultant in nervous and mental diseases, which he was to continue, with interruptions only for military service and further study, until his retirement in 1939. During the years of his practice in Indianapolis, he served as consultant to the City Dispensary, City and Robert W. Long hospitals, and the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children, all of that city. Hutchins also had a long and distinguished career in teaching. He was assistant professor of psychology and psychiatry at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons until 1905. When in the following year the State College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized in Indianapolis in affiliation with Indiana University, he became chairman of the department of mental and nervous diseases. During a period in 1907 when the Indiana University School of Medicine was in financial straits through lack of state funds and its survival was threatened, he was leader of a group of faculty members who contributed toward tiding it through that difficult time. He was professor of mental and nervous diseases at the Indiana University School of Medicine from 1908 until his retirement, after which Hutchins held the title of professor emeritus. At the start of the First World War, in April, 1917, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, receiving a commission as captain. Following service as instructor with the Medical Officers' Training Corps at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ft. Oglethorpe, and Camp Fremont, Calif., and as neuropsychiatrist on the headquarters staff of the 8th Division, Regular Army, he was sent to France in September, 1918, where he served and where he attained the rank of lieutenant colonel. In addition to his regular assignment at Brest he was later placed in charge of all neuropsychiatric work in France. On his return to the United States in August, 1919, he was requested to inaugurate a neuropsychiatric service at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., and with this task to complete he remained with the service for three years, some 1500 ex-servicemen being rehabilitated under his direction. In 1923 he was made commander of the Marion (Ind.) National Sanatorium for Mental and Nervous Diseases. He became the first clinical director of neuropsychiatry of the U.S. Veterans' Bureau in 1923, a post he held for a year, and subsequently served also as dean of the neuropsychiatric school of that bureau, which he had organized to initiate training of personnel for the treatment of veterans. Retiring with the rank of colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S. Army, Hutchins in 1923 resumed teaching and private practice in Indianapolis. Nationally known for his work in neuropsychiatry, he was the author of numerous articles that were published in professional journals. From 1908 to his retirement he was a member of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, and he also held membership in the American Psychiatric Association, American and Indiana State medical associations, Indianapolis Medical Society, Alpha Omega Alpha, Nu Sigma Nu, Delta Tau Delta, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), Military Order of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the Indianapolis Service, Columbia, and University clubs of Indianapolis. His religious affiliation was with Central Avenue Methodist Church, Indianapolis. Politically he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed music and traveling, and as a hobby he collected tools and maintained a home workshop, where he was particularly adept in working in wrought iron. Hutchins was married in Indianapolis, June 12, 1907, to Luella S., daughter of Felix T. McWhirter of that city, a banker. He died without issue in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 22, 1942.

CLEGHORN, Sarah Norcliffe, poet and educator, was born in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 4, 1876, daughter of John Dalton and Sarah Chestnut (Hawley) Cleghorn. Her father, a native of Scotland, was an investment broker. Sarah N. Cleghorn was graduated at Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vt., in 1895 and in the following year studied literature and philosophy at Radcliffe College. Her first short story appeared in 1897 in The Philistine, a periodical published by Elbert Hubbard (q.v.). In the ensuing years she contributed poems and short stories to various magazines, including The Atlantic Monthly, Century, Scribner's Magazine, Harper's Magazine, The Survey, and The World Tomorrow. For several years she was a contributing editor of the last-named. Shortly before the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 she became a pacifist and, unable to place her manuscripts, turned to teaching. She began tutoring and teaching about 1915 in schools connected with the workers education movement and in her subsequent teaching was an adherent of the Dalton and Montessori methods. In 1920 she became a staff member of the Brookwood School, Katonah, N.Y., which was established in that year by William M. Fincke and his wife as an experimental school for workers' children. During 1922-24 she taught at Manumit Farm, Pawling, N.Y., which was acquired by the Finckes in 1924 and reorganized as the Manumit School, a community enterprise primarily for workers' children. Sarah N. Cleghorn continued her work at this school until 1929, teaching English and dramatics. In the following year she served as a substitute associate professor of English at Vassar College. She was an active participant in movements that sought suffrage for women, equal rights for Negroes, prison reform, packing-house reform, abolishment of child labor, and legislation against vivisection. Reflecting these and other sympathies, she was a member of the Vivisection Investigation League, League for Mutual Aid, Fellowship of Reconciliation, American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, War Resisters' League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She also joined the Emmanuel movement, which advocated psychotherapy. Her poetic writings were divided into three periods: the first, pensive and touching in theme, was concerned with country life in the New England of an earlier day; the second expressed in genuine and impassioned terms her experiences in labor and social reform movements; and the third revealed a personal variety of mysticism. The critics of her day regarded her as a master of versification and haunting phrase. She was the author of "A Turnpike Lady" (1907) and "The Spinster" (1916), both novels; "Portraits and Protests" (1917), poems; "Threescore" (1936), an autobiography with an introduction by Robert Frost;

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W. F. Hutchins

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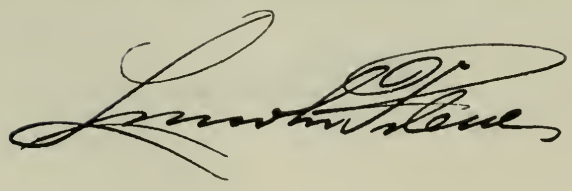

"Poems of Peace and Freedom" (1945); and "The Seamless Robe" (1945), essays. With Dorothy Canfield Fisher (q.v.), a close personal friend, she collaborated on "Fellow Captains" (1916), essays, and "Nothing Ever Happens, and How It Does" (1940). She was a member of the Southern Vermont Poetry Society and the Manchester Village and Bennington County improvement societies. Politically she was a Socialist. She made a hobby of community dramatics. She died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 4, 1959.

FILENE, Lincoln, merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 5, 1865, son of William and Clara (Ballin) Filene. His father came to this country from Prussia (later part of Germany) in 1848 and settled first in Salem, Mass., and ultimately in Boston. After attending public schools in Lynn, Mass., and in Boston, Lincoln Filene went to work in his father's dry goods store in Boston. On the retirement of his father in 1890, the management of the store was turned over to him and his brother, Edward A. Filene (q.v.), and it became known as William Filene's Sons Co. For many years Lincoln Filene handled personnel in the store and pioneered many management practices for the welfare of the employees, including minimum wages for women. An employee organization with power to arbitrate disputes on working conditions was set up in 1901, a profit-sharing plan was introduced by Filene's in 1903, summer closings on Saturdays were initiated in 1912, paid winter vacations in addition to the usual summer holiday were started in 1924, and the store was an early organizer of a health clinic and insurance, credit union, and retirement plans. He was among the first to apply scientific methods and efficient organization in retail distribution and repeatedly emphasized the importance of frequent stock turnover. In 1909 the store started an automatic bargain basement, for which it became world famous. Quality goods were bought and sold at low prices in the basement store, prices were cut periodically, and goods still on hand at the end of a thirty-day period were given to charitable organizations. He organized the Retail Research Association in 1916 and the Associated Merchandising Corp. in 1918, the latter being a joint buying agency for a large group of department stores. He was president of both until 1943 and thereafter was honorary chairman of the board. In 1929 he led a merger of Filene's with Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N.Y., and F. & R. Lazarus & Co., Columbus, Ohio, into the Federated Department Stores, of which he was chairman of the board until 1957, when he was named honorary chairman. At the time of his death the Federated Department Stores comprised thirty-eight stores and branches in eleven states, with sales of more than $601,000,000 in 1956. Filene's was one of the member units doing a volume of business of $50,000,000 or more annually, and it was credited with being one of the largest specialty stores in the world, with 4000 employees and branches in eight Massachusetts cities and one in Maine. Lincoln Filene became chairman of the board of Filene's in 1956, a position in which he continued until the close of his life. He was also a director of the R. H. White Co., a department store in Boston, before it was sold. He worked for codes of fair business dealings and aided in bringing about state systems of unemployment insurance, was a founder of the American Arbitration Association, and through the International Chamber of Commerce, of which he was an active member, helped to eliminate a number of unfair business practices abroad and to establish an international arbitration commission. He represented the governor of Massachusetts on a seven-state commission to study unemployment insurance. In 1925 he was chairman of the national trade relations committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which made its report to the National Distribution Conference sponsored by the Chamber, and he was a member of the national advisory council of the Boston Conference on Distribution from 1929 to 1957. He served as president of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance League in 1931 and was made honorary president in 1937. As chairman of the research committee of the New England Council during 1925-28, he inspired the organization of the New England Industrial Corporation with a plan for aiding small business. In 1933 he became chairman of the National Council on Trade Relations formed in that year. A member of the industrial advisory board of the National Recovery Administration during 1933-35, he was also a member of the business advisory council of the U.S. Department of Commerce from 1933 to 1938. He was the author of "A Merchant's Horizon" (1924), "Unfair Trade Practices—How to Remove Them" (1934), and "Toward Full Employment" (with others, 1938), and of a number of magazine articles concerning social and economic subjects. Actively interested in educational matters, he was a member of the Massachusetts Advisory Board on Education from 1909 to 1935, a member of the advisory committees of the High School of Commerce, Boston, during 1911-17 and of the Boston Industrial School for Boys during 1913-16, and a member of the advisory committee of the National Survey of Secondary Education conducted in 1932 by the U.S. Office of Education. During 1935-36 he served as a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and during 1935-41 he was a member of the advisory committee to the Vocational Guidance Department of the Boston public schools. From 1943 to 1957 he was a trustee of Beth Israel Hospital, Boston. He served as a member of the overseers' committee to visit the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, from 1944 to 1957. Having established the Lincoln and Therese Filene Foundation for charitable and educational work in 1937, he was honored when that foundation and the Federated Department Stores gave $300,000 to found the Lincoln Filene Professorship of Retailing at Harvard in 1949. The foundation also established the Lincoln Filene Professorship in Civic Education at Tufts College in 1955, and an auditorium at Bates College in 1954, and helped establish Boston's WGBH-TV, Channel 2, in 1955, the first educational television station in that city. An honorary M.A. degree was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1916 and an honorary LL.D. degree by Bates College in 1950. He was elected an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa by the College of William and Mary chapter in 1922, and he was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1927 and was subsequently made officer of the legion. He received the Gold Medal of the American Arbitration Association in 1944 and of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in 1951 and was elected to the Hall of Fame in Distribution in 1953. Organizations of which he was a member included the National Education Association, National Vocational Guidance Association, American Economic Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Economic League, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Boston Chamber of Commerce, American Chamber of Commerce in France, National Retail Dry Goods Association, English-Speaking Union of the U.S., Public Franchise League of Massachusetts, Taylor Society, 250 Associates of Harvard University, the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York city, the Boston City Club, the Cosmos and Congressional Country clubs of Washington, D.C., the American Club of London, England, and the Union Interalliée of Paris, France. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing and playing golf were his

chief recreations. He was married in Boston, May 16, 1895, to Therese, daughter of Charles Weil of that city, a broker, and had two daughters: Catherine, who married (1) Alvin Dodd and (2) Jouett Shouse; and Helen, who married George Edgar Ladd, Jr. Lincoln Filene's death occurred in Marstons Mills, Mass., Aug. 27, 1957.

TAPPAN, Russell Golding, physician, was born in Joliet, Ill., May 7, 1896, son of William Edward and Edith (Golding) Tappan. His father was a machinist. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Joliet, Russell G. Tappan was graduated at the Normal (Ill.) Teachers College in 1917 and received the M.D. degree in 1922 at the St. Louis (Mo.) College of Physicians and Surgeons. Subsequently he did postgraduate work in eye, ear, nose, and throat at Chicago Polyclinic and Henrotin hospitals in Chicago. He practiced industrial medicine in Norway, Mich., during 1922-24 and in Newport, Tenn., in 1924-25. In the last-named year he was house physician at Fort Sanders Presbyterian

Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn., and from 1925 until his death he practiced in Knoxville, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. He was the author of a number of articles that were published in the medical journals. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Merchant Marine. Tappan was a member of the American and Tennessee State medical associations, Tennessee Academy of Medicine, Tennessee Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner). Politically he was a Republican. Woodworking, gardening, fishing, and hunting were his favorite recreations. His hobby was short-wave radio, and he operated his own station and was a member of the American Radio Relay League. He was married in Joliet, Ill., Nov. 18, 1930, to Lois, daughter of Lewis Henry Linebarger of Peotone, Ill. He died without issue in Knoxville, Tenn., June 15, 1956.

HOE, Robert, manufacturer and bibliophile, was born in New York city, Mar. 10, 1839, son of Robert and Thyrza (Mead) Hoe and grandson of Robert and Rachel (Smith) Hoe. His grandfather (q.v.), a native of England, came to this country in 1802 and settled in New York city, where he manufactured printing presses, constructing and introducing in the United States the first iron and steel machines to be used for printing. His father was a partner in Robert Hoe & Co., which had been established by the grandfather. Robert Hoe was educated at the Quackenbush School, New York city, and later studied with private tutors in Paris, France. Returning to New York city, he entered the firm of Robert Hoe & Co. and in 1863 was made a partner. Following the death of his father and his uncle, Richard Hoe, and the retirement of another uncle, Peter Smith Hoe, he became head of the concern in 1886, continuing to hold that position until the close of his life. By that time Robert Hoe & Co. had become the world's largest manufacturer of printing machinery then in operation. The New York city works covered a floor area of 20,000 square feet; there were 2500 employees, together with several hundred apprentices receiving instruction at a school conducted by the company. Branch offices were maintained in Boston, Chicago, Paris, and London. The company's first rotary color presses were constructed in 1893 to print colored supplements of newspapers, the New York Recorder being the first to make use of this innovation. Hoe also took the lead in printing magazines and books on rotary presses. Apart from his business pursuits he was interested in the civic and cultural affairs of New York city. He was one of the founders and a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a founder of the industrial arts school connected with that institution. He also collected books, and at the time of its sale his private library was considered one of the world's finest. Among its rarities were two Gutenberg Bibles, one of vellum and one of paper; the former was later in the collection of the Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif., the latter in that of the Widener Memorial Library, Cambridge, Mass. Hoe's library contained many works illustrating the development of printing from the time of Gutenberg and Caxton and examples of bookbinding from the early thong bindings to the later French tooling. His art collection included silver, antique watches, a large group of cloisonné objects, Chinese blue and white china, fans, snuffboxes, and rare furniture. He also collected etchings and engravings and edited a volume of Moberley's "The Print Collector" with an introduction and notes. He initiated and took part in the founding, in 1895, of the Club Bindery, a small custom bindery, and served as president of the enterprise. In 1884 Hoe was one of the nine founders of the Grolier Club, New York city, and suggested the name that was adopted from Jean Grolier, a 15th-century French bibliophile. He served until 1888 as the club's first president, devoting much time and effort to its work. An address of his to that organization, "Bookbinding as a Fine Art," was published in 1886, and in 1902 he published "A Short History of the Printing Press." He was a member of The Players and the Century, Engineers, Union League, and Fencers' clubs, New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. In politics he was an independent. Fencing and horseback riding were his chief recreations, and he maintained a stock farm of English-bred dairy cattle at Lake Waccabuc, N.Y., that was regarded as a model farm operation at the time. He was married at Wavertree, England, Aug. 12, 1863, to Olivia Phelps, daughter of Daniel Willis James of New York city, a manufacturers representative, and had nine children: Elizabeth Woodbridge, who married Frank Sherman Benson; Caroline Phelps, who married Leon Marié; Olivia, who married Henry Lewis Slade; Laura, who married Ernest Troy Carter; Ellen James, who married Samuel Morley Evans;

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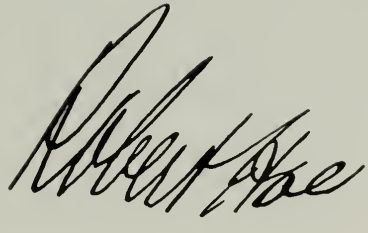

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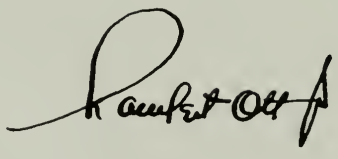

Thyrza; Robert; Ruth Lancaster, who married Robert Dutcher Sterling; and Arthur Ingersoll. Robert Hoe died in London, England, Sept. 22, 1909.

OTT, Lambert, Jr., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1888, son of Lambert and Ida L. (Ford) Ott and grandson of Christian and Louisa (Mohr) Ott, both natives of Germany. His grandfather came to this country from Neiderlutz Stadt in 1845. His father practiced medicine. Lambert Ott, Jr., was graduated B.Sc. in economics in 1909 and LL.B. in 1912 at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in the latter year and practiced his profession in Philadelphia until the close of his life, after 1938 as a member of the firm of Mancill, Cooney, Ott & Semans. Ott specialized in estates and trusts and in corporation and tax law. He was one of the founders of the Allen-Sherman-Hoff Co., Philadelphia, of which he was general counsel from 1921 to 1955 and vice-president during 1950-55. In addition to his law practice, he taught commercial law and contracts at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, from 1912 to 1929. During the same period he also taught commercial law in extension classes in Scranton, Pa. During the First World War he served as a lieutenant in the 178th Aero Squadron and was stationed at Selfridge, Mich., and San Antonio, Tex. He was a member of the American, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia bar associations, the Masonic order, and the Union League and the Philadelphia Country Club of Philadelphia. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. Boating and golf were his principal recreations, and philately and photography were his hobbies. He was married in Philadelphia, Apr. 21, 1914, to Edith Louise, daughter of Harry Gillum Barnes of that city, a business executive, and had a son, Lambert Barnes. He died in Wynnewood, Pa., June 17, 1955.

DOBSON, Arthur Allan, construction engineer, was born in Lincoln, Nebr., Dec. 22, 1889, son of Adna and Ellen Emma (North) Dobson and grandson of Isaac and Rachel Amelia (Bates) Dobson. His grandfather emigrated from England to Canada in 1823 and went to Wisconsin before settling in Nebraska. His father was an engineer. Arthur A. Dobson attended public schools of his native city and was graduated B.S. in 1911 at the University of Nebraska. He began his career in Lincoln upon establishing in 1911 his own construction firm, which he operated for five years. He founded in 1917, in partnership with Gale G. Robinson, the Dobson & Robinson Construction Co., Lincoln, and specialized in heavy construction thereafter until the close of his life. Working within the area from Saskatchewan, Canada, south to Alabama, and from Illinois west to Utah, Dobson was responsible for the building of some 500 miles of concrete highway in five states and for municipal improvements, which included streets, sanitary and storm sewerage and treatment plants, and water-supply lines, in more than 450 cities in eighteen states and two Canadian provinces. Among his more important projects were the Keystone Dam on the Platte River in Nebraska, in 1932; a 30-mile water-supply line in Lincoln, also in 1932; control structures on the Loup River power project, Nebraska, in 1933; and reactivation during 1952-57 of the Lincoln Air Force Base. During the Second World War period he worked on construction of the Nebraska Ordnance Plant at Blair, the Cornhusker Ordnance Plant at Grand Island, Nebr., the Hastings (Nebr.) Naval Ammunition Depot, the Sidney (Nebr.) Ordnance Plant, the Grand Island Satellite Base, the Olathe (Kans.) Naval Air Station, the Bruning (Nebr.) Air Station, shell-loading plants in Ogden, Utah, and defense housing in Wichita, Kans. With the American Mission for Aid to Greece in 1947-48 he was in charge of restoration and improvement of railroads, highways, harbors, canals, irrigation, housing, communications, and the port of Piraeus, under the direction of Dwight Griswold, former governor of Nebraska. He was a director of the First National Bank, Midwest Life Insurance Co., and First Trust Co., all of Lincoln, and the Hawkeye Casualty Co. of Des Moines, Iowa. Active in civic affairs, he was a trustee of the Lincoln YMCA during 1922-29, treasurer and from 1925 to 1935 president of the Boy Scouts of America in Lincoln, president in 1934 of the Lincoln Board of Education, president in 1935 of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, president during 1953-56 of the board of trustees of the John J. Pershing Memorial Foundation, and a trustee and in 1956 president of the University of Nebraska Foundation. During the Second World War he served in China from 1943 to 1945 with the rank of lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army, as executive officer of military and civil administration; in 1945-46, with the rank of colonel, he was in charge of the planning and research divi-

sion of the civil affairs staging area of the U.S. Army in China. In 1945 he was decorated by the Chinese government with the Order of the Cloud and Banner, and in 1946 he received the U.S. Legion of Merit. The University of Nebraska presented him with its Distinguished Service Award in 1942, and he received a similar honor from Sigma Tau, honorary engineering society, in 1956 in recognition of his service in that field. He was a director and in 1938-39 president of the Nebraska chapter of Associated General Contractors of America, a life member of the Engineers' Club of Lincoln, and a member of the American Road Builders Association, Alumni Association of the University of Nebraska (pres. 1928-29 and 1946-47), the Masonic order (33d degree, Shriner), Military Order of the World Wars, and the University Club of Lincoln. His religious affiliation was with the First Plymouth Congregational Church, Lincoln, of which he was a trustee and deacon. Politically a Republican, in 1956 he was a presidential elector. He devoted much of his leisure time to reading and to activities of the Uni-

versity of Nebraska. He was married in Avoca, Iowa, Apr. 26, 1910, to Alice, daughter of John Christian Petersen of Omaha, Nebr., a railroad man, and had three children: Robert Arthur, Maren Ellen, who married Raymond Arnott McConnell, Jr., and Adna Allan. He died in Lincoln, Nebr., Dec. 25, 1956.

MAHON, Russell Clay, manufacturer, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1890, son of William Daniel and Ida (Neff) Mahon. His father was international president of the Amalgamated Street Railways Employees Union for fifty-three years. Russell C. Mahon was educated in the public schools of Detroit, Mich. He began his career in 1907 as an estimator with the Philip Carey Co., a Detroit roofing concern. In 1912, with capital of $2900, he established his own roofing business, The R. C. Mahon Company, Detroit. He was president of this company from its inception until 1955 and chairman of the board thereafter until his death. In 1923 he and other officers of the company acquired the Detroit Steel & Conveyor Co., a structural steel-fabricating business. This company subsequently became the Mahon Structural Steel Co., which was merged with The R. C. Mahon Company in 1928. The Mahon Land Co. was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary in 1925 and was merged with The R. C. Mahon Company in 1934. From a small beginning Mahon built his company into one of the largest independent steel-fabricating enterprises in the country. At his death the company was engaged in the design, fabrication, erection, and sale of steel and sheet metal products of many kinds, including industrial plant equipment, steel rolling doors, metal sidewall, roof deck, and structural steel for industrial plants, locks, dams, bridges, and highway viaducts. From time to time the business was moved to larger quarters. A seventy-five-acre tract was acquired in Warren Township at the Detroit boundary line in 1941, and by the close of Mahon's life the company had constructed new buildings comprising 1,200,000 square feet of floor space at that site. At another location in Detroit the company had a factory building with some 350,000 square feet of floor space. In 1913 the company had ten employees and annual sales of $16,000. In 1955 it had 2000 employees and annual sales of $47,000,000. A director of the American Institute of Steel Construction from 1935 to 1955, Mahon also served as a member of the executive committee of that organization for fifteen years. He was appointed a member of the Structural Steel Fabricators Industry Advisory Committee by the National Production Authority in 1951 and served on that committee until 1953. In Detroit he served during 1948-49 as a member of the City Plan Commission. In 1951 he established the R. C. Mahon Foundation, a non-profit corporation for the purpose of receiving and administering funds for scientific, educational, and charitable purposes. He was president of the foundation from its incorporation until the close of his life, and during that period he administered the granting of some $155,000 in the fields of medicine, education, and civic charities. Mahon was a member of the Detroit Athletic and Recess clubs of Detroit. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. Hunting, fishing, and boating were his principal recreations. He was married in Detroit, Oct. 15, 1913, to Louise, daughter of John Connors of that city, a transportation executive, and had three daughters: Grace, who married Karl Mallard; Carol, who married Joseph Robert Wagner; and Peggy Louise. He died in Detroit, Mich., Mar. 30, 1956.

OURSLER, [Charles] Fulton, author and playwright, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1893, son of William Clarence and Lillian Phillips (Sappington) Oursler. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Edward Oursler, who was born in Baltimore County, Md., in 1708. From Edward and his wife, Ruth Owens, the descent was through William and Mary Parker, Stephen and Hannah Gardner, and Curtis Gardner and Elizabeth Brown, the grandparents of Fulton Oursler. His father was a railroad superintendent. The son received but little formal education, leaving public school in his native city before completing the eighth grade. For several years, then, he held various jobs, including those of waterboy, a packer in a department store, and an employee in a law office in Baltimore. In 1910 he became a reporter on the Baltimore American, and from 1912 to 1918 he was music and drama critic for that paper. He began writing short stories in 1918 and supported himself by that means until he moved to New York city in 1920 to become managing editor of New York Music Trades. In 1923 he was invited to join the staff of the Bernarr Macfadden publications and for a year served as editor-in-chief of Metropolitan. From 1931 to 1942 he was editor-in-chief of Liberty Magazine and supervising editor of Macfadden Publications, which included the magazines Metropolitan, Physical Culture, True Story, and True Detective. In 1942 he was named vice-president and editorial director of the Macfadden Publications, and in 1944 he became senior editor of The Reader's Digest. For a number of years before his death he was publisher and editor of The Sandalwood Herald. Oursler was instrumental in introducing a feature in True Detective magazine that offered a reward of $100 to anyone who called the police on seeing a fugitive who had been pictured in the magazine; it was the practice of True Detective to publish the pictures of wanted men, and many criminals were apprehended by this means. Oursler was appointed one of the organizers of the National Crime Conference, called in Washington, D.C., by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934. Roosevelt at various times had contributed articles at Oursler's request to Liberty Magazine, and the President wrote three articles for the magazine while in office. Meanwhile, Oursler had become interested in radio broadcasting in its pioneer days and in the 1920's helped launch the first sponsored dramatic radio show, known as the "Mary and Bob" series, True Story being the sponsor. In 1935 he began the radio program, "The Greatest Story Ever Told," which resulted from a trip to Palestine and which was based on the life of Jesus. At the same time he was writing a book of the same title, which was published in 1949 and enjoyed an immediate success, selling more than a million copies. It was also subsequently serialized for publication in more than 200 newspapers. Oursler's other books included "Behold This Dreamer" (1924), "Sandalwood" (1925), "Stepchild of the Moon" (1926), "Poor Little Fool" (1928), "The World's Delight" (1929), "The Great Jasper" (1930), "Joshua Todd" (1935), "A Skeptic in the Holy Land" (1936), "Three Things We Can Believe In" (1942), "The Precious Secret" (1947), and "These Are Strange Tales" and "The Happy Grotto" (1948). Among his later books were "Modern Parables" (1950), "A Child's Life of Jesus" and "The Greatest Book Ever Written" (1951), and "The Reader's Digest Murder Case" (1952). He published "Why I Know There Is a God" (1950) under the pseudonym, Anthony Abbot, a name he had used for many of his detective novels, including "About the Murder of Geraldine Foster" (1930), "About the Murder of the Choir Singer" (1931), "About the Murder of the Night Club Lady" and "About the Murder of the Circus Queen" (1932), "About the Murder of the Startled Lady" (1934), "About the Murder of a Man Afraid of Women" (1936), "The Creeps" (1941), and "The Shudders" (1943). With Owen Davis, he adapted his book "Sandalwood" for the stage in 1926, and he wrote the plays "The

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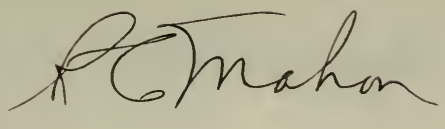

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Charles E. Lemon

Spider" (1927), "Behold This Dreamer" (1927), "All the King's Men" (1929), "The Walking Gentlemen" (with Grace Perkins Oursler, 1941), and "The Bridge" (1946). With Achmed Abdullah he was co-author of "Flower of the Gods," "Emerald Annie," "Paradise Kate," and "Shadow of the Master." His novel, "The Great Jasper," was made into a motion picture, and he wrote many motion picture scenarios. In 1947 the picture, "Boomerang," which he adapted from a story in The Reader's Digest, was chosen one of the ten best movies of the year. In addition he edited Ottokar Fischer's "Das Wunderbuch der Zauberkunst," which was translated and published in this country as "Illustrated Magic." The book title, "Modern Parables," was also used in a syndicated column of which he was the author. Aside from his literary pursuits, he was a trustee of the Andrew Carnegie Fund for Needy Authors and a director of Alcoholics Anonymous Foundation, and at one time he served as president of the Catholic Institute of the Press. During the Second World War he spoke five nights a week on radio as "The People's Reporter," answering questions from listeners concerning current news. In recognition of his achievements, Oursler was presented with the annual award of the Catholic Institute of the Press, the Freedom Award of Freedom House, the Cardinal Gibbons Medal of the Catholic University of America Alumni in 1951, and the Christopher Literary Award of the Christophers in 1952. He received honorary Litt.D. degrees from Kalamazoo College in 1946, Loyola College, Baltimore, in 1948, Loyola University in 1950, and Fordham University in 1951. He was a member of the Dramatists' Guild, Author's League of America, Author's Guild, American Society for Psychic Research, American Writers Association, National Institute of Social Sciences, International Association of Police Chiefs, the Magicians Guild, Society of the Silurians, Detectives' Association of the Police Department of the City of New York, Empire State Sons of the American Revolution, and the New York Athletic, Authors', Dutch Treat, Players, and Baker Street Irregulars clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation in later years was with the Roman Catholic church. Traveling was his chief recreation. Oursler was married twice: (1) in Baltimore, Md., in 1911, to Rose Karger; he was divorced from his first wife; (2) in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, Sept. 7, 1925, to Grace, daughter of James Lamont Perkins of New York city, a publisher. He had two children by the first marriage, Will Charles and Helen, who married (1) David Stewart and (2) Joseph Balaber; he also had two children by the second marriage, Grace April, who married Martin Armstrong, Jr., and Charles Fulton. Fulton Oursler's death occurred in New York city, May 24, 1952.

RIEMAN, Charles Ellet, banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1870, son of Joseph Henry and Anne (Lowe) Rieman, grandson of Henry and Mary (Jones) Rieman, and great-grandson of Daniel and Katherine (Peters) Rieman. His great-grandfather came to this country from Hesse-Cassel (later part of Germany) in 1784 and settled in Baltimore. After receiving his preliminary education at the Marston School, Baltimore, Charles E. Rieman was graduated B.A. at Princeton University in 1892. He then began his career as a clerk in the office of the Western Maryland Railway Co., Baltimore. Two years later he became a runner for the Commercial & Farmers National Bank, Baltimore. In 1894 he entered his father's business, Henry Rieman & Sons, as a clerk. The business was founded by his great-grandfather as a sugar refinery in Baltimore and was carried on by his grandfather and father as a wholesale grocery and packing house. After his father's death in 1897 Rieman became executor of the estate and was elected to his father's place as a director of the Commercial & Farmers National Bank. In the fall of 1904 he was elected president of that bank. He took an active part in its rehabilitation and resigned from the presidency after five months. In 1906 he was elected president of the Western National Bank of Baltimore, the office he held until his retirement in 1947. He served as chairman of the board of the bank thereafter until the close of his life. The institution began in 1832 as the Mechanics Savings Fund Society. It was incorporated as the Western Bank of Maryland in 1835 and was chartered under the National Bank Act of 1865 as the Western National Bank of Baltimore. Under Rieman's administration electric lights were installed in the bank in 1908, the first stenographer was employed in 1912, modern safe deposit boxes were installed in 1913, and the machine method of bookkeeping was installed in 1918. Additionally, the bank building was completely remodeled in 1913. In the following year the bank's board of directors decided that the bank should enter the newly organized Federal Reserve System rather than surrender its charter as a national bank. In 1925 the bank opened a savings department under the new federal legislation permitting such banking activity. The bank's stability enabled it to survive the great depression and the banking collapse of the 1930's, and following the bank holiday of 1933 its reputation for strength and solidarity brought a flow of new depositors to the bank. In addition to his responsibilities with the Western National Bank of Baltimore, Rieman served as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond from 1919 to 1945 and during his active career was also a director of the Eutaw Savings Bank, Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore, Maryland Life Insurance Co., and the Equitable Society for Insurance Against Fire, all in Baltimore. In 1910, while chairman of the Baltimore Clearing House Legislative Committee, he originated in Maryland the one per cent bank tax law. From 1931 to 1947 he was president of the Baltimore Clearing House. When the national currency associations were organized under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act in 1914, Rieman served as secretary of the National Currency Association of Baltimore City for six months. In 1931 he was appointed to organize Maryland bankers to plan for the local operation of the newly formed National Credit Corporation. A year later he was appointed president of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's regional agricultural credit corporation in Baltimore, which served the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia, and he served in that capacity until his death. In 1915 he became a director of the Maryland League for National Defense and was appointed by the governor of Maryland as one of eighteen members of a preparedness and survey commission that merged with the Maryland Council of Defense. He was chairman of the finance committee of both bodies. For a number of years he served as a trustee of the Egerton Orphan Asylum and of the Peabody Institute, and from 1916 until the close of his life he was president of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital of Baltimore. He was a member of the Huguenot Society of New York, Maryland Historical Society, Graduate Council of Princeton University, the Ivy and Nassau clubs of Princeton, N.J., and the Batchelors Cotillion and the Maryland and Merchants clubs of Baltimore. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. Politically he was a Democrat. Farming was one of his avocations, and he made a specialty of raising pure-blooded Jersey cattle and for some years was a director of the American Jersey Cattle Club. He also enjoyed hunting, gardening, and collecting books. He was married in Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1899,

to Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Charles Ridgely Goodwin of that city, a lawyer. Charles E. Rieman died without issue in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1954.

MOREHOUSE, Albert Kellogg, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Apr. 29, 1900, son of Melvin Wilson and Alice (McHugh) Morehouse. His father was an engineer and business executive. Albert K. Morehouse received his preliminary education at public schools in his native city and attended a preparatory school in Annapolis, Md. Following this country's entry into the First World War, he enlisted in a unit of the New York National Guard that became the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division, U.S. Army. He was honorably discharged from the Army in June, 1918, in order to accept appointment to the United States Naval Academy, where he was graduated B.S. in 1922. He was commissioned ensign in the U.S. Navy upon graduation and was subsequently advanced through the grades to the rank of rear admiral in 1950. Meanwhile, from June, 1922, to July, 1924, he served in the

USS "Maryland," with the exception of a six-month period of instruction during 1923 at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Ordered to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., he received flight training and in March, 1925, was designated naval aviator. In July of that year Morehouse was assigned to Aircraft Squadrons, Battle Fleet, and in the ensuing October joined Observation Squadron 1, which was based at that time on the aircraft carrier, "Langley," and later became the aviation unit of the USS "West Virginia." In July, 1927, he was transferred to Fighting Squadron 1, based on the "Langley." Returning to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Morehouse was an instructor there from July, 1928, to May, 1931. He then served with Fighting Squadron 5-B, which was based on the aircraft carrier, "Lexington," and in July, 1932, was transferred to Scouting Squadron 2-B, based on the USS "Saratoga." His next assignment was as commander of the Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Opa Locka, Fla., from June, 1934, to May, 1937. He assumed command of the seaplane tender, "Sandpiper," in June, 1937, and from June, 1939, to June, 1940, commanded Fighting Squadron 4, which was based on the USS "Ranger." While under his command that squadron participated in the exhibitions at the National Air Races held in 1939 in Cleveland, Ohio. Following an assignment at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., which extended to March, 1941, Morehouse had a brief tour of duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. In August, 1941, he reported as assistant naval attaché and assistant naval attaché for air at the United States Embassy, London, England. His designation was changed to that of special naval observer in September, 1941, and in that capacity he spent several weeks with the British Royal Navy and Royal Air Force in the Mediterranean. Shortly after the United States entered the Second World War, Morehouse was detached to return to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D.C. He served in the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, from February, 1942, to April, 1943, and then was detached for sea duty. Proceeding to the 12th Naval District, San Francisco, Calif., he assumed command of the seaplane tender, "Chandeleur." In November, 1943, he was assigned to duty as plans officer on the staff of the commander of Aircraft, South Pacific Force. During this assignment, which extended to May, 1944, Morehouse supervised and directed the preparation of master plans for air operations connected with the occupation and development of bases on Green and Emirau islands in the South Pacific and on several occasions acted as chief of staff. Following temporary duty in San Diego with Fleet Air, West Coast, Morehouse commanded the USS "Natoma Bay" from August, 1944, to March, 1945. Under his command that vessel, a carrier escort, participated in naval operation in support of the landings in the Marianas and the Philippines, particularly the Battle of Samar Island, where three groups of escort aircraft carriers engaged major units of the Japanese fleet, consisting of battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, on Oct. 25, 1944. While under his command the USS "Natoma Bay" also engaged in combat against Japanese forces during the landing of U.S. troops at Leyte, Mindoro, Lingayen Gulf, and Zambales in the Philippines. Morehouse reported in March, 1945, as chief of staff and aide to the commander of Carrier Division 4, a fast carrier task group operating in Pacific waters, with which he served for the remainder of the war. He was commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Miami, Fla., from October, 1945, to January, 1947, and subsequently was chief of staff and aide to the chief of Naval Air Advanced Training at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. In August, 1947, he assumed command of the USS "Midway," and under his command this famous aircraft carrier operated in both Atlantic and Pacific waters. In April, 1948, Morehouse became chief of staff to the commander of Air Forces, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. He served in that assignment until May, 1950, when he was named chief of staff and aide to the commander of Naval Forces, Far East. In that capacity he directed the coordination of the naval effort for six months following the outbreak of the Korean conflict in June, 1950. During this crucial period, as personal representative of his commander, Morehouse made frequent visits to combat elements in Korea and adjacent waters in order to perfect liaison between all of the organizations involved in the tremendous expansion of U.S. naval forces in the Far East. In July, 1951, Morehouse became chief of Naval Air Advanced Training, with headquarters at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., and in May, 1953, reported as commander of Carrier Division 4. He served as commander of Fleet Air, Alameda, Calif., from September to July, 1954, and

then was placed in command of Naval Forces, Continental Air Defense Command, with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo., the assignment he held at the time of his death. Morehouse was awarded the Silver Life Saving Medal by the U.S. Treasury Department for his attempted rescue of a pilot and his rescue of a radio operator following a plane crash in Hawaiian waters in 1928. His combat decorations during the Second World War included the Bronze Star Medal, the Navy Cross, and the Legion of Merit, and for his service during the Korean conflict he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit. Morehouse was a member of the United States Naval Institute, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the El Paso Club of Colorado Springs, Colo. Hunting, fishing, and playing golf were his principal recreations. He was married in San Diego, Calif., Sept. 8, 1925, to Sally (Brown) Lanius, daughter of Harry Kilbourne Brown of Denver, Colo., and former wife of Paul B. Lanius, and had two daughters: Sue Gaylord, who married Peter Howard Sargent; and Sally, who married John D. Price. Albert K. Morehouse died at Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 18, 1955.

MacDONALD, David James, educator and lithographer, was born near Princeton, Bureau County, Ill., Nov. 17, 1875, son of Lester Monroe and Rachel Ann (Clark) MacDonald. His father was a farmer and landowner. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native county, David J. MacDonald was graduated A.B. in 1905 at Leander Clark College (later combined with Coe College), M.A. in 1906 at the University of Iowa, and Ph.D. in 1927 at Columbia University. Meanwhile, prior to entering high school at the age of twenty-one, he started his active career as a teacher in a country school in Bureau County, Ill., in 1893. After completing high school, he waited on table and tended furnaces during the earlier years of his college training, also working professionally as a church soloist. From 1895 to 1900 he again taught in the district schools of Bureau County and in 1908-09 was an instructor in mathematics at the high school in Muscatine, Iowa. During 1909-11 he was instructor in education and psychology at the University of Colorado and assistant inspector of high schools in Boulder, Colo. In the summer of 1912 he was lecturer in education at the University of West Virginia, and for the ensuing school year was professor of education at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. From 1913 to 1917 he was assistant to the president of the State Normal School, Buffalo, N.Y., where he also directed evening vocational teacher-training work and was instructor in educational theory and methods. MacDonald then served as associate professor of vocational education at Indiana University in 1917-18, and was professor and head of the department of vocational education at the University of Cincinnati during 1918-22 and professor and head of the department of vocational education at Ohio State University during 1922-25. He moved to New York city in 1925 to become instructor in trade analysis for evening vocational teacher-training courses of the New York State Department of Education, a post he held until 1940. Additionally, he lectured at the State College of Agriculture, Corvallis, Ore., during the summer of 1926 and at Cornell University during the summer of 1936. He had become assistant to the director of the Lithographic Technical Foundation, Inc., New York city, in 1926, and in the following year he was appointed assistant director. In 1932 he was named educational director and filled that office until 1945. The foundation was organized in 1924 to conduct and promote technical research and education in lithographic technology. As educational director, MacDonald was responsible for many lecture courses offered at New York University, at the foundation headquarters in New York city, and elsewhere. He was instrumental in making arrangements for the foundation with the New York Trade School to establish a lithographic department there in 1937, and prepared the curricula, assembled the faculty, and publicized the courses. He subsequently organized, staffed, and planned the curriculum for a laboratory and school in Chicago, Ill., maintained by the foundation. He left the Lithographic Technical Foundation in 1945 to become dean of lithography at the New York Trade School, and continued in that post until his retirement in 1954. At the school, his principal duty was the continuation of work he had started under the auspices of the foundation in organizing classes in lithography and supervising their operation. Aside from his doctoral thesis, "Analysis of the Single Color Offset Pressman's Trade" (1928), he was the author of several textbooks and treatises on offset printing, believed to have been the first such texts and still considered

standard basic works, having been translated into a number of languages. Those written for the foundation were: "Single Color Offset Press" (originally in seven units, 1926-28), "Hand Transferring" (1928), "Color Correcting" (1930), "Offset Press Troubles" (1944), and "Offset Press Operating" (2 vols., with Charles W. Latham, 1945). His civic activities included service as a consultant in Washington, D.C., in 1916, when Congress was studying the proposed Smith-Hughes bill for vocational training, and in 1917, at Indiana University, he established the first program under the bill in the Middle West. During the Second World War he served as a member of the Selective Service advisory draft board in Mount Vernon, N.Y. A Congregationalist in his religious faith, he was a member of the Community Church At The Circle, Mount Vernon, N.Y., where for many years he was chairman of the committee on religious education. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening was MacDonald's chief recreation. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 25, 1919, to Laura Hyde, daughter of Richard Jack-

son Wilson of that city, and had two daughters: Alyce Virginia, who married Donnell Frederick Kelley, and Margaret Hutchison, who married Everest Capra. David J. MacDonald died in Bethel, Conn., Mar. 19, 1959.

COLE, John Melvin, lawyer, was born in Enosburg, Vt., Aug. 2, 1890, son of Warren William and Agnes Christina (Wright) Cole and grandson of Mitchell and Mary Ann (Dougherty) Cole. His grandfather, of French descent, came to this country from Canada and settled at Long Lake, N.Y. His father was an Adirondack guide. John M. Cole was graduated E.E. at Clarkson College of Technology in 1911 and LL.B. at Fordham University in 1924. He also took an evening course in chemistry at the College of the City of New York (later City University of New York). Meanwhile, during 1911-13 he was employed by the U.S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. From 1913 to 1916 he held a government position in a lighthouse depot on Staten Island, N.Y., where his work with lamps and engines

gave him knowledge that was to prove of value in his later work as a patent attorney. During 1916-18 he was a U.S. Patent Office examiner in Washington, D.C., and from 1918 to 1924 he worked in the patent law office of Clifford E. Dunn in New York city. Meanwhile, in 1924 he was admitted to the New York bar. From that year until the close of his life he maintained his own patent law office in New York city. Among his clients he numbered the makers of Lionel electric trains; the Holophane Co., which made prismatic lamps for lighting highways, parkways, and buildings; the Miller Co., Meriden, Conn., manufacturers of lamps; the Jacques Loewe Research Foundation, Inc., and many others. Cole did patent work for Leo Loewe, physician, in connection with the latter's development of a number of antibiotics and of Menstrum, which made penicillin administration much less painful and hazardous for the patient. Cole was author of several articles for illuminating engineering and patent law journals, including: "The Prevention of the Copying of Designs" (Lighting Fixtures & Lighting, Jan. 1942), "Patent Law Trends and Their Influence on the Future of the Engineer" (Jour. Pat. Off. Soc., Apr. 1944) and "The Ex Parte Appeal—a 'Boomerang' in the Patent Office" (ibid., July 1945). He was a member of the New York State Bar Association, Illuminating Engineering Society, New York Patent Law Association, Founders and Patriots of America, the Masonic order, and the East End Civic Association, Premium Point Park Commission, and University Club of New Rochelle, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening, fishing, and travel were Cole's chief recreations. He was married in Nicholville, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1912, to Abigail, daughter of Norman Smith of that place, a farmer. John M. Cole died without issue in New York city, Aug. 23, 1956.

McGUINNESS, Eugene Joseph, bishop, was born in Hellertown, Pa., Sept. 6, 1889, son of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth (Flood) McGuinness. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1864 and settled in Glendon, Pa. After receiving his preliminary education at Holy Infancy Parochial School, Bethlehem, Pa., Eugene J. McGuinness was graduated B.A. in 1910 and M.A. in 1911 at St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa., and received a Ph.D. degree at Little Rock (Ark.) College in 1920. On May 22, 1915, he was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church. For the two following years he was assistant pastor in the archdiocese of Philadelphia, and during 1917-19 was assistant director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in the Philadelphia archdiocese. In the last-mentioned year he was named field secretary of the Catholic Church Extension, becoming second vice-president in 1921 and first vice-president in 1925, and maintained the latter office until 1937. Meanwhile, from 1923 to 1937 he also served as executive secretary of the American Board of Catholic Missions. In 1929 he was created a domestic prelate by Pope Pius XI and in 1937 was consecrated as the second bishop of Raleigh, N.C. In 1944 he was appointed coadjutor bishop of the diocese of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla., with the right of succession, and in 1948 succeeded to the See and became bishop of the aforementioned diocese, the post he held at the close of his life. Under his guidance the Oklahoma City and Tulsa diocese, which included all of Oklahoma, grew from eighty-four parishes, eleven seminaries, eighty missions, 179 priests, and 697 sisters in 1945 to 127 parishes, twenty-seven seminaries, eighty-four missions, 227 priests, and 840 sisters at the time of his death. During that period 102 new churches, seventy new rectories, forty-eight schools, thirty-eight convents, twelve parish halls, and six hospitals were built in his diocese. He was the author of several booklets, including: "The Rosary, Its History and Use" (1920), "Life of the Little Flower" (1922), and "Stations of the Cross" (1924). From 1919 to 1937 he served as associate editor of the Extension Magazine, to which he also made numerous contributions, and during 1921-27 he was vice-president and a director of Child Apostles and Order of Martha. He also served as national chaplain of Theta Kappa Phi fraternity. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred on him by Villanova College in 1922 and St. Edward's College, Austin, Tex., in 1925; and honorary J.U.D. and S.T.D. degrees by Santo Thomas College, Manila, P.I., in 1920. His death occurred in Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 27, 1957.

HADEN, Llewellyn Pugh, manufacturer, was born in Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 4, 1914, son of William Dandridge and Sallie Cameron (Pugh) Haden, grandson of Elbridge George and Martha Douglas (Early) Haden, great-grandson of William Douglas and Elizabeth (Davis) Haden, and great-great-grand-

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Eugene J. McGuinness

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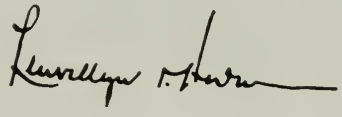

son of William and Martha (Jones) Haden. His father, a physician and banker, served as mayor of Charlottesville for four terms. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Charlottesville and at the Woodberry Forest School in Orange, Va., and the Georgetown Preparatory School in Washington, D.C., Llewellyn P. Haden attended the University of Virginia during 1930-33. For a year after leaving college he was associated with the firm of Garrett & Sons, stockbrokers of Baltimore, Md., and subsequently he was with the stockbrokerage firm of Cassel & Co. in Charlottesville. From 1940 until the close of his life he was a director of the National Bank & Trust Co., Charlottesville, and from 1946 until his death he was a director, manager, and president of Jefferson-Lafayette Theaters, Inc., Charlottesville. He also served as a trustee of the estates of his father and of his maternal grandfather, Llewellyn Pugh, from 1945 until the close of his life and as president of the Piedmont Petroleum Co., Newark, Ohio, from 1952 until his death. Meanwhile, in February, 1950, Haden became a director and in February, 1951, executive vice-president of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills. He severed his connection with this company in January, 1952, but was reappointed a director when new management took control in October, 1954. He was elected vice-president in February, 1955, and was president of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills from January, 1956, until his death. The business was founded many years before the Civil War as a small cotton mill. In its early days it did custom carding and spun cotton yarn that was used by housewives for making home-made jeans. The mill buildings were burned during the Civil War, and new buildings were erected for a one-set woolen mill. At this time the company made a coarse grade of cloth and did roll carding, as well as the fulling and finishing of homespun material. In December, 1868, the business was incorporated as the Charlottesville Woolen Mills. In 1882 a second fire destroyed the entire group of buildings comprising the mill. Rebuilding was immediately undertaken, and production was resumed in 1883. At this time the mill's production was changed from heavyweight men's suiting to uniform fabrics. It was only a few years until this type of goods constituted the entire output of the mill. For a period of more than fifty years the Charlottesville Woolen Mills specialized in the design and production of fabrics of this type, performing every operation in its own plant, including sorting, scouring, dyeing, carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing. Its fabrics were used in the uniforms of the majority of the privately operated military schools and colleges and a large percentage of state operated military schools, and for many years the cadets of the United States Military Academy were uniformed in Charlottesville cloth. In later years there was a trend away from heavyweight woolens for uniform fabrics, and at the time of Haden's death the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, then a seven-set mill equipped with sixty looms, was engaged in a complete modernization program preparatory to entering the men's wear field. At the close of his life Haden was also a director of the City Mortgage & Insurance Co., Albemarle Motor Co., Albemarle Livestock Market, Skyline-Swannanoa, Inc., and the Jackson Park Hotel Corp., all of Charlottesville. Active in civic affairs, he served from 1953 until his death as chairman of the Joint Airport Commission and in that capacity was instrumental in bringing Piedmont Air Line service to Charlottesville and in leasing airport facilities. He was particularly interested in the work of the Albemarle County chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, of which he was chairman, and he also served as a director of the Salvation Army. Haden was a member of BPOE, Phi Kappa Alpha, the Charlottesville-Albemarle Chamber of Commerce, and the Redlands and Farmington Country clubs of Charlottesville. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. A Democrat in politics, Haden served as local manager for several political campaigns, including those of Harry F. Byrd and John S. Battle. His special interests included aviation, sports cars, playing golf, and farming. He was married in Wilmington, Del., May 3, 1940, to Anne Lancaster, daughter of Albert Hamma Dingee of Philadelphia, Pa., and had three children: William Dandridge, Llewellyn Pugh, and Anne Douglas. Llewellyn P. Haden died in Charlottesville, Va., July 3, 1956.

O'BRIEN, Paul Thomas, physician, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 28, 1906, son of Michael Alfred and Corrine Elizabeth (Traut) O'Brien. His father was a postal employee. Paul T. O'Brien received his preliminary education at parochial schools in Milwaukee, and was graduated B.S. at Milwaukee Teachers College in 192[illegible] and M.D. at Marquette

University in 1931. After serving his internship at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Appleton, Wis., he established a medical practice in Menasha, Wis., in 1932, continuing his career there until the close of his life. In addition, he served as a member of the staff of St. Elizabeth Hospital, Appleton, from 1932 to 1954 and at Theda Clark Memorial Hospital, Neenah, Wis., from 1932 to 1956. At the latter he was staff president briefly in the late 1940's. A lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy during the Second World War, he participated with the U.S. Marine Corps in the Normandy, Okinawa, and Iwo Jima invasions and was active elsewhere in the European and Pacific theaters. He was a member of the American, Wisconsin State, and Winnebago County medical associations, Germania Benevolent Society, Appleton Pilots Association, and the Lions and Butte des Morts Golf clubs of Appleton. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church, and he belonged to the Knights of Columbus. Politically he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed flying and photography. He was married in Apple-

ton, Wis., July 31, 1934, to Margaret Mary, daughter of Nicholas Dohr of that city, a business executive, and had two daughters, Paula Margaret and Colleen Mary. Paul T. O'Brien's death occurred in Beaver, Wis., Oct. 21, 1956.

MIXTER, William Jason, neurosurgeon, was born in Vienna, Austria, Dec. 5, 1880, son of Samuel Jason and Wilhelmina (Galloupe) Mixter. His first paternal American ancestor was Isaac Mixer, who came to this country from Capel, Suffolk County, England, in 1634 in the ship "Elizabeth" and settled in Watertown, Mass. From Isaac and his wife, Sarah Thurston, the descent was through Isaac and Rebecca (Garfield) Mixer, Joseph and Anna (Jones) Mixter, Josiah and Mary (Garfield) Mixter, Samuel and Elizabeth (Bigelow) Mixter, Jason and Susan (Cutler) Mixter, and William and Mary (Ruggles) Mixter, the grandparents of William J. Mixter. His father, a surgeon and for many years a member of the staff of Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., was doing postgraduate work in Vienna at the time of the son's birth. He received his preparatory education at Hopkinson's School in Boston and was graduated B.S. at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902 and M.D. at Harvard University in 1906. He served for a year as surgical intern at Massachusetts General Hospital and thereafter practiced privately in Boston until his retirement in 1953. He confined his practice to neurosurgery from 1933 onward. He and his younger brother, Charles G., practiced with their father until his death and thereafter together until their retirement. In 1909 he was appointed assistant surgeon to outpatients at Massachusetts General Hospital and subsequently held various positions on the staff of that institution. He was placed in charge of neurological surgery in 1915 and became the first chief of neurosurgical service in 1933. He retired from that post in 1941 but was recalled later that year to serve as acting chief, a post he filled throughout the Second World War and until 1946. Thereafter he was honorary surgeon on the staff of Massachusetts General Hospital. He also was consulting surgeon at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and neurological surgeon at Beth Israel and Carney hospitals, all in Boston. His other hospital affiliations included appointments as consulting surgeon to Morton Hospital, Taunton, Mass., Jordan Hospital, Plymouth, Mass., Anna Jacques Hospital, Newburyport, Mass., Leonard Morse Hospital, Natick, Mass., and Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass. Throughout his active career in surgery and neurosurgery he also held clinical appointments at Harvard University Medical School. During the First World War Mixter served in France with the American volunteer ambulance corps for four months in 1915 and during the period of this country's participation in that war again served in France and also in England, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army. During the Second World War he was senior civilian consultant in neurosurgery to the surgeon general of the U.S. Army. Mixter made important contributions to the neurosurgical literature during his professional lifetime and was particularly recognized as the discoverer of the role of the ruptured intervertebral lumbar disk as a cause of sciatica. As a result of his investigation of this problem, countless individuals have been relieved of otherwise intractable pain. In addition to his professional activities Mixter served as a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1944 to 1949 and as a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1946 to 1954. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, International Surgical Society, American Surgical Association, American Academy of Neurological Surgery, American Neurological Association, Society of Neurological Surgeons, New England (pres. 1951) and Boston surgical societies, Massachusetts Medical Society, Harvey Cushing Society, Alpha Omega Alpha, Delta Psi, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Military Order of the World War, the Harvard Travelers, Somerset, and Harvard clubs of Boston, and The Country Club of Brookline, Mass. His religious affiliation was with Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, where he was a member of the vestry from 1919 until his death and senior warden from 1944 to 1949. In politics he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed fishing and hunting. In his earlier days he traveled to Alaska, British Columbia, and Baja California for big game, and these interests in outdoor sports later led to active support of wildlife conservation and reforestation. He was married in Woods Hole, Mass., Sept. 14, 1911, to Dorothy, daughter of Henry Howard Fay of Boston, a businessman, and had four children: Elizabeth Elliot, who married Henry Thomas Ballantine, Jr.; William Jason; Henry Fay; and David Mason. William J. Mixter died in Boston, Mass., Mar. 16, 1958.

SARTON, George [Alfred Leon], historian of science, was born in Ghent, Belgium, Aug. 31, 1884, son of Alfred and Léonie (Van Halmé) Sarton. His father was a director and chief engineer of the Belgian state railways. George Sarton obtained his preparatory education at schools in his native city, was graduated B.S. in 1906 and Sc.D. in 1911 at the University of Ghent, and was medalist in chemistry at four Belgian universities in 1907. He began his active career in 1911, when he founded and became publisher of Isis, an international quarterly devoted to the history and philosophy of science. He continued as publisher of that periodical until the outbreak of the First World War, in 1914, and in the next year, as a refugee, he came to the United States with his wife and child. He almost immediately found employment as a lecturer on the history of science at George Washington University. In 1916 he was called to Harvard University to serve in the same capacity, and he continued that association until 1918. He returned to Harvard in 1920, again as lecturer on the history of science. He maintained that relationship until 1940 and was then appointed professor of the history of science, the post he held until his retirement in 1951 as professor emeritus. Additionally, he was associate from 1918 to 1948 in the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C. He was also lecturer in the history of science at Radcliffe College from 1927 to 1940. Further, he was Colver lecturer at Brown University in 1930, Hitchcock professor at the University of California in 1931, Kaiser lecturer at the Library of Congress in 1950, Logan Clendening lecturer at the University of Kansas and Rosenbach lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania in 1953, Montgomery lecturer at the University of Nebraska in 1954, and Patten lecturer at the University of Indiana in 1955. Sarton moved the headquarters of Isis to the United States at the time of his own immigration and continued as its editor and as a contributor until 1952. He founded the review, Osiris, in 1936 as a medium for the publication of studies on the history and philosophy of science and the history of learning and culture. He was editor of Osiris from its inception until his death. George Sarton was a pioneer in the investigation of the growth of science from ancient times to the present century, and he won international recognition as one of the foremost authorities in his field. To present a coherent pattern in his writings on the development of science for any given period, he traced its evolution from the technical procedures of ancient and medieval physicists and astronomers and delved deeply into the

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William Jasper Mayer

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Helen Hayes

concurrent cultural forces, including theology, art, linguistics, geography, politics, trade practices, crafts, social upheavals, and other factors bearing upon the environment of the times. He was aided in his research by his knowledge of such languages as Latin, Greek, Arabic, Sanskrit, Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic tongues, as well as of modern European languages. He began in 1911 the accumulation of notes for his projected nine-volume history of science, of which the first volume was published in 1952 under the title, "Ancient Science through the Golden Age of Greece," and the second, entitled "Hellenistic Science and Culture," appeared posthumously. He was also the author of "Introduction to the History of Science" (Vol. I, "From Homer to Omar Khayyam," 1927; Vol. II, "From Rabbi Ben Ezra to Roger Bacon," 1931), "The History of Science and a New Humanism" (1931), "The Study of the History of Science" and "The Study of the History of Mathematics" (1936), "Science and Learning in the Fourteenth Century" (2 vols., 1947), "The Life of Science" (1948), "Science and Tradition" (1951), "Horus: A Guide to the History of Science" (1952), "Galen of Pergamon" and "Ancient Science and Modern Civilization" (1954), and "Ancient and Mediaeval Science During the Renaissance" (1955). Another book, "Six Wings: Studies in the History of Science," was also published posthumously. In 1948 he was in Europe, lecturing at universities in London, Paris, Brussels, Liège, and Geneva, and he was a member of the advisory council of Yenching University, Peiping, China. In 1934 he was U.S. delegate to and president of the 3d International Congress of the History of Science. He was made a knight of the Order of Leopold by the Belgian government in 1940 and awarded the Binoux Prize of the Academy of Science, Paris, France, in 1915 and again in 1935. He received the Haskins Medal of the Medieval Academy in 1949. Among the honorary degrees conferred upon him were the L.H.D. of Brown University in 1934, LL.D. of Harvard University in 1935, Ph.D. of Goethe University (Germany) in 1948, Sc.D. of Kenyon College in 1951, HH.D. of the University of Chicago in 1952, and Doctor of Technical Sciences of Technion (Haifa, Israel) in 1953. The History of Science Society, of which he was honorary president from 1938 to his death, established the George Sarton Medal in his honor in 1955. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, American Oriental Society, and the Medieval Academy, an honorary fellow of the American Association of the History of Medicine, Royal Asiatic Society of London, Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Swedish Society for the History of Astronomy, and a member of the International Union of the History of Science (pres. 1950 to death), American Historical Association, American Philological Association, Newcomen Society in North America, South East Asia Institute of New York city, the Faculty Club of Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Club of Boston, and The Athenaeum of London, England. He was also a member of many European learned and professional societies. Sarton became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1924 and was a Democrat politically. He was married in Ghent, Belgium, June 11, 1911, to Eleanor Mabel, daughter of G. Gervase Elwes of London, England, a mining engineer, and had a daughter, May Sarton. His death occurred in Cambridge, Mass., Mar. 22, 1956.

NEUSCHAEFER, Helen Ahrens (Mrs. Franz L. Neuschaefer), business executive, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1903, daughter of August Conrad and Anna Marie (Tonges) Ahrens. Her father came to this country from Germany in 1888 and settled in New York city, where he was a transportation executive. After receiving her preliminary education at public schools in Brooklyn, Helen A. Neuschaefer was graduated in domestic science at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, in 1922. From the year of her marriage in 1923 until 1942, when her husband died, she served as vice-president of his business, Aurora Cone Painting Co., New York city, which manufactured textile paints and cones used in textile designing. It was in 1931 that Mrs. Neuschaefer, through personal initiative and natural curiosity, devised a new type of nail polish for use by women. Theretofore, nail lacquers had been transparent. On an evening when Mrs. Neuschaefer was having guests for dinner and found her nails chipped and jagged from sand abrasion incurred while clamming, she sought out paint samples from her husband's business and came across a can of red lacquer. With a brush she applied a few drops to her nails; although the covering was opaque, therefore not fashionable at that time, the result was pleasing and attracted favorable attention from her guests. The following day she went to her husband's plant and began to experiment with various lacquers. After several months of effort, she produced an opaque, quick-drying nail polish that had a durable finish. In 1943, after the death of her husband, she founded Helen Neuschaefer, Inc., for the manufacture and distribution of what she termed creme nail polish, and later in that year she founded the Lacquerite Co., Livingston, N.J., which took over the manufacturing aspects of the business. She was president of both companies thereafter until the close of her life, serving also as treasurer of the latter firm. Helen Neuschaefer, Inc., had its headquarters in New York city until 1949, when Mrs. Neuschaefer moved the operation to College Point, N.Y. Its product was marketed in variety and drug stores and won instant popularity with American women. After she introduced the creme nail polish, this opaque type of nail covering was adopted and manufactured by all other makers of nail polish in the country. She later opened branch offices in New York city and Los Angeles, Calif., and her products were sold nationally under the trade name of Helen Neuschaefer and promoted through nation-wide advertising in leading women's magazines. As time went on Mrs. Neuschaefer added other manicure items and beauty preparations to her line, including lipstick and lip make-up accessories. With annual sales of $200,000 and 25 employees in 1943, the company grew to a point where it had annual sales of $12,000,000 and 360 employees in 1960. Two additional companies were founded by her in College Point in 1957 and 1959, respectively: Helen Neuschaefer Enterprises and Helen Neuschaefer Realty, Inc., the latter owning three buildings. She served as president of these firms from their inceptions to the close of her life. Mrs. Neuschaefer also owned real estate in Rye, N.Y., and was a director of the Belock Instrument Corp., College Point. Active in civic affairs, she was a member of the women's committee for the Girl Scouts Council of Greater New York. In 1958 she founded and became president and treasurer of the Helen Neuschaefer Foundation, College Point, which annually gave $6000 in scholarships to high schools in New York city. The title of Contessa of San Marino was conferred on her by the government of that country in 1958, and in 1960 she received the Fashion Foundation of America award for best dressed business woman. She was a member of the Larchmont (N.Y.) Yacht Club and the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N.Y. Her religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. Politically she was an independent Republican. Boating, painting, and collecting ship models, guns, old silver, china, and antiques were among

her special interests. She was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 20, 1923, to Franz L. Neuschaefer. Mrs. Neuschaefer died in Rye, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1961.

KIRCHNER, William Herman, educator, was born in Templeton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1868, son of Herman and Minna (Kersten) Kirchner. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, William H. Kirchner was graduated B.S. in 1887 at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute. In the following year he became instructor in mathematics and drawing at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., where he later became junior professor and during 1891-93 was librarian. He left that institution in 1894 to accept appointment as professor of drawing and descriptive geometry and head of that department in the College of Engineering of the University of Minnesota. He continued in both positions until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1937. Kirchner's particular fields of interest were descriptive geometry, geometric construction and transformation, graphical computation,

calligraphy, and typography. He was co-author of "Descriptive Geometry" (with Henry C. T. Eggers, 1928). Kirchner was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Mathematical Society, Mathematical Association of America, Circolo Matematico di Palermo (Italy), American Society for Engineering Education, Sigma Xi, Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, and the Ampersand Book Club of Minneapolis. In religion he was a Unitarian. Politically he was an independent. Reading was his chief recreation, and philately was his principal hobby. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 21, 1894, to Lillian, daughter of Harry Craft of that city, a jeweler, and had two children: William Harry and Jeanette, who married Sidney Harold Acker. He died in Athens, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1956.

PEARSON, Frederick Fanning Ayer, diplomat and philanthropist, was born in Newport, R.I., Oct. 5, 1888, son of Frederick and Lesley Josephine (Ayer) Pearson. His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Pearson, who came to this country from England in 1680 and settled in Burlington, N.J. From Robert and his wife, Katherine, the descent was through Robert and Elizabeth Tindall, Robert and Mary Elizabeth Higbee, Isaac and Elizabeth Smith, William and Susan How, and Edward Pennington and Frederica Smith, the grandparents of Frederick F. A. Pearson. His father (q.v.) was a naval officer. The son received his preparatory education at the Groton (Mass.) School and was graduated A.B. in 1911 at Harvard University. From 1912 to 1915 he was a reporter for the New York Tribune. During the First World War he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army, and served in France with the 7th Field Artillery and the Army Historical Division. Following the war he trained for the diplomatic service. In 1919 he was appointed secretary, class four, and assigned to the U.S. legation at The Hague. In the following year he was posted to the U.S. embassy in London, England. In 1922 he was transferred to the U.S. legation in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he was appointed second secretary in 1924. He was posted to Santiago, Chile, in 1926 as second secretary of the legation there. In 1929 he was assigned to Vienna, Austria, where he became chargé d'affaires following the death of the U.S. ambassador. Subsequently, he resigned from the U.S. Foreign Service in 1930 and established his home in England. Thereafter until the close of his life he devoted his time to writing and to the financial support of cancer research. He had first become interested in fighting cancer while serving in Chile in 1928, when the U.S. military attaché in Buenos Aires, Argentina, was stricken with cancer of the throat. While serving as chargé d'affaires in Vienna, Pearson was asked to look into the treatment for cancer developed by Ernst Freund at the Rudolfspital in Vienna. He found that Freund's treatment, which involved dietetic measures and disinfection of the intestines, was not always curative but frequently relieved pain and enabled patients to return to work and live with comparative comfort in quite advanced stages of the disease. After retiring from diplomatic service he supported Freund's work. In 1934 he established the Frederick F. A. Pearson Foundation, Inc., in New York city to support a small hospital and laboratory under Freund's direction in Vienna, where treatment and research in cancer was continued until the Anschluss in 1938. Pearson then brought Freund and several of his technicians and co-workers to London, where the work of the foundation was continued at the West London Hospital for a number of years. Following Freund's death in the early 1940's, the work was continued by Karl M. Silberstein, who was interested in a glandular approach to cancer research. Subsequently, Pearson supported research on the use of irradiated tissue extract in the treatment of cancer under Aubrey Pannett at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. Among the patients treated by Freund in Vienna, with Pearson's financial assistance, was Reginald G. Mitchell, designer of the Spitfire fighter airplane that later played an important role in defending England during the Battle of Britain. At that time Pearson contributed a Spitfire, which was given Mitchell's name, to the Royal Air Force, as well as two ambulances to the British Red Cross Society. Pearson was the author of a collection of poems, anecdotes, and writings published under the title "Thoughts by the Way" (1958). He was decorated with the Order of Merit of Chile in 1928 and with the Order of Distinguished Service of Austria in 1930 and was awarded a plaque by the British Ministry of Aircraft Production in 1941 in appreciation of his gift of a Spitfire airplane at the time of Britain's greatest peril. Pearson was a member of the Travelers Club of Paris, France, the St. James and International Sportsmen's clubs of London, England, the Union Club of New York city,

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Eugene Maubar Rhodes

the Somerset Club of Boston, Mass., and the Myopia Club of Hamilton, Mass. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church, and politically he was a Republican. Riding, hunting and shooting, writing, and reading were among his recreations. He was married twice: (1) in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1915, to Eleanor Adams, daughter of Walter H. Bryant of that city, a steel manufacturer; he was divorced from his first wife in 1938; (2) in London, England, Aug. 26, 1939, to Isobel Eileen Mary, daughter of Albert Sidney Galtrey of that city, a journalist and writer. By his first marriage he had two children: Frederick Fanning Ayer and Daphne Eleanor, who married (1) Andrew Duncan and (2) Franz Seidler; and by his second marriage he had two children: Eileen Virginia Galtrey and Anthony Edward Pennington. Frederick F. A. Pearson died in Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 15, 1958.

RHODES, Eugene Manlove, author, was born in Tecumseh, Nebr., Jan. 19, 1869, son of Hinman and Julia (Manlove) Rhodes. His first paternal American ancestor of record was John Rhodes, a delegate to the Provincial Council of Massachusetts in 1683. From John and his wife, Comfort, the descent was through John and Naomy Hinman, Hinman and Margaret Thompson, and William Thompson and Ann Milby, the grandparents of Eugene M. Rhodes. His father was at one time a merchant, later becoming superintendent of the Mescalero (N.Mex.) Indian Agency. The son studied in 1889-90 at the University of the Pacific, San Jose, Calif. Meanwhile, at the age of thirteen he was employed as a horse wrangler by the KY outfit at Aleman, Sierra Co., N.Mex., and during 1882-86 he worked successively for the KIM, John Cross, Bar Cross, and 7TX ranches. His employer at the Bar W ranch, Carrizozo, N.Mex., where he worked in 1885 and again in the 1890's, was William C. McDonald (q.v.). In 1886-87 he acted as a guide and U.S. Army scout during the Geronimo uprising, afterward filing claim to land in the San Andres Mountains of New Mexico on which he established the Triangle E ranch. He left this ranch in his father's care while studying in California and teaching school in 1890-91 at Eagle Creek, Lincoln Co., N.Mex. Rhodes worked in ranching nearly twenty-five years prior to 1906. He operated a farm near Apalachin, N.Y., from that year until 1926, when he returned to New Mexico, going first to Sante Fe, then to Alamagordo, and then to a ranch at Three Rivers belonging to Albert Fall, former U.S. secretary of the interior. From 1931 until his death he lived at Pacific Beach, Calif. His experience as a cowboy provided the chief source of material for his books and stories, which dealt mainly with the early days of cattle ranching in New Mexico. Among his friends were cowmen, outlaws, lawmen, judges, senators, governors, and many famous writers of his time. Although he began writing in 1900, it was some years before he saw publication of his first novel, "Good Men and True" (1910). This was followed by "Bransford in Arcadia" (1912), "The Desire of the Moth" (1916), "West is West" (1917), "Stepsons of Light" (1921), "Say Now Shibboleth" (1921), "Copper Streak Trail" (1922), "Once in the Saddle" (1927), "The Trusty Knaves" (1933), "Beyond the Desert" and "Penalosa" (1934), and "The Proud Sheriff" (1935). Considered an outstanding authority on pioneer life of the Southwest, he also contributed short stories and poetry to Out West, the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times, the El Paso (Tex.) Post, The Saturday Evening Post, Cosmopolitan, McClure's, Redbook Magazine, Adventure, and Harper's Weekly. His short works were later collected for publication in book form. An account of Rhodes's own life in the western cattle country, "The Hired Man on Horseback," was written by his wife and published in 1938. He held membership in the Authors League of America and at one time also belonged to the Writers' Club of Binghamton, N.Y. Politically he was a Democrat. Farming, reading, baseball, and playing poker were his leisure interests. He was married in Apalachin, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1899, to May Louise (Davison) Purple, daughter of Lucius Davison of that place, a farmer and schoolteacher, and widow of Fred C. Purple; he had two children, Barbara Antoinette (died in infancy) and Alan Hinman, and two adopted sons, Jasper Davison and Frederick Charles. Eugene M. Rhodes died at Pacific Beach, Calif., June 27, 1934.

MUHLENBERG, Hiester Henry, physician, was born in Reading, Pa., Nov. 8, 1885, son of William Frederick and Henrietta Augusta (Muhlenberg) Muhlenberg, and a descendant of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg (q.v.), a native of Hannover, Germany, who was the founder of American Lutheranism. From Henry Melchior and his wife, Anna Maria Weiser, the descent was through Gotthilf Henry Ernst and Catherine Hall, Frederick Augustus and

Elizabeth Schaum, and Frederick Augustus and Catherine A. Muhlenberg, the grandparents of Hiester H. Muhlenberg. His great-great-grandfather (q.v.) was a Lutheran clergyman and a botanist, and his grandfather (q.v.) was the first president of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. His father (q.v.) was a physician. The son was graduated B.A. at Gettysburg College in 1906 and M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1908. After interning at Williamsport (Pa.) Hospital, he practiced his profession in Reading until the close of his life. He was chief staff obstetrician at Reading Hospital from 1915 to 1951 and thereafter was a consultant in that department until his death. In addition he was a member of the staffs of Williamsport Hospital and the Lankenau and Municipal hospitals, Philadelphia. He held membership in the American College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Pennsylvania State, Berks County, and Reading medical societies, and the Berkshire Country Club. His religious affiliation was with Trinity Lutheran Church, Reading. In politics he was a Republican. While a student he

was captain of a college polo team. He was married in Reading, Jan. 22, 1913, to Anna, daughter of Martin Luther Miller of that city, a business executive, and had four children: Anne, who married Jackson Kemper; Catherine, who married Robert Hall Smith, Jr.; William Frederick; and John Peter Gabriel. Hiester H. Muhlenberg died in Reading, Pa., Jan. 9, 1956.

GALLET, Louis, manufacturer, was born in Vienna, Austria, Oct. 22, 1904, son of Simon and Sylla (Tischler) Gallet. Louis Gallet was educated in his native city. Knitwear manufacture had been the Gallet family trade for a century, and at the age of sixteen he entered the employ of a knitting mill in Vienna. Subsequently he was manager of another knitting mill in Vienna. He was stylist for Alrowa Chemnitz in Germany in 1930-31 and stylist manager for the Bernhard Altmann knitting mill in Vienna during 1931-35. In the latter year he was transferred to Paris, France, as manager of Selfix, the Bernhard Altmann knitting mill in that country,

and in June, 1939, he came to the United States as manager of Selfix, the Bernhard Altmann knitting mill in Fall River, Mass. During 1941-43 he was manager of the Redstone Knitting Mill, East Millsboro, Pa. In the latter year he founded the Louis Gallet Knitting Mills at Penncraft, Pa., which were incorporated in 1947 as the Louis Gallet Knitting Mills, Inc. The mill and all the houses for workers at Penncraft were built by the people using materials loaned by the Friends Service Committee following the economic depression of the 1930's. Gallet was owner and manager of the enterprise, which produced full-fashioned sweaters, until the close of his life. The enterprise was begun in 1943 with five machines and 8000 square feet of floor space. In 1954 a new mill was constructed for the company at Uniontown, Pa., with thirty machines and 18,000 square feet of floor space for the 230 employees at that time. Gallet was a member of the National Knitted Outerwear Association and the Rotary Club. His religious affiliation was with the Jewish faith. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1944 and was a Republican in politics. Gallet was married in Vienna, Austria, Mar. 7, 1935, to Valerie, daughter of Karl Auboeck of that city, a manufacturer, and had a son, Roger Simon. He died in Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 17, 1955.

BRAGG, Edward Milton, marine engineer and naval architect, was born in Chicopee, Mass., Feb. 22, 1874, son of Warren Sylvester and Mary Charlotte (Shores) Bragg, grandson of Nathaniel Wilson and Almira (Paine) Bragg, great-grandson of Nathaniel and Polly (Kendall) Bragg, and great-great-grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Wilson) Bragg. His father was a customs official and merchant. Edward M. Bragg received his preliminary education at public schools in Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated B.S. in naval architecture and marine engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896. During 1896-1900 he was an instructor of naval architecture at that school. He was a draftsman with William Cramp & Sons, shipbuilders of Philadelphia, Pa., during 1900-02 and served in the same capacity with William R. Trigg Co., shipbuilders of Richmond, Va., during 1902-03 and with the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., later in 1903. In the same year he joined the faculty of the College of Engineering of the University of Michigan as instructor of marine engineering and naval architecture. He served as assistant professor from 1907 to 1913, associate professor from 1913 to 1924, and professor from 1924 until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1944. Additionally, he was head of the department of marine engineering and naval architecture during 1928-38 and chairman of that department during 1938-44. On leave from the university, he served as engineer with the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. during 1907 and 1908. During the First World War he served as consultant to the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Co., in Quincy, Mass. During 1939-41 he was a consultant to the Bradley Transportation Co., and during the Second World War he served as consultant to the production research department of the Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich., relative to barges being manufactured for the U.S. Navy Department. From time to time he also served as adviser to the U.S. government in legal cases involving technical shipbuilding problems. Bragg did a great deal of research on propeller design, the proper use of propeller data, and the effect of change of shape upon the resistance of hull forms. He utilized the University of Michigan's towing tank in many of his experiments. He was the author of two textbooks, "Marine Engine Design" (1911) and "The Design of Marine Engines and Auxiliaries" (1916), and wrote the section on ship forms and powering in "The Marine Engineers Handbook" (1920). He also contributed numerous papers to the professional journals in his field, including "Investigation of Pressures Upon the Main Bearings and Crank Pins of Marine Engines" (Proc. Soc. Naval Engineers, 1906), "Desirability of Using Higher Mean Referred Pressures" (ibid., 1913), "The Wake and Thrust Deduction of Self-Propelled Single-Screw Models" (Trans. Soc. Naval Architects & Marine Engineers, 1924), "Model Experiments to Determine the Effect upon Resistance of Variations in Length of Entrance, Beam, and Rise of Floor" (ibid., 1931), "Form Efficiency" (Trans. Institution of Naval Architects of England, Mar. 1934), and "The Quasi-Propulsive Coefficient" (ibid., Apr. 1944). Aside from his professional activities, Bragg served during 1924-29 as a member of the Board of Public Works of Ann Arbor, Mich. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of London, England, and a member of the Institution of Naval Architects of England, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Society of Naval Engineers,

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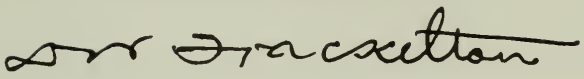

Sigma Xi (pres. 1924-29), Phi Kappa Phi, the University of Michigan Research Club, and the Exchange Club of Ann Arbor. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Republican. Reading was his principal avocation. He was married twice: (1) in Gloucester, Mass., July 2, 1907, to Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Reuben Brooks of that city, a manufacturer; his first wife died in 1931; (2) in White Plains, N.Y., June 21, 1932, to Marion Olive, daughter of George Durell Wood of Cambridge, Mass., a sales executive. By his first marriage he had two children: Martha Shores, who married John Clarke Moore, and Edward Brooks. Edward M. Bragg died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 7, 1960.

FRACKELTON, David Waddell, manufacturer, was born in Petersburg, Ill., Dec. 3, 1871, son of David Spear and Marie Louise (Chandler) Frackelton. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country in 1844 and settled in Petersburg. After attending public schools of his native community, David W. Frackelton was graduated Ph.B. in 1894 at Illinois College, Jacksonville. In 1898 he entered his father's private banking firm in Petersburg, D. S. Frackelton & Co., and in 1912-13 he was vice-president of its successor, The Frackelton State Bank (later First National Bank). He went to Cleveland, Ohio, in the last-named year to become associated with his brother, Robert James Frackelton (q.v.), who then headed the Chandler & Price Co. Serving as vice-president and treasurer of the concern from that time until his brother's death in 1940, Frackelton then became president, the office he occupied until the close of his own life. The Chandler & Price Co. engaged chiefly in the manufacture of printing presses and printing machinery. Frackelton also was a director of the firm. In addition, he served as president and a director of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, from 1919 until its sale to the National City Bank in 1953. He was a director of the Reliance Gauge Column Co., serving also as secretary and treasurer from 1913 to 1940 and thereafter as vice-president; treasurer and a director of the Cleveland Wheelbarrow Manufacturing Co.; and a director of the First National Bank, Petersburg, the W. S. Biddle Co., and the Peoples' Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Menard County, Ill. Apart from his business interests, Frackelton rendered service as a trustee of Illinois College and the Cleveland City Mission, and was an honorary board member of the Phillis Wheatley Association. He was a trustee, elder, and Sunday school superintendent of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, and served as president of the Cleveland Presbyterian Union in 1941 and as a trustee of the Presbyterian Home for the Aged, Sidney, Ohio. In Cleveland he was a director of the Chamber of Commerce during 1933-36 and member of the University Club. Politically he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 8, 1901, to Caroline, daughter of George Roberts of that community, a clergyman; his first wife died in 1905; (2) in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 8, 1917, to Fannie, daughter of Hugh Pitcairn (q.v.). By the first marriage he had two daughters, Mary Louise, who married Charles Billings Gleason, and Caroline Elizabeth, who married Walter Perry Moak. David W. Frackelton died in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, June 24, 1959.

PARRISH, Jack McPherson, manufacturer, was born in Greenville, Ala., Apr. 24, 1893, son of William H. and Caroline (Harris) Parrish and grandson of William H. and Mary (Kirkpatrick) Parrish. After receiving his preparatory education at private schools in Richmond, Va., Jack M. Parrish entered the University of Virginia but left the university in 1913 following the death of his father. He then began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Richmond Cedar Works, a company founded by his paternal grandfather and of which his father had been president. For three months in 1917 he was employed in Nashville, Tenn., as a clerk for the Gulf Red Cedar Co., a subsidiary of the Richmond Cedar Works. Later in the same year he returned to Richmond as assistant to the president of the Gulf Red Cedar Co. and as assistant treasurer of the Houston & Liggett Co., another subsidiary. When these companies were sold in 1920, he assisted in the organization of Wheat-Williams & Co., Richmond, and he was secretary of this investments and securities firm until 1925. In the latter year he was one of the incorporators of the Concrete Pipe & Products Co., Richmond, of which he was president thereafter until his retirement in 1951. This company was founded for the manufacture of concrete pipe, plain and reinforced, to be supplied to municipalities and to the state highway department. At its inception the company's plant was equipped to produce pipes between six and thirty inches in diameter, and by 1947 the plant was capable of producing pipes up to seventy-two inches in diameter. In 1940 the plant was expanded to permit the manufacture of concrete building units out of lightweight aggregate, cinder or concrete. This involved the erection of a complete pressure and processing plant for cinder concrete masonry units. By 1947 the factory was equipped for a daily production of about 6500 regular 8 x 8 x 16 inch, high-pressure, steam-cured, and processed masonry units. The company also had plants in Lynchburg and Petersburg, Va., by the time of his retirement as president in 1951. In addition to this principal business interest, Parrish was a director from 1928 to 1952 of the Richmond Foundry & Manufacturing Co. and for a number of years was vice-president of the Fabcrete Co. and treasurer of the Chesterfield Apartment Co., all of Richmond. He was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, the Country Club of Virginia, and the Commonwealth, Old Colony, and Rotunda clubs of Richmond. His religious affiliation was with St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Richmond. In politics

he was a Republican. His hobbies were photography and hand-tooling leather. He was married in Richmond, Oct. 14, 1918, to Susan Ball, daughter of Wade Allen of Montgomery, Ala., a certified public accountant, and had three children: Jack McPherson, Wade Allen, and William Henry. Jack M. Parrish died aboard a train en route from Tucson, Ariz., to Richmond, Va., May 14, 1952.

PURKS, Paul Edwin, physician, was born in White Plains, Ga., Mar. 20, 1898, son of William Alexander and Laura (Tappan) Purks. His father was a superintendent of schools. After attending public schools of his native county and Madison, Ga., Paul E. Purks was graduated B.S. in 1918 and M.D. in 1922 at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. He was house physician at the Piedmont Hospital, Atlanta, in 1922-23, and subsequently practiced medicine in that city for two years. From 1925 until the close of his life he practiced general medicine in Nashville, Tenn., where he was associated with a brother-in-law, William H. Tanksley for three years. There he

was a staff member of the Mid-State Baptist and City hospitals. At one time president of the Andrew Jackson Academy of General Practice, he held membership in the American and Tennessee State medical associations, Tennessee General Practitioners Association, Davidson County Academy of Medicine, Alumni Association of Emory University, Theta Kappa Psi, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Woodbine Methodist Church, Nashville. Politically he was an independent Democrat. He spent much of his leisure time in reading. He was married in Atlanta, Sept. 27, 1923, to Lucile, daughter of Samuel Quarterman of Orlando, Fla., an insurance broker, and had two children, Laura Alice, who married Clark James Bailey, and Paul Edwin. Paul E. Purks died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1953.

WAY, Harold David, architect, was born in Coldwater, Mich., Oct. 4, 1883, son of David B. and Marilda (Dunton) Way. His first paternal American ancestor was Henrie Waye, who came to this country from England in 1620 and settled in Dorchester, Mass. From Henrie and his wife, Elizabeth, the descent was through George and Elizabeth (Smith) Way, Thomas and Ann (Lester) Way, John and Hannah (Royce) Way, Timothy and Molly (Baker) Way, and Alvin and Louisa (Slayton) Way, the grandparents of Harold D. Way. His father was a merchant and musician. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Anita and Grinnell, Iowa, and was graduated B.A. in 1907 at Grinnell College. During 1907-10 he was a student at the Columbia University School of Architecture, and subsequently he was registered in the Graduate School of Physics at Columbia University and did research in the field of acoustics during 1912-15. While at Grinnell College he stayed out of school for one year to design and help build additions to the family home. Soon after entering Columbia University School of Architecture, Way was elected to the Van Pelt atelier, and while attending the architectural school he worked on competition drawings in the offices of several New York city architectural firms, including the firm of Boring & Tilton, in which the senior partner was William A. Boring (q.v.), at that time the director of the Columbia University School of Architecture. After leaving that school in 1910, Way went to work in the New York city office of John V. Van Pelt, his former atelier critic at Columbia. In 1915-16 he worked in the office of the architectural firm of Starrett & Van Vleck, New York city, and during 1916-19 he worked in the office of H. Van Buren Magonigle (q.v.), architect, also in New York city. For the next three years he did structural details and editorial work for the publishers of "Sweet's Architectural Catalogue" in New York city. Way began practice as an architect in 1922, forming a partnership with Abram Bastow as the firm of Bastow & Way, New York city. During his association with Bastow in this firm, their work included the Church of the Epiphany in Brooklyn, N.Y., as well as many alterations and additions to buildings owned by Fairchild & Sons, morticians, Brooklyn. Other work for Fairchild & Sons included two new chapels, one at Flushing and another at Garden City, N.Y. With Bastow, Way also designed alterations for a fraternity house at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., as well as many private residences. Bastow left the firm about 1928, and John Latenser became a partner, the firm name becoming Latenser, Bastow & Way. Among buildings designed by the firm in this period were the Theodore Roosevelt and Quentin Roosevelt schools at Roosevelt, N.Y. The partnership with Latenser was subsequently dissolved, and Way practiced as sole member of the firm of Latenser, Bastow & Way until about 1941 and as the firm of Harold D. Way thereafter until his retirement in 1951. Designs for public buildings, with emphasis on ecclesiastical and institutional architecture, comprised the greater part of his work. While engaged in the independent practice of architecture, he designed St. Mary's Church and School and St. Mary's Convent in Nutley, N.J. He also designed memorials commemorating the Second World War for Nutley and for Belleville, N.J. Buildings of his design further included a funeral home for Orville T. Cronk in Garden City, N.Y., the Town Hall at Yorktown Heights, N.Y., and St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Parish House, and Rectory in Glen Cove, N.Y. Additionally, Way designed a number of architectural alterations to interiors, including the New York city office of Kidder, Peabody & Co. and the Broad Street Club, also in New York city. For Stuart Sneddon and the Ware Shoals (S.C.) Housing Development, and with Joseph L. Cassidy, engineer, he made an extensive study of designs of all types of single and multiple family dwellings in an effort to reduce costs. In addition, he designed private residences for his

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Harold D. Way

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EDWARD G. DEWEIN

family and friends. Way was known for his attention to details in design and construction. He was never satisfied until a very complete set of drawings and specifications was produced. His leisure activities were all closely related to architecture. He took great pleasure in outdoor sketching and did a great many renderings of the buildings he designed, always indicating the planting and then following through to help achieve the desired results after the building was completed. He also took an active interest in the craftsman's work, often modeling some detail for the stone cutter to follow or painting a section of some decorative detail to indicate the use of color in the design. Woods and their treatment also engaged his interest. From 1915 to 1923 he taught in the architectural night school at The Cooper Union, New York city. In addition to his architectural practice and interests, Way was part owner and a director of the Linomosaic Company for many years. This company designed and installed floors and murals of linoleum mosaics. Among the outstanding floors installed by the company were those in the United States Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, and the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Mo. During the First World War he directed a group of architectural draftsmen who volunteered their services to help increase the country's food supply. During the Second World War he served with the U.S. War Production Board, first in New York city and later in Washington, D.C. Way was a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Architectural League of New York. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Republican. He found enjoyment in the collection of a very comprehensive art library, which emphasized architecture but also included a number of early editions and examples of fine bindings. He was married in New York city, Aug. 30, 1913, to Elizabeth (Ebbert) Parcel, daughter of George W. Ebbert of Montrose, Ill., and had two children: Arnold DeWitt and Eleanor Dunton. He died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1959.

DEWEIN, Edward George, physician, was born in Belleville, Ill., Sept. 2, 1903, son of Edward George and Mary (Hoffman) Dewein and grandson of George and Catherine (Lightwine) Dewein. His grandfather came to this country from Alsace-Lorraine about 1850 and settled in Saint Clair County, Ill. His father was a merchant. Edward G. Dewein received his preliminary education in the public schools of Belleville, took premedical studies at Washington University, Saint Louis, Mo., during 1921-24 and at Wake Forest College during 1925-27, and was graduated M.D. at the Medical College of Virginia in 1929. He served an internship in 1929 and 1930 at St. Anthony Hospital, Saint Louis, and then spent two years as medical supervisor at the Anna (Ill.) State Hospital. In Freeburg, Ill., in 1932 he established a general medical practice, which he maintained until the close of his life. He was also a member of the staffs of St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Memorial Hospital in Belleville, and he continued in these associations until the close of his life. Outside of his professional work, Dewein was interested in public affairs, and for twenty-five years after 1934 he served as president of the Freeburg Elementary School Board. In addition, he was a past president of both the Freeburg Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club of Freeburg. He held membership in the American Academy of General Practice, the American, Southern, Mississippi Valley, and Illinois State medical associations, the Saint Clair County Medical Society, the Illinois Society of School Board Members, BPOE, and the Saint Clair Country Club of Belleville. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's United Church of Christ, Freeburg. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Belleville, Nov. 27, 1930, to Helen, daughter of Ferdinand Schwarz of that place, and had three children: Edward George; Sue, who married Patrick Henry Winston, Jr.; and Gregory Thomas. He died in Belleville, Ill., June 29, 1959.

CHENEY, William Henry, physician, was born in Akron, N.Y., Apr. 2, 1872, son of Walter and Johanna (Kirby) Cheney. His father was a carpenter. William H. Cheney moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1891 and attended Grant University (later the University of Chattanooga), where he subsequently received the M.D. degree. He also studied at the University of the South and at other universities in New York and Illinois and had special training in 1904 at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, Ireland. Cheney began the practice of medicine in 1901 at Whiteside, Tenn., serving that community and the Wildwood area along the Tennessee-Georgia border. From 1904 until his retirement in 1946 he practiced in Chattanooga, specializing in pathology, endocrinology, and radiology. He was the first local

physician to install X-ray equipment, and he introduced X-ray therapy to Chattanooga. In 1910 he established a clinical laboratory for the city and county at Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga. The laboratory was operated for three years. In 1926 Cheney was named county physician of Hamilton County and chairman of the Hamilton County Board of Health. He served in those offices for fifteen years, and during his administration the county's first effective public health system was set into operation. Aside from medical practice, Cheney was secretary and treasurer of the Natural Gas Service Co., Inc., Chattanooga, from 1937 until his death. An ardent conservationist, he helped to found the Mullins Cove Game and Fish Preserve on the Tennessee River near Hales Bar Dam, and from 1935 to 1940 he was a member of the Tennessee State Fish and Game Commission. He was a member of the American and Tennessee medical associations, the Chattanooga—Hamilton County Medical Society, and the Fairyland and Chattanooga Golf and Country clubs of Chattanooga. In religion he was a Roman Cath-

olic. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Atlanta, Ga., June 15, 1946, to Nelda, daughter of Osvaldo Orlando of Chattanooga, a tile contractor. William H. Cheney died without issue in Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1953.

WHITE, Albert Easton, metallurgist and educator, was born in Plainville, Mass., Mar. 12, 1884, son of Albert Nelson and Martha (Easton) White. His father was a carriage maker. Albert E. White completed his preliminary education at Providence (R.I.) Classical High School and was graduated B.A. at Brown University in 1907. During the ensuing year he was a graduate student in engineering at Harvard University. He began his professional career in 1908 as a research engineer at the Pittsburgh (Pa.) plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., and in the following year he was put in charge of research on iron ores, flue dust, and fire brick for that company. In 1911 he left the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. to begin a continuing association with the University of Michigan. Starting as an instructor in the department of chemical and metallurgical engineering, he became assistant professor in 1913 and professor in 1919. When the department of engineering research was established at the university in 1920 he was named director. In 1948 the department's name was changed to the Engineering Research Institute and its scope was defined as sponsored research in the fields of engineering and the physical sciences. Although service to industries was the primary principle underlying the establishment of the department in 1920, service to the community on the municipal, state, and federal levels and service to the university became equally important principles in the administration of its research. As director of the Engineering Research Institute, White carried on the tradition established by Mortimer E. Cooley, former dean of the University of Michigan College of Engineering, in inviting industry to bring its problems to the university, and he was credited with being largely responsible for the growth of sponsored research at the institute to a level of nearly $10,000,000 per year by the time of his retirement with emeritus rank in 1953. White carried on a number of investigations in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and some of his most noteworthy research was in connection with condenser tubes for power plants, heat treatment of steel castings, and heat treatment furnace installations. As an expert on metallurgy and particularly on high-temperature alloys, he frequently served as a consultant to steel companies, utilities, and other enterprises, and he was a consultant in regard to the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, Calif. In the course of his work he was the author or co-author of a number of technical reports and bulletins, including "High Temperature Alloys Developed for Aircraft Turbo Supercharger and Gas Turbines" (Amer. Soc. Testing Materials, 1924), "Stainless Steel, A Digest with Abstracts and Bibliography" (Engineering Research Inst. Bull., 1926), "The Stability of Metals at Elevated Temperatures" (ibid., 1928), "The Properties of Metals at Elevated Temperatures" (ibid., 1936), "High-Temperature Characteristics of Steels as Revealed by the Stress-Rupture Test" (Timken Technical Bull., 1938), and "Report of Graphitization Studies on High-Temperature Welded Piping of the Philadelphia Electric Company" (Amer. Soc. Mech. Engineers, 1948). He also contributed some 160 articles to the scientific and technical journals. During the First World War he was given leave of absence from the University of Michigan and was commissioned captain, U.S. Army. He served as the head of the metallurgical branch of the inspection section, gun division, Ordnance Department, in 1917-18. He was head of the metallurgical branch of the inspection division, Ordnance Department, in 1918-19, and in February, 1919, he became the head of the metallurgical branch of the technical staff, Ordnance Department. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Ordnance Reserve Corps and received his honorable discharge in March, 1919, continuing as a lieutenant colonel in the reserve until the close of his life. In 1940-41 he was chairman of the metallurgical committee of the National Defense Research Committee, and throughout the balance of the Second World War and until 1946 he was a member of the war metallurgy committee of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development. In 1942 he also served as a member of the National Research Council. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1925. On his seventieth birthday in 1954, a symposium attended by some 300 metallurgists from all parts of the country was presented at the University of Michigan in recognition of his contributions to the research and development of alloys for high-temperature use. White was one of the founders and the first president in 1920-21 of the American Society for Metals, of which he was later made an honorary member. He was also an honorary member of the American Society for Testing Materials, which he had served as president in 1937-38, and an honorary life member of the American Ordnance Association, of which he had been a charter member. He was a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Chemical Society, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Phi Delta Theta, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), the Rotary, University, Michigan Union, Barton Hills Country, and Ann Arbor Golf and Outing clubs of Ann Arbor, Mich., the Detroit and Detroit Athletic clubs of Detroit, Mich., and the Engineers' Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Church, Ann Arbor, which he served as president of the board of trustees. In politics he was a Republican. His principal hobby was his collection of Amberina glass, which was one of the largest in the world. This was willed to the University of Michigan. He also enjoyed golf, fishing, and such sports as baseball, football, and boxing. He was married twice: (1) in Wellsville, Ohio, June 22, 1911, to Margaret Belle, daughter of Clarence R. Arnold of that place, an insurance broker, and had a son, Arnold Easton; his first wife died in 1934; (2) in Evanston, Ill., Aug. 2, 1935, to Elsie Marie (Speckmann) Hauswald, daughter of Wesley N. Speckmann, an educator, and widow of George Willard Hauswald. Albert E. White died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 18, 1956.

McHALE, Kathryn, educator, was born in Logansport, Ind., July 22, 1889, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Farrell) McHale. Her father came to this country from Ireland in 1881 and settled in Logansport, where he was a contractor. Kathryn McHale received her preliminary education at public schools in her native community and was graduated B.S. in 1919, A.M. in 1920, and Ph.D. in 1926 at Columbia University. Meanwhile, she began her career in 1920 as an instructor in education at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. She remained at Goucher as assistant professor of education during 1922-26, associate professor in 1926-27, and full professor from 1927 to 1935. In the last-named year she was named nonresident professor, a post she held for many years. Additionally, she was professor of education during summer sessions at Columbia University from 1918 to 1926 and at the University of Minnesota in 1928. From 1929 to 1950 she was the general director of the American Association of University Women. Under her leadership the membership of that association was more than quadrupled, and its program

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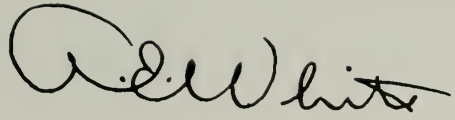

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Jerel G. Sullivan

of adult education was expanded to include national, social, and economic problems and the arts. She was also instrumental in greatly widening the scope of the association's activities in behalf of the status of women in this country. In 1950 she was appointed a member of the U.S. Subversive Activities Control Board, Washington, D.C. She was reappointed in 1952 and served as a member of that board until the close of her life. She was the author of "Comparative Psychology and Hygiene of the Overweight Child" (1926), "Current Changes and Experiments in Liberal Arts Education" (1932), "Housing College Students" (1934), and over forty pamphlets, brochures, and articles on psychological and educational topics. She served as a trustee of Purdue University from 1936 to 1946, a member of the Alfred I. du Pont Radio Awards Committee during 1944-46, and a member of the U.S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization from 1946 to 1950 and a member of the executive committee of the national commission during 1946-48. She also served as chairman of the citizens' federal advisory committee on education to the U.S. Office of Education during 1947-50, and she was a member of the Jane Addams Achievement Award Committee, a member of the boards of advisers of the National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship and the Home Library Foundation, and a member of the honorary committee of American Women's Hospitals. Honorary L.H.D. degrees were conferred upon her by Brown University in 1941, Russell Sage College in 1942, and MacMurray College in 1946. She was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Association for Adult Education, the American Association of University Professors, American Psychological Association, National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, National Society of College Teachers of Education, Kappa Delta Pi, and Delta Kappa Gamma. In religion she was a Roman Catholic. Politically she was a Democrat. Tennis and travel were her principal avocations. Kathryn McHale died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1956.

SULLIVAN, Gael Edward, public official, was born in Providence, R.I., Nov. 28, 1904, son of Timothy Joseph and Mary Agnes (Carroll) Sullivan. His father was a real estate dealer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Providence, Gael E. Sullivan was graduated A.B. at Providence College in 1926 and A.M. at Thomas Aquinas University, River Forest, Ill., in 1930. He then served as associate professor and lecturer on political economics and ethics at DePaul University for a year. In 1932-33 he was a contract executive with B. A. Holway & Associates, Chicago, Ill., an advertising firm. From the latter year until 1935 he served as liaison officer for A Century of Progress, the Chicago exposition, and during the next four years as associate state director of the Federal Housing Administration for Illinois. In the latter period he also lectured on public administration at Loyola University, Chicago, on a part-time basis. During 1939-41 he was administrative assistant to Edward J. Kelly, then mayor of Chicago. He was state director of the Federal Housing Administration for Illinois during 1941-43 and in that period lectured on mortgage financing at Northwestern University. He then enlisted for service in the U.S. Army during the Second World War. Commissioned a captain, he was appointed executive officer to the deputy quartermaster general. He subsequently spent eighteen months overseas in the North African and Italian campaigns, serving at one period as port officer for Cagliari, Sardinia; during the course of this assignment he received promotion to the rank of major. Returning to the United States, he became chief of labor relations for the Detroit (Mich.) Service Command of the Army Service Force. In 1945 he was released from military duty to accept the post of second U.S. assistant postmaster general under Robert E. Hannegan, continuing in that capacity until 1947. Among his accomplishments were the reorganization of the Postal Transport Bureau, the inauguration of experimental helicopter service in Los Angeles, Calif., Chicago, and New York city for mail delivery, and the development of a program for reduction in air postal rates, both domestic and foreign. He inaugurated the first flying post office in 1946 and conducted the first nation-wide Railway Mail Conference in that year. During his service with the Post Office Department he was the American representative at a meeting of the Universal Postal Union, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1946. His Wings for a Nickel campaign boosted airmail usage immeasurably, and he instituted studies for the improvement of railway mail cars. As a member of Harry S Truman's Air Coordination Commission, Sullivan made a world flight in the interest of American aviation in 1946. He resigned from the Post Office Department in 1947 to become executive director of the Democratic National Committee; later that year he became vice-chairman of the committee, the position he maintained until 1949. In preparation for the 1948 presidential election, he sponsored a series of conferences between Democratic state and national leaders to work out methods of bringing voters to the polls. In 1949 Sullivan was made executive director of Theatre Owners of America, New York city, a national organization of motion picture exhibitors representing more than half of all movie theater owners in the United States. In this capacity he made a thoroughgoing study of industry problems, particularly as they related to small exhibitors, and engaged in considerable public relations work in behalf of theater owners. He was active in opposing legislation adverse to motion picture exhibitors in such areas as taxation and censorship. To keep abreast of developments in television, a potential competing medium, he maintained contact with the Federal Communications Commission and television and broadcasting companies, also working closely with the Society of Motion Picture Engineers. In 1952 he left the organization to become vice-president in charge of public relations with the Magna Theatre Corp., New York city, the post he filled until his death. While with Theatre Owners of America, Sullivan assumed leadership within the industry in annual campaigns for the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Treasury's Opportunity Savings Bond Drives. He also served on the executive committee of the President's Committee on National Employment of the Physically Handicapped and worked closely with the U.S. Department of Justice in its campaign against juvenile delinquency. He was campaign manager in 1952 for Estes Kefauver, then seeking the presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. In 1946 he was made a knight commander of the Order of Saint Gregory and a Knight of Malta by Pope Pius XII. An honorary Rerum Politicarum degree was conferred on him by Providence College in 1947 and an honorary Litt.D. by Loyola College, Baltimore, Md., in 1951. He was a member of the American Society of Public Officials. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Reading, yachting, and playing golf were his chief recreations. He was married in Chicago, July 10, 1930, to Anne, daughter of James Burke of that city, a businessman, and had five children: Gael Michael, Bede Carroll, Garth Kelly (died in childhood), Sheila Anne, and Brenda Mary. Gael E. Sullivan died in New York city, Oct. 27, 1956.

VAN OSDOL, Harry Allen, physician, was born near Rising Sun, Ind., June 24, 1880, son of William Wesley and Martha Jane (Sedam) Van Osdol, grandson of Nathan Allen and Elizabeth (Crowley) Van Osdol, and great-grandson of Benjamin Van Osdol. His father was a farmer. Harry A. Van Osdol took premedical studies at the University of Louisville and was graduated M.D. in 1909 at Indiana University. Subsequently he did postgraduate work at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. From 1909 until his retirement in 1955 he practiced medicine in Indianapolis, Ind., specializing in ear, nose, and throat work. During his active practice he was a member of the staffs of General, St. Vincent's, and Methodist hospitals in Indianapolis. For some years he also served as a consulting surgeon in diseases of the nose and throat to the U.S. Veterans Bureau. At his death he was professor emeritus at the Indiana University School of Medicine. Van Osdol was nationally known as an authority on sinus disease and was the author of a number of articles published

in the medical journals, including "The Diagnosis of Sinus Disease by Injection of Opaque Solution" (Annals Otol., Rhinol. & Laryng., Sept. 1928), "The Systemic Effect of Nasal Hyperplasia as It Affects the Nasal Ganglion" (Jour. Ind. State Med. Assn., Sept. 1930), and "Upper Respiratory Infection as a Factor in Asthma" (ibid., June 1931). During the First World War he served as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed first at Camp McClellan, Ala., and later at Ft. McHenry and at General Hospital No. 2, Baltimore, Md. During the Second World War he served as a consultant to the Selective Service System. He was also active in the work of the American National Red Cross. Van Osdol was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American and Indiana State medical associations, Marion County (Ind.) Medical Society, the Indiana State (pres. 1930) and Marion County academies of ophthalmology and otolaryngology, Medical Authors and Writers Society, Society of Indiana Pioneers, the American Legion, the Masonic Order, Phi Beta Pi, and the Indianapolis Athletic Club. His religious affiliation was with the North Methodist Episcopal Church, Indianapolis. Politically he was a Republican. His principal avocation was his farm near Carmel, Ind., where he raised saddle and Percheron horses and Angus cattle. He was married in Rushville, Ind., Sept. 14, 1910, to Bessie Ann, daughter of Edward A. Lee of that place, an implement dealer. Harry A. Van Osdol died without issue in Carmel, Ind., Apr. 10, 1957.

BITNER, Harry Murray, newspaper and broadcasting executive, was born in Kutztown, Pa., Dec. 24, 1883, son of Henry Franklin and Cora Catherine (Murray) Bitner. His first paternal American ancestor was Casper Bittner, who came to this country from Germany in 1731 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. From him the descent was through Mathias and Margaret Wiest, Benjamin and Elizabeth Werner, and Jacob and Catherine Catherman, the grandparents of Harry M. Bitner. His father was an educator. The son received his preliminary education in schools of his native community, was graduated at Millersville (Pa.) State Normal School (later Millersville State Teachers College) in 1900, and received his B.A. degree at Franklin and Marshall College in 1903. He began his newspaper career in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he served during 1903-07 as reporter on several newspapers, including the Pittsburgh Press. He continued on the staff of the latter until 1922, serving as city editor during 1907-10 and thereafter as managing editor, also holding the position of circulation manager after 1917. From 1922 to 1927 Bitner was editor-in-chief of the Detroit (Mich.) Times, and thereafter until 1933 was vice-president, publisher, and editor of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph. In 1930 the Times and Pitt publishing companies, respective publishers of those papers, were acquired by the Hearst Publishing Co., Inc., a subsidiary of Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc. Bitner remained associated with the subsidiary organization until 1949, serving as assistant general manager in 1933-34 and general manager from 1934 to 1938; regional director of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph and Detroit Times in 1938-39; publisher of the Sun-Telegraph during 1939-45; and director and consultant to Hearst newspapers thereafter until 1949. Meanwhile, he entered the field of radio and television, acquiring stations WFBM and WFBM-TV, Indianapolis, Ind., in 1939 and 1949 respectively; WOOD and WOOD-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1948 and 1950; WFDF, Flint, Mich., in 1948; and WTCN and WTCN-TV, Minneapolis, Minn., in 1953. In 1954 Consolidated Television & Radio Broadcasters was formed to operate the above stations, and Bitner served as chairman of the company's board of directors until 1957, when he sold his holdings. From 1959 until the close of his life he was chairman of the board of directors of Grelin Broadcasting, operators of station WWRI, Warwick, R.I., and Radio Buffalo, operators of WWOL, Buffalo, N.Y. In connection with the Second World War effort he served in 1943-44 as director of the printing and publishing division of the War Production Board. Bitner was a trustee of Westminster Choir College, Princeton, N.J., and, from 1941 until his death, of Franklin and Marshall College. He was also a director of the Princeton YMCA and in 1954 donated a cabin to the summer camp operated by that organization. He belonged to the Duquesne, Union, Pittsburgh Athletic, Pittsburgh Field, and Pittsburgh Country clubs of Pittsburgh, the Detroit Athletic and Oakland Hills Country clubs of Detroit, the Nassau and Springdale Country clubs of Princeton, the Country Club of Florida in Delray Beach, the Westchester (N.Y.) Country Club, Kappa Sigma, and the Loyal Order of Moose. His religious affiliation was with the Reformed Church in America. Politically he was a Republican. In his leisure time

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Bitner enjoyed gardening, fishing, and playing golf. He was married in Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1909, to Evelyn Randolph, daughter of Henry Thornton Hanna of that city, an accountant, and had two children, Evelyn Hanna, who married Karl Henry Pearson, and Harry Murray. Harry M. Bitner died in Delray Beach, Fla., Mar. 7, 1960.

SLEE, Daniel Grover, business executive, was born in Bloomville, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1892, son of Joseph and Ellen (Seigley) Slee. His father was a farmer. Daniel G. Slee received his education in public schools of his native community. He began his career in 1910 as clerk at the Exchange Bank, Bloomville, a position he held until 1912. In that year he became a billing clerk with the France Stone Co., Toledo, Ohio, with which he remained until 1943, serving after 1916 as credit manager, then as general manager, and from 1928 to 1943 as executive vice-president. Meanwhile, in 1918 he was a founder and served as general manager of the France Foundry & Machine Co., North Baltimore, Ohio, subsequently becoming secretary in that year, vice-president in 1922, secretary-treasurer in 1935, treasurer in 1939, and president in 1943. Purchasing controlling interest in the concern in 1944, he changed its name to Alloy Founders, Inc., and continued to serve as president and treasurer thereafter until the close of his life. Additionally, he was a director of the organization from the time of its founding. The company acquired a gray iron foundry in Toledo in 1927 and added a nonferrous operation elsewhere in that city in 1928. For the purpose of increasing production capacity of sand castings, another foundry, having pattern-making facilities, was purchased there in 1938. An aluminum foundry was acquired in 1956, also in Toledo. In 1945, production of sand castings amounted to 4,461,273 pounds; under Slee's direction this was increased to 6,617,490 pounds in 1960. At the time of his death the company had 150 employees and gross annual sales of more than $1,500,000. In addition to directing Alloy Founders, Inc., he was associated with the National Lime & Stone Co., Findlay, Ohio, serving as president during 1943-57 and as director and chairman of the executive committee thereafter until the close of his life. He was a founder in 1946, vice-president during 1946-60, and a director of the Maumee (Ohio) Stone Co.; a founder in 1946 and director of the Auglaize Stone Co., Defiance, Ohio; a director of the Putnam Stone Co., Ottawa, Ohio; and founder in 1952 of the Michigan Stone Co., Toledo, of which he was also a director. Slee was a trustee of the YMCA, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and for several years president of the Credit Bureau, all in Toledo. He also belonged to the Masonic order and the Rotary, Toledo, Toledo Country, and Inverness clubs of Toledo. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church of Maumee, which he served as elder. Politically he was a Republican. Slee enjoyed gardening in his leisure time and was interested in philately and football. He was married in Toledo, Ohio, June 30, 1917, to Inez, daughter of George Frankfort Behm of that city, a salesman, and had a daughter Betty, who married Ross E. Lucke. Slee died in Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1960.

KITTREDGE, Raymond Brown, engineer and educator, was born in Beverly, Mass., Sept. 10, 1886, son of Charles Evans and Kate Gould (Brown) Kittredge and grandson of John Bundy and Celestia (Evans) Kittredge. He was a descendant of John Kittredge, who came to this country from England and in 1660 was awarded a grant of land in Billerica, Mass. His father was an accountant. Raymond B. Kittredge received his preliminary education in the Beverly public schools and was graduated B.S. in civil engineering at the University of Maine in 1906. He then began his engineering career with the Maine Central Railroad, with which he was a rodman during 1906-08 and assistant engineer during 1908-11. Following a year as instructor in civil engineering at the University of Maine, he joined the faculty of the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, in 1912. Starting as instructor in civil engineering at that university, he was assistant professor of railroad engineering during 1913-17, associate professor of railroad engineering during 1917-25, and professor of transportation engineering from 1925 until his retirement in 1954 as professor emeritus. During the summer months between 1912 and 1922 he assisted in the testing and design of hydroelectric construction for the Bangor (Maine) Hydro-Electric Co., designed pavements and sewage systems, served as a contractor's assistant with a concrete construction firm, collected data on payments and public utility rates, conducted a topographic survey for the State University of Iowa, and taught summer school at that university. Kittredge was co-author of the 4th revision of William Raymond's

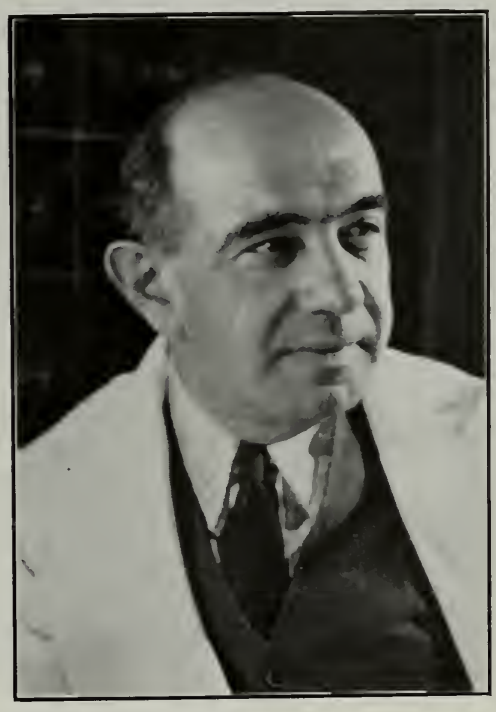
"Elements of Railway Engineering" (1917) and contributed a number of articles to the engineering journals, including "The State's Larger Share in Grade Crossing Improvement" (Engineering News Record, Sept. 1929), "Grade Crossing Improvements" (ibid., Oct. 1929), "The Future of the Railways" (Civil Engineering Mag., July 1932), and "Coordination of Railway and Highway Transportation" (Proc. Iowa Engineering Soc., 1934). In addition, an article he wrote on economic questions relating to construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway was reprinted in full as an editorial in the Des Moines Register of Jan. 18, 1931. During the period of the First World War he served as a member of the valuation committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1917-18. He was a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (pres. Iowa section, 1940) and of the American Railway Engineering Association, an emeritus member of the Iowa Engineering Society, and a member of the American Railroad Association, the Masonic order, Phi Kappa Phi, Theta Tau, Sigma Alpha Epsilon,

and the Triangle Club of Iowa City. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Republican. Tennis and swimming were his favorite recreations. He was married in Bangor, Maine, Sept. 6, 1911, to Ethel, daughter of Edwin Lord of that city, an insurance agent, and had two sons: Robert Lord and Willard Brown. Raymond B. Kittredge died in Iowa City, Iowa, Dec. 19, 1956.

McBRIDE, F[rancis] Scott, temperance leader, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 29, 1872, son of Francis and Harriet (Miller) McBride. His father came to this country from Ireland as a child in about 1848 and settled first in Philadelphia and later in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he became an iron moulder. F. Scott McBride received his preparatory education at Mechanicstown (Ohio) Academy and at Indiana State Normal School (later Valparaiso University) and was graduated B.S. in 1898 at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. Subsequently he attended Pittsburgh Theological Seminary (later Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary), where he was graduated in 1901. At various times he interrupted his college studies to teach school, spending a period of four years teaching in the Carroll County schools. He was ordained to the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church in 1901, and his first pastorate was at Kittanning, Pa., where he remained for eight years. In that period he rebuilt the church, freed it from debt, and increased the membership threefold. From 1909 to 1911 he was pastor of the Ninth Avenue United Presbyterian Church at Monmouth, Ill. It was at this time that he became known as a temperance leader and began what was to be the principal work of his life. While at Kittanning he became associated with the Anti-Saloon League of America as leader of the temperance forces of Armstrong County, Pa., and chairman of the county anti-saloon league. He personally organized every voting precinct in the county for an election that resulted in sending to the state legislature two dry representatives for the first time in the county's history. In 1911 he became district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, with headquarters in Springfield, and the following year he became state superintendent, with headquarters in Chicago. In the latter capacity he organized the temperance forces of the state so effectively that within a few years the Illinois legislature elected as speaker of the house a candidate favored by the temperance people in the state, defeated all wet legislation, and enacted important temperance measures. He also led the campaign by which most of the state was voted dry under local option. In 1917 he organized and led the campaign that resulted in the passage by the state legislature of an act ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which established prohibition, as well as the passage of the Illinois act of enforcement. He remained in Illinois until 1924, when he was elected general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America. After the death of Wayne B. Wheeler (q.v.), general counsel and legislative superintendent of the league, McBride in 1927 moved its headquarters from Westerville, Ohio, to Washington, D.C., and assumed active leadership of the temperance forces of the United States in the campaign for the maintenance of the constitutional amendment and other temperance activities. His first general report of the activities of the league, which was made public in 1930, embraced the working of the league during the years he had been its head. During the presidential campaign of 1928 it secured platform pledges by both Democratic and Republican parties, but after Alfred E. Smith (q.v.) repudiated the Democratic prohibition plank, the league endorsed the Republican candidate, Herbert Hoover, and actively aided in his election, circulating millions of copies of campaign documents and sending many speakers into the various states. It participated in senatorial and congressional campaigns of both parties and aided the state leagues in their fights to elect governors and representatives favorable to the temperance forces, and it worked for the passage of measures relating to the enforcement of prohibition, including general appropriations of $12,500,000 for enforcement for 1929, $1,500,000 for enforcement of the laws against the narcotic traffic for 1928 and the same appropriation for 1929, and an appropriation of $28,902,500 to transfer enforcement work along the coast to the U.S. Coast Guard. The league also endorsed legislation passed by Congress to further strengthen the prohibition laws and advocated the deportation of aliens who had violated the prohibition and immigration laws. To McBride fell the duty of sponsoring this legislation by correspondence and personal appearance before the legislative committees that had charge of such matters. In 1932 both national political parties adopted planks in their platforms calling for resubmission of the policy of national prohibition. When the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was repealed at a time of world-wide economic depression and widespread unemployment, McBride resigned his national leadership of the Anti-Saloon League of America, continuing, however, to serve as a member of the administrative committee of the national organization until the close of his life. From 1936 to 1943 he was superintendent of the league's work in Pennsylvania. At his death he was also serving as a member of the executive committee of the World League against Alcoholism. In 1934-35 he was vice-moderator of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, in 1944-45 he was moderator of the Illinois synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and for many years he was a member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. An honorary D.D. degree was conferred on him by Muskingum College in 1915. He was a member of the Ohio Society of Chicago, Pi Gamma Mu, and the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

For recreation he enjoyed such sports as golf. He was married in Carroll County, Ohio, July 10, 1901, to Geraldine, daughter of John Boice Van Fossen of Carrollton, Ohio, a farmer and teacher, and had three children: Christine Harriet, who married Lewis Watt; Geralda Pearl, who married Arthur Armstrong; and John Van Fossen. F. Scott McBride died in Saint Petersburg, Fla., Apr. 23, 1955.

SHORR, Ephraim, physician and medical researcher, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 1, 1897, son of Morris and Anna (Rubin) Shorr. His father, a merchant, came to this country from Russia. Ephraim Shorr was graduated B.A. in 1919 and M.D. in 1922 at Yale University. After interning at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York city, during 1922-24, he was a research fellow of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College, for two years. From 1926 to 1933 Shorr was assistant attending physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York city. From 1932 until the close of his life he was chief of the thyroid endocrine clinic at New York Hospital, where he also was assistant attending physician, 1932-42, associate attending physician, 1942-45, and attending physician from the latter year until his death. He also renewed his association with the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology as a research associate from 1946 until the close of his life. During 1926-33 he was an instructor in medicine at the Cornell University Medical College in New York city, and he was assistant professor of medicine at the college during 1933-42 and associate professor thereafter until his death. In association with George N. Papanicolaou, in 1935 he developed a method for the examining of vaginal fluids for cells cast off by the womb, which led to a test for early womb cancer that came to be the simplest and best method for determining hormone balance in the treatment of female disorders. He discovered, in 1950, a method for reduction of the formation of kidney stones by eliminating phosphorus from the diet of sufferers from kidney stones containing phosphorus. Shorr also worked with animals suffering from the extremely low blood pressure that follows hemorrhage, and it was under his direction that VEM and VDM, two substances from such animals, were isolated in 1945. One of these substances dilated blood vessels and the other constricted them, and further research under Shorr's direction proved VDM to be ferritin, a large blood protein. At the time of his death he was believed to have been at the point of discovering a chemical which could save eighty per cent of shocked animals from death. He also did research on the disorders of metabolism and ductless glands in animals and man, metabolic aspects of convalescence, metabolic and physiological aspects of shock, hypertension and other circulatory disturbances in animals and man, pathogenesis of diabetes, and the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the pituitary, adrenal, thyroid and parathyroid glands. He made research contributions in the fields of metabolism of tissues, bone and tubercle bacilli, management of the menopause, action of sex hormones and of the growth hormone in the human, relation of citric acid excretion to sex hormones and to calcium excretion, metabolic effects of immobilization and use of the rocking bed, use of strontium in the remineralization of the depleted skeleton, infra-red absorption spectra of steroids, tetrazolium as a histochemical tool, metabolism and methods for the estimation of citric acid, creatine, and phosphorus, and intermediary metabolism and biological activities of ferritin. Shorr was author or co-author of more than 200 scientific articles reporting original laboratory and clinical research on these subjects. Outstanding among his papers were: "The Relation of Hormones to Carbohydrate Metabolism in Vitro" (Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol., 1939), "The Relation of Urinary Citric Acid Excretion to the Menstrual Cycle and the Steroidal Reproductive Hormones" (with others, Science, 1942), "An Evaluation of the Clinical Applications of the Vaginal Smear Method" (Jour. Mt. Sinai Hosp., 1945), "Aluminum Gels in the Management of Renal Phosphatic Calculi" (with A. C. Carter, Jour. Amer. Med. Assn., 1950), "Hepatorenal Factors in Circulatory Homeostasis" (with others, Circulation, 1951), "The Usefulness of Strontium as an Adjuvant to Calcium in the Remineralization of the Skeleton in Man" (with Carter, Bull. Hosp. Joint Dis., 1952), and "Intermediary Metabolism and Biological Activities of Ferritin" (in The Harvey Lectures, 1954-55). In addition to being Harvey lecturer, New York Academy of Medicine, in 1955, Shorr participated in the conferences of the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation from 1942 until his death. He helped to frame and secure enactment of laws in New York state regulating and furthering the use of animals in medical research, and he advised legislators and helped win support for medical



research in the U.S. Congress. During the First World War he served as a private in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. In 1944, during the Second World War, he was a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service and civilian consultant to the Office of Scientific Research and Development. For his work on shock he was awarded the Alvarenga Prize of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1950. Shorr was a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physiological Society, American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Gerontological Society, Association of American Physicians, the New York State and New York County medical societies, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, and the Harvey Society. In politics he was a Democrat. Eighteenth century English literature, music, and

gardening were his chief interests apart from his profession. He was married in New York city, Oct. 17, 1927, to Dorothy Caroline, daughter of Theodore Seligman of that city, a lawyer. Ephraim Shorr died without issue in New York city, Jan. 6, 1956.

MILHAM, Willis Isbister, astronomer and educator, was born in Kinderhook, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1874, son of Edmund and Ellen Medora (Isbister) Milham. His first paternal American ancestor was John Milham, a native of the Palatinate (later part of Germany), who came to this country from England in 1715 and settled in Rhinebeck, N.Y. From him the descent was through Simon and Anna Resina Reisdorf, John and Anna Wagener, Matthias and Gertrude Dederick, and Levi and Anna Maria Wagoner, the grandparents of Willis I. Milham. His father was a farmer. The son obtained his preliminary education at Kinderhook Academy and the Albany (N.Y.) Boys Academy and was graduated B.A. in 1894 and M.A. in 1895 at Williams College. In 1901 he received a Ph.D. degree at the University

of Strassburg. Meanwhile, he had begun teaching in 1895 as an assistant in physics at Williams College. He was advanced to instructor in mathematics and physics in 1896 and to assistant professor of mathematical sciences in 1898. He obtained a leave of absence in 1899 to study abroad, and on his return to Williams College in 1902 he was named Field memorial professor of astronomy and at the same time was made director of the Williams College Observatory. He continued in this dual capacity until his retirement with emeritus rank in 1942. Although Milham's primary interest was in teaching, he also did some research. In his early years he did some computation in connection with the orbits of asteroids and achieved recognition as computer of Asteroid No. 454, Mathesis. He taught meteorology as well as astronomy, and his later investigations were concerned with long-range weather forecasting, as well as with the accuracy of timekeepers. Milham was the author of "How to Identify the Stars" (1909); "Meteorology" (1912), a text at one time used in every college and university in the United States offering a course in meteorology; "Time and Timekeepers" (1923); "Early American Observatories" (1938); and "The Columbus Clock" (1945). Milham made a notable collection of some 130 rare timepieces from all parts of the world. He was a founder, director, and at one time vice-president of the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors, and during 1946-49 he edited a bulletin for the association. He also collected some 400 mechanical puzzles, which were presented to the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. His collection of scrimshaw and his meteorological instruments were given to the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass., and his Bennington ceramics went to the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield. Williams College conferred an honorary L.H.D. degree upon him in 1946. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Royal Astronomical Society (London), and the American Meteorological Society (pres. 1924-26), and a member of the American Astronomical Society, American Physical Society, American Geographical Society, the Belgian and French astronomical societies, and Phi Beta Kappa. His religious affiliation was with the Dutch Reformed church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Northampton, Mass., June 7, 1911, to Betsey Morgan, daughter of Joseph Fairweather of Williamstown, Mass., a contractor. Milham died without issue in North Adams, Mass., Mar. 23, 1957.

SUDLER, Carroll Hopkins, lithographer, was born in Sudlersville, Md., Nov. 7, 1869, son of John Wells Emory and Martha Virginia (Hopkins) Sudler. His first paternal American ancestor was Joseph Sudler, who came to this country from England and settled on Kent Island, Md., about 1694. From Joseph and his wife, Ann Emory, the descent was through Joseph and Susana Carter, Richard and Margaret Emory, and Arthur Emory and Mary Jackson, the grandparents of Carroll H. Sudler. His father was a public official in Maryland. The son received his preparatory education at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated B.A. at Swarthmore College in 1888. He began his business career in the same year with the firm of Geo. S. Harris & Sons, lithographers of Philadelphia. After four years of practical training there he was appointed manager of the firm's New York city branch and in 1895 was transferred to the company's branch in Chicago, Ill., where he also served as manager. Meanwhile, in December, 1894, he became western manager of the Ketterlinus Lithographic Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia, with offices in Chicago, and in 1897 was elected director and resident vice-president. He retired from these positions in 1928. Active for many years in the National Association of Advertising Specialty Manufacturers, Sudler was its president in 1922-23. Earlier, shortly after this country's entry into the First World War, he served as chairman of the association's war service committee. During 1917-19 he also served on the advisory council of the war service committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and on the war work committee of the Illinois YMCA. Meanwhile, from 1910 to 1915 he was chairman of the YMCA student sub-committee, in charge of the establishment and supervision of YMCA work in colleges and universities of Illinois, and during 1920-27 he was president of the YMCA in Illinois. He served on the National Industrial Advisory Board from 1933 until the close of his life. In 1935 he became first district director of the Federal Housing Administration for northern Illinois. Sudler also served as president of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago, during 1929-32 and was an honorary life trustee beginning in 1949. Further, he was an honorary life trustee of the Chicago Academy of Sciences from

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Carroll H. Sudler

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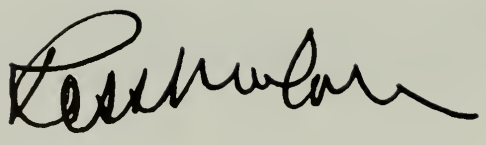

1944 until his death. He held membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, the University and City clubs of Chicago, and the Onwentsia Country Club of Lake Forest, Ill. His religious affiliation was with the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, of which he was an honorary life trustee. Politically he was a Democrat. He was fond of sports, especially squash and golf. He was married in Smyrna, Del., Oct. 16, 1895, to Susan Black, daughter of George S. Culbreth of that place, a physician, and had three children: Carroll Hopkins, Culbreth, and Louis Courtenay. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 20, 1958.

McCABE, [Robert] Ross, lawyer, was born in Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 20, 1891, son of Edwin Franklin and Martha (Ross) McCabe, grandson of James and Serena (Van Cleave) McCabe, great-grandson of James and Jane (Lee) McCabe, and great-great-grandson of Armstrong McCabe, who was one of the early settlers of Vigo County, Indiana, arriving there about 1820. Ross McCabe received his preliminary education at public schools in Williamsport and the Emmerick Manual Training High School in Indianapolis, Ind., and attended Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., during 1909-12. Admitted to the Indiana bar in 1915, he practiced briefly in the Williamsport law office of his father until the time of this country's entry into the First World War, when he enlisted as a pilot in the U.S. Army. Following his discharge as a 2d lieutenant, he piloted planes commercially and participated in many air races, including the first annual Galveston (Tex.) Air Derby. He then worked briefly for The Texas Co. in Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. In 1925 he went to Lafayette, Ind., and established the general law practice that he maintained until the close of his life. His areas of specialization included real estate titles and probate law. In 1934-35 McCabe served as attorney of Tippecanoe County, Ind. In addition to maintaining a law practice he operated his own business concern, the McCabe Abstract Co., Lafayette. He was a member of the American, Indiana State, and Tippecanoe County bar associations and Delta Tau Delta. Politically he was a Democrat. His recreational pastime was reading, and he was interested in etymology. He was married in Jacksonville, Fla., June 1, 1923, to Frances Margaret, daughter of John Shields of Birmingham, Ala., and had four children: Ross (died in infancy); Carolyn Frances, who married John Kenneth Van Camp; Frances Elizabeth, who married Milburn Keith Lynn; and Nancy Lee, who married Richard Theodore Rein. Ross McCabe died in Montmorenci, Ind., Jan. 9, 1959.

CHASE, Charles Albert, mining engineer, was born in Hartford, Wis., Nov. 4, 1876, son of Albert Elmore and Emma Jane (Jones) Chase. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Georgetown, Colo., Charles A. Chase was graduated Ph.B. in 1898 at the University of Colorado. In the same year he began his professional career in association with his father, who was a mining engineer at Boulder, Colo. From 1899 to 1913 he was successively assayer, surveyor, superintendent, general superintendent, and consulting engineer to the Liberty Bell Gold Mining Co., Telluride, Colo., and from 1913 to 1924 he was manager of that company. Chase was also associated with several other mining enterprises in this period. From 1907 to 1912 he served as consulting engineer in regard to exploration work carried on by the United States & British Columbia Mining Co., Boston, Mass., and from 1911 to 1919 he was consulting engineer to the Maxwell Land Grant Co. with regard to the Aztec Mine in New Mexico. He was associate general manager of the Mogul Mining Co., Terry, S.Dak., during 1912-18 and was also manager of the molybdenum department of the Primos Exploration Co., Empire, Colo., during 1917-19. Chase was engaged in exploratory work in Guerrero, Mexico, during 1923-25. In the latter year he was one of the founders of the Shenandoah-Dives Mining Co., Silverton, Colo., and he was general manager and executive vice-president of this company until his retirement in 1953. Recognized as one of Colorado's leading mining engineers, Chase was credited with having saved the state's lead and zinc industry by developing low-cost methods for handling those metals. It was due to his efforts that the Shenandoah-Dives Mining Co. was enabled to maintain operations during the depression years. For some time during the 1930's the company was the only active base metal producer in Colorado and as such was responsible for preserving the economic welfare of the southwestern part of the state. In the 1940's Chase was also successful in improving the quality of the ores mined by the company, and by the time of his retirement the Shenandoah-Dives Mining Co. was producing gold, silver,

copper, lead, and zinc, had completed seventeen miles of tunnels, and employed approximately 200 persons. During the period of his management the company's mine produced ores valued at more than $32,000,000. Chase was a frequent contributor to the mining journals, his articles including "Notes on Liberty Bell Mine" (Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers, 1911), "The Aztec Mine" (ibid., Oct. 1922), and "A Successful Geological Gamble in Colorado" (Engineering & Mining Jour., July 1929). Chase was a member and for several years served as vice-chairman of the Metal Mining Fund of Colorado. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Colorado Scientific Society, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and the University Club of Denver, Colo. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Republican. His special interests included philosophy, study of the dominance of human elements in business, and reading, especially in the fields of biography and economics. He was married in Washington, D.C., Sept. 24, 1901,

to Ruth, daughter of Henry Gilbert Hamilton of that city, and had four children: Hamilton Mercer; Elizabeth Hamilton, who married Robert T. Wilson; David Winslow; and Charles Hamilton. His death occurred in Denver, Colo., Aug. 31, 1955.

WADSWORTH, James Wolcott, U.S. senator, was born in Geneseo, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1877, son of James Wolcott and Louisa (Travers) Wadsworth. His first paternal American ancestor was William Wadsworth, who came to this country from England in 1632, settling in Newtown (later Cambridge), Mass., and later in Durham, Conn. From William and his wife, Elizabeth Stone, the descent was through John and Sarah Stanley, James and Ruth Noyes, James and Abigail Penfield, John and Esther Parsons, James and Naomi Wolcott, and James S. and Mary Craig Wharton, the grandparents of James W. Wadsworth. His grandfather (q.v.) was a soldier, and his father was a soldier and public official. After receiving his preparatory education at the Fay School and St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., Wadsworth was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1898. He then enlisted in Battery A of the Pennsylvania Light Artillery for service in the Spanish-American War. After the war he was discharged from the volunteer service but early in 1899 made a voyage with three classmates to the Philippines and saw active service there during the Philippine Insurrection. Upon returning to the United States he entered the livestock and farming business on the ancestral properties in Geneseo. He continued this interest until the close of his life, winning a national reputation as a breeder of prize beef cattle. Additionally, during 1911-15 he was manager of a large ranch in Paloduro, Tex. For many years he was a director of the Genesee Valley Bank & Trust Co., Geneseo. His political career began in 1904, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the New York State Assembly. He served in that legislative body until 1911 and was speaker of the house during 1906-10, the youngest speaker in the history of the assembly. In 1914 he was elected to the U.S. Senate from New York and served in that body through reelection until 1927. He was chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs and as such sponsored the National Defense Act of 1920. He was also a member of the Senate committees on agriculture, foreign relations, and finance. In 1933 he was returned to Congress as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the 39th (later 41st) New York Congressional District. He was thus the fourth man to enter the House of Representatives after service in the Senate. In the House of Representatives he sponsored the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940. His committee assignments included the interstate and foreign commerce committee and the foreign affairs committee. After serving nine terms in the House of Representatives he retired in January, 1951. In July of that year he was appointed by Harry S Truman, then President, as chairman of the National Security Training Commission, and he continued in that capacity until the close of his life. The commission was formed in June, 1951, after Congress approved the principle, but not the details, of universal peacetime military training. On Oct. 28, 1951, the commission submitted a plan for universal military training for American youth, and in 1952 the Senate approved a universal military training bill along the lines the commission had recommended, but the House of Representatives voted to send it back to the committee for further study. Wadsworth was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924, 1928, 1936, and 1940. He belonged to the Society of the Cincinnati, Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion, Spanish War Veterans, National Grange, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. At Yale he played on the baseball team and was selected for Walter Camp's All-American team. He also sang in the glee club. Later in life he was interested in Civil War and world history and in biography. He was married in Newbury, N.H., Sept. 30, 1902, to Alice, daughter of John Hay (q.v.), and had three children: Evelyn, who married William Stuart Symington; James Jeremiah; and Reverdy. James W. Wadsworth died in Washington, D.C., June 21, 1952.

GILCHRIST, Harry Lorenzo, military surgeon, was born in Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 16, 1870, son of Lorenzo and Margaret Jane (Ohl) Gilchrist and grandson of William L. Gilchrist. His grandfather came to this country from Scotland in 1810 and settled in Ohio. Harry L. Gilchrist received his preliminary education at public schools in Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated M.D. in 1896 at Western Reserve University. He became a contract surgeon in the U.S. Army in 1898 and in 1900 was commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Medical Corps. Subsequently he was promoted through the grades to major general, attaining that rank in 1929. Meanwhile, in 1900 he was sent to Manila, P.I., as chief of the sanitary department there. On his return to the United States he entered the U.S. Army Medical School, where he was an honor graduate in 1903. He then volunteered for research work in the treatment of leprosy by the use of Roentgen rays and was engaged in such experimental work at Tyber Island, Ga., in 1903-04. In 1903 he was also one of seven volunteers to take the typhoid fever prophylactic and, as a result, contracted the disease. When the United States entered the First World War in April, 1917, Gilchrist was placed in command of the Lakeside Hospital (Cleveland) contingent, consisting of thirty-eight commissioned medical officers, 180 enlisted men, and sixty-five trained nurses. Sailing for England on May 7, it was the first contingent of U.S. troops to reach Europe. From May to December, 1917, he commanded British General Hospital No. 9 at Rouen, France, and thereafter was medical director of the Chemical Warfare Service, AEF, until the end of the war. He participated in the Cambrai campaign and the Somme, Ypres-Lys, Aisne-Marne, and Meuse-Argonne offensives. After the signing of the Armistice in November, 1918, he was made chief of the bathing and delousing division of the Quartermaster Corps, and in that capacity established stations at all base ports and demobilization points in France. In July, 1919, he was selected to organize and command the American Typhus Expedition to Poland. The expedition consisted of thirty-five commissioned officers and 500 enlisted specialists from the AEF, and before its work was completed, thirty-five trains of sanitary supplies passed over German railways into Poland for the relief of the epidemic. Gilchrist and his force did not leave Poland until December, 1920, withdrawal orders having been cancelled three times at the request of the Polish government. Upon his return to this country, he became chief of the Medical Research Division, Washington, D.C., and was also attached to the Edgewood Arsenal, Chemical Warfare Service. In 1929 he was named chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Service, a post he held until May, 1933. The Chemical Warfare Service, an independent branch of the military establishment, was charged with the supervision of all matters pertaining to toxic and non-toxic gases for military use and to smoke incendiary materials, and protective measures against them. During Gilchrist's administration of the service, its major activities were divided into schools of instruction for officers and the instruction of the Army as a whole in chemical warfare, both offensive and defensive; re-

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J. Clifford Miller

search activities concerned with chemical warfare; the operation of troops trained for chemical warfare; and the manufacture or procurement of necessary supplies. These activities were concentrated mainly at the Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where technical divisions, the Chemical Warfare School, the headquarters of the 1st Chemical Regiment, and manufacturing facilities for gas masks and chemical munitions were maintained. Officers of the service were stationed at each Corps Area headquarters and on the staffs of all divisions and higher units. Government appropriations for the service during Gilchrist's administration approximated $1,500,000 annually. In addition to its work along purely military lines, the service also was active in developing solutions to related civilian problems. Among the more important of these projects were measures for the extermination of the boll weevil, development of antifouling paints for ships and preservatives for marine pilings, methods of protection against commercial gases, and the solution of various problems arising from the use of toxic materials in medicine. Gilchrist retired from the Army in 1934 and thereafter served as editor of The Military Surgeon until 1940. He was considered an authority on poisonous gases and was the author of many works on chemical warfare, some of which became textbooks on the subject. Many honors were bestowed upon him in recognition of his First World War services. Poland decorated him with the Polish Commemorative Cross and the Cross of the Valiant, named him a commander of the Order of the Polonia Restituta, and made him an honorary professor of the Polish army medical school. France made him an officer of the Legion of Honor and decorated him with the Order of the Service de Santee and the Médaille d'Honneur Epidemics. Ecuador decorated him with the Order of the Star of Abdon Calderón. His own government awarded him the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal, and he received citations from John J. Pershing (q.v.). A fellow of the American College of Surgeons, he was also an honorary member of the Mexican Association of Military Surgeons and a member of the Association of Military Surgeons (pres. 1933-34), the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., and the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Country clubs of Arlington, Va. He was married in Cleveland, June 30, 1909, to Mayme L., daughter of Harry L. Morgan of that city. Gilchrist died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1943.

MILLER, J[ohn] Clifford, manufacturer, was born in Sperryville, Va., Mar. 12, 1871, son of John Byron and Rebecca Jane (Smith) Miller, grandson of John and Mary (Jordan) Miller, great-grandson of John and Nancy (Hitt) Miller, and great-great-grandson of Henry and Susannah (Sibler) Miller. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from Germany about 1749 and settled in the Germantown area of Philadelphia, Pa. His father was a merchant, farmer, and bank director. After receiving his early education with private tutors, J. Clifford Miller studied at the University of Virginia during 1888-90 and subsequently at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., graduating at the latter in 1892. His first employment, in 1892-93, was as a bookkeeper with the firm of Savage & Holmes, Richmond, Va., manufacturers of special furniture and fixtures. He soon purchased an interest in that firm and a year later acquired full interest, renaming it the J. C. Miller Co. In March, 1897, he took Henry Winston into the business as a partner under the firm name of Miller & Winston. The latter sold his interest to J. Clifford Miller and his brother, Hugh B. Miller, in 1901, and the firm then became Miller & Miller. For a brief time another partner was Charles W. Selden. In 1903, Miller organized the Lunenburg (Va.) Lumber Co., Inc. In order to reach timberlands he had purchased in Lunenburg and Prince Edward counties, Va., he formed a private railroad that connected with the Southern Railway between the stations of Meherrin and Green Bay, Va. At a point that later became Victoria, Va., some twelve to fifteen miles from this railway junction, he located a band sawmill and a circular short log mill. When in 1907 it was found that the Virginian Railroad line of survey crossed this private railroad at some twelve or thirteen points, the Virginian Railroad company undertook condemnation proceedings to acquire the private line. This put the latter out of operation, destroying the potential access of the owners to a vast territory of virgin timber much greater than that controlled by the lumber company itself, and Miller thereupon sold all of the outstanding property. About 1910 he formed the Tidewater Improvement Co., with the former stockholders of the Lunenburg Lumber Co., Inc., to market cut-over land as building lots in the vicinity of what became Victoria. He was president of the Tidewater Improvement Co. for the duration of its existence, and as soon as these lots were sold the corporation surrendered its charter. Meanwhile, about 1909, for the purpose of expanding Miller & Miller operations, he picked a location in Manchester, Va., which was purchased under the name of the Manchester Lumber Co. Subsequently in 1910 he organized the Miller Manufacturing Co., which acquired all the assets of Miller & Miller and the Manchester Lumber Co., and proceeded to build the company plant in Manchester at its permanent location, four or five blocks in length. Until the close of his life he remained president of the Miller Manufacturing Co., which fabricated millwork, boxes, and lumber. Additionally, in 1921, with Winston, he organized the Sash, Door & Glass Corp., Richmond, to conduct a building supply business, and he was a director thereafter until his death. From 1924 until the close of his life he was a director of the Second National Bank, Culpeper, Va. In 1911, Miller purchased Beauregard, a farm near Brandy Station, Culpeper Co., Va., where he established a dairy. Four years later he inherited from his father Mount Vernon, a farm near Sperryville, Rappahannock Co., Va., which had been purchased by the first John Miller and had remained in the family. There he operated another dairy and an orchard. When, in the early 1920's, dairy farmers in the Washington, D.C., area became dissatisfied with marketing conditions and undertook to found the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association, they persuaded Miller to take charge and complete its organization, which he accomplished in the course of a year or two. The association had a surplus-milk plant in Washington that was not very successful, and Miller also was asked to take over the plant and operate it. For this purpose he organized the Maryland-Virginia Milk Products Corp. In order to have complete and steady distribution, the corporation bought the Black Dairy in Washington and operated two plants, distributing milk to stores on a wholesale basis. Its principal and largest customer was a chain known as the Sanitary Grocery Co. When dairies in Washington ultimately agreed that they would take only association milk, the association sought termination of the operation of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Products Corp., and Miller surrendered his contract. Shortly thereafter the milk plant in Washington was sold, and several years later the corporation was dissolved. He held membership in the Westmoreland Club, the Deep Run Hunt Club, and the Country Club of Virginia, all of Richmond. In religion he was a Baptist. Politically he was a Democrat. Hunting and horseback riding were Miller's chief recreations. He was married in Culpeper, Va., Nov. 4, 1903, to Mary Lucile, daughter of Lewis Porter

Nelson of Culpeper County, a farmer and merchant, and had four children: Margaret Belle; Rebecca Smith, who married Collins Denny, Jr.; John Clifford; and Lewis Nelson. J. Clifford Miller died at Brandy Station, Culpeper Co., Va., May 28, 1927.

CLANCY, Frank J., newspaper executive, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1891, son of James and Alice (Coleman) Clancy. His father was a businessman. Frank J. Clancy received his preliminary education in Elmira public schools and at Elmira Free Academy, and attended Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. In 1910 he began his newspaper career as proofreader with the Elmira Advertiser, and shortly thereafter was promoted to the position of telegraph operator. In 1913 he went to Buffalo, N.Y., where he became associated in a similar capacity with the Buffalo Express. In addition to handling all copy coming from the paper's two wire services, the Associated Press and the New York Sun, he served as reporter and legislative correspondent; in the latter capacity he was in charge of reports coming

from Albany, the state capital. He became city editor in 1917, circulation and business manager in 1923, and secretary and director of the J. N. Mathews Co., publisher of the Express, in 1924. Two years later, as a result of a merger with the Buffalo Courier, which was published by William J. Conners (q.v.), the Buffalo Courier-Express was formed, and Clancy became secretary of the Northrop-Mathews Corp., publishers of the new paper. He was business manager from 1937 to 1942 and general manager thereafter until 1956, serving in addition as treasurer during 1941-52. In the last-mentioned year he was named vice-president and elected a director of the company, holding those offices until 1956. Thereafter until the close of his life he was chairman of the board. In addition to his newspaper career he was treasurer of Radio Station WEBR and of the Niagara Photo-Engraving Co., Buffalo. During the Second World War he served from 1942 to 1944 as a member of the Buffalo rationing board. He belonged to the New York State Publishers Association, Sigma Delta Chi, the Buffalo and Country clubs of Buffalo, and the Capital Hill Club of Albany, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Republican. In his leisure time he enjoyed playing golf and card games, especially bridge. He was married in Elmira, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1921, to Margaret, daughter of John Sullivan of that community, a business executive. Clancy died without issue in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1958.

BINSWANGER, Samuel Emanuel, business executive, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1895, son of Harry S. and Rebecca (Whitlock) Binswanger and grandson of Samuel and Bertha (Harburger) Binswanger, who came to this country from Bavaria (later part of Germany) in 1849 and settled in Richmond. Samuel E. Binswanger received his preliminary education in public schools of Richmond and during 1914-18 attended Cornell University. While a student at Cornell he spent his summers in Richmond working as a salesman, farm laborer, and building assistant, and in 1917 assisted in the planning and construction of Langley (Va.) Aviation Field. In 1919 he joined a company in Memphis, Tenn., and participated in the organization of a production plant for the manufacture of prefabricated homes, acting as salesman until 1920. He became associated in that year with Binswanger & Co., Inc., Richmond, serving as office assistant until 1925, secretary during 1925-29, vice-president and general manager from 1929 to 1949, and president thereafter until 1958. In the latter year he was made chairman of the board of directors, the position he held at the time of his death. The company, which had been founded by his grandfather in 1872, was incorporated with his father as president in 1903. Beginning as a small retail store, it grew steadily until, at the time of Samuel E. Binswanger's death, it had four affiliated companies, thirty-four branches in sixteen states, more than 1000 employees, and capital funds exceeding $8,000,000, and was said to be the largest Southern distributor of Libby-Owens-Ford glass products. In addition to his work with the Binswanger company in Richmond, he served during 1949-58 as vice-president and adviser to Binswanger & Co. of Tennessee, in Memphis, and to Binswanger & Co. of Texas, in Houston. He was a member of the board of the Spotless Co. from 1939 to 1959. Binswanger was a board member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. From 1949 to 1957 he served as chairman of the board of directors of the Virginia Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which under his leadership provided films, plays, and other material designed to improve intergroup understanding in Virginia communities. In Richmond he was for many years a director of the Jewish Community Council, in 1942-43 serving as its president and in 1958 receiving its distinguished community service award. For twenty-five years a member of the board of managers, Beth Ahabah Endowment Fund, he was its secretary for ten years and president for four. In 1947-48 he was president of Beth Ahabah Synagogue, which in 1957 founded a human relations library in his honor. He also served the Boy Scouts of America as scoutmaster of a Richmond troop composed of sons of foreign-born families and in 1928 as president of the local Scoutmasters' Club. During the First World War he interrupted his college work to serve in Washington, D.C., in the capacity of trade distributor with the War Trade Board. A member of the executive committee of National Glass Distributors and executive secretary of Southeastern Glass Distributors, he also held membership in the Southern Sash and Door Jobbers Association, Richmond Builders Exchange, Richmond First Club, Richmond Rotary Club, and Lakeside Country Club. His principal leisure activities were swimming and photography. He was married in Richmond, Sept. 28, 1939, to Virginia, daughter of

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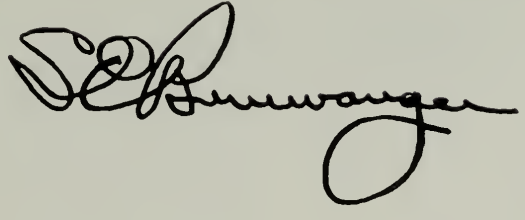

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Glenn Mannes

Samuel VerVeer of that city, a construction executive, and had two sons, Robert and Harry. Samuel E. Binswanger died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 11, 1960.

MANNES, Glenn Jay, oil executive, was born in Holland, Mich., July 15, 1910, son of John and Charrie Eunice (Gallup) Mannes and grandson of Geerit and Lammije (Brink) Mannes. His grandparents came to this country from Groningen, Netherlands, in 1882 and settled in Graafschap, Allegan Co., Mich. His father was a farmer. Glenn J. Mannes received a public school education in Allegan, Mich., leaving school after completing the eighth grade upon the death of his father. He was employed in small jobs with the West Michigan Furniture Co., the Racine Shoe Co., and various other businesses, and at about the age of seventeen he became a molder for the Holland (Mich.) Furnace Co. Meanwhile, he also took evening courses at the local high school and sold automobiles for the Ford Garage, Holland. In 1935 he became an operator of the Pure Oil Station, Holland, at the same time conducting also a used-car business. Four years later he built and organized the Mannes Super Service Station, also in Holland, Mich., dealing in Texaco products, and at the same time continued selling and dealing in used cars. Shortly thereafter he became interested in the oil-development business and began leasing lands for oil and gas exploration, a result of which was his discovery with others in 1942-43 of the Fillmore field. Going into partnership briefly with Ford Henry, a driller, as the Ford Oil Co., he purchased his first drilling rig in 1945 and in that year leased the Mannes Super Service Station to Arie Baumann and Gary Kruithof. In 1946 Mannes purchased Henry's interest in the enterprise, and until the close of his life he operated the Ford Oil Co. as sole owner. He was active in oil well drilling and production throughout Michigan, and his first profitable discovery was the East Pullman field in June, 1950, which produced between 750 and 800 barrels daily. He drilled wells at Grand Junction, Mich., in 1953-54 and subsequently at Lawton. Later, having done most of his drilling in the southwestern part of the state, Mannes began operations in various other sections and developed producers near Walkerville in the Traverse formation. He did considerable exploration near Pentwater, Mich. In 1956-57 wells were drilled in the Dorr field in the Salina and Detroit River formations. Of his many wells, those at Walkerville, Lawton, Pullman, and Grand Junction were still in operation at the close of his life. Just prior to his final illness he also began developing the Hilliards gas field. These wells were deepened during the winter following his death, proving correct his belief that the acreage in fact blanketed a gas field. In much of its activity the Ford Oil Co. was joined on a participating basis by the Basin Oil Co., Saginaw, Mich., under the direction of Glenn T. Caley. An informal public speaker, Mannes often gave talks in behalf of civic groups and welfare organizations. Included among recipients of his financial aid were the Holland Christian Schools, the Children's Retreat in Cutlerville, Mich., Calvin College in Grand Rapids, several missions, and other civic causes. He served as a director of the Oil and Gas Association of Michigan and of his state's delegation to the Petroleum Association of America, also holding membership in the Federation of Men's Societies. His religious affiliation was with Faith Christian Reformed Church, Holland, where he belonged to the adult Bible class and the Amity League. Politically he was a Republican. His hobbies included fishing and small-game hunting, and Mannes enjoyed writing poetry. He was married in Holland, Mich., Dec. 26, 1934, to Edith Marian, daughter of Henry H. Boeve of Fillmore Township, Allegan Co., a farmer, and had six children: Robert John, Jean Ann (died in infancy), Charles Glenn, Myrajean, Thomas Jay, and Dorothy Kay. Glenn J. Mannes died in Holland, Mich., Oct. 15, 1958.

TREAT, George Winfield, investment banker, was born at Livermore Falls, Maine, July 21, 1875, son of Winfield Scott and Sarah Boadicea (Pierpont) Treat. His father was a drygoods merchant. George W. Treat received his preparatory education at the Hebron (Maine) Academy and was graduated B.S. at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1898. For about a year after graduation he was employed as a bridge engineer with a firm in Wabash, Ind. In 1900 he joined the investment banking firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Boston, Mass., starting as a salesman in the firm's Maine territory. He became sales manager in 1910, a director in 1914, and vice-president in 1923. He was elected president of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., in 1926 and in 1929 became chairman of the board, which post he filled until his retirement in 1931. From 1937 to 1943

Treat was a member of the executive committee and from 1942 to 1948 was chairman of the board and a director of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. He was also a director of the American Wire Fabrics Corp., Fruit of the Loom, Inc., Boston Metropolitan Building, Inc., and the Livermore Falls (Maine) Trust Co. He was instrumental in the reopening of Hebron Academy in 1946 and served as vice-president, trustee, and chairman of the executive committee of the academy. He also served as a trustee and second vice-president of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, a director of the hospital's Interscholastic Foundation, and a member of the State of Maine Building Committee, Eastern States Exposition. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Algonquin, University, and Exchange clubs of Boston, The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., the University Club of New York city, and the Chapleau Club of Canada. In religion he was a Baptist. Politically he was a Democrat in early years and later a Republican. Fishing was his favor-

ite recreation. He was married at Livermore Falls, Maine, July 18, 1906, to Elsie Mabel, daughter of Henry Reynolds of that community, a physician. George W. Treat died without issue in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1952.

HARRIS, M[artha] Anstice, college dean, was born in Madison, Wis., Aug. 2, 1857, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Anstice) Harris. Her father was a coal importer. M. Anstice Harris received her early education under private tutors and later took advanced work in English at Yale University, where she was graduated Ph.D. in 1896 and was one of the first women to be publicly granted the doctorate at that university. Subsequently, she took further studies in the history of dramatic literature at Yale in 1899. Meanwhile, in 1883 she began her teaching career as an instructor at Waynesburg (Pa.) College, where she taught for ten years. During 1896-99 she was dean at Rockford (Ill.) College. In 1901 she became professor of English and literature and dean of Elmira (N.Y.) College, which at its

founding in 1855 was one of the first women's colleges in this country. She continued in both posts until her retirement as dean emeritus in 1930. Although at first her duties as dean were of secondary importance to her teaching activities, her executive and administrative responsibilities gradually took precedence over her teaching as the registration of the college increased. She was the author of several texts for use in the department of English and literature at Elmira College and of "Glossary of West Saxon Gospels" (1899) and "House of Happiness" (1911). Four years after her retirement she enrolled at Elmira College as an art student and began to paint seriously, holding her first exhibit of watercolors in 1937. For a number of years prior to the First World War she owned and operated a dairy farm at Martinsburg, N.Y., where she spent many of her vacations. She organized the Martinsburg Public Library and served as the first president of the library's board of trustees for ten years. In 1917 she was chairman of the Chemung County (N.Y.) Committee for the League of Nations. In 1923 she addressed the annual convention of the American Association of University Women in Portland, Oreg. She was a member of that association and an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa. In religion she was an Episcopalian. Politically she was a Republican. For recreation she enjoyed travel and country life. She had two adopted daughters: Gertrude, and Doris Marjorie, who married Lyman R. Hopkins. Her death occurred in Elmira, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1956.

GLASSIE, Henry Haywood, lawyer, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1871, son of Daniel Washington and Minnie Haywood (Nash) Glassie. His father was a judge and during the Civil War served as a colonel in the Union forces. Henry H. Glassie received his preliminary education under private tutors and at Central High School, Washington, D.C., was graduated A.B. in 1892 at Johns Hopkins University, and attended Columbian (later George Washington) University in 1894. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1895 and thereafter practiced law in the city of Washington until the close of his life. For the greater part of his active career he was identified with public service. During 1902-03 he was assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, after which he became special assistant to the U.S. attorney general in cases involving second class mailing privilege. Serving in the latter post until 1907, he was additionally secretary of the Joint Congressional Committee on 2d Class Mail Matter in 1906. He was counsel for the Joint Congressional Commission for Codification of Postal laws in 1908. During the period in which he was concerned with postal matters he helped to draft laws relating to the expansion of postal operations. Most notable was his work on the Rural Free Delivery Act. In 1914 he joined the U.S. Department of Justice as special assistant to the attorney general, in charge of condemnations and land litigations in the District of Columbia. He remained with the justice department until 1923, serving in the lands division. In February, 1923, Warren G. Harding (q.v.) appointed Glassie a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission, an office he occupied until March, 1927. He then returned to the lands division of the justice department, where he again served as special assistant until his death and ultimately directed matters in connection with contested riparian rights. He represented the United States in many important real estate cases and during the First World War argued the validity of the Rent Control Act on behalf of the government. In 1934-35 he was counsel for the United States before the Virginia-District of Columbia Boundary Commission. In the civic life of Washington, he was chairman of the Citizens Joint Committee of Five. Glassie was a contributor of articles to the Virginia Law Review and other legal periodicals, among them "Access and Reclamation" (Yale Law Jour., Nov. 1922) and "Assuming Vendee" (Va. Law Rev., Dec. 1923). He was also a writer of verse and a translator and adapter of poetry from the French, Latin, and Italian, his works in this field appearing in such publications as The Nation and La Revue Moderne. National University conferred an honorary LL.M. degree upon him. He was a member of the American and District of Columbia bar associations, Phi Beta Kappa, District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Democrat. Glassie suffered from poor eyesight from childhood and in 1925 became totally blind, but nevertheless he continued his strenuous professional activities and his keen interest in classical literature. The writing and translating of poetry and the study of languages remained his chief avocational interests until the close of his life. He was married in Franklin, La., Feb. 23, 1907, to Gertrude,

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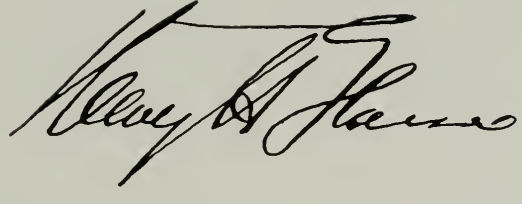

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John J. Robbins

daughter of Donelson Caffery (q.v.), and had three children: Donelson Caffery; Gertrude, who married Edwin Hinkle Pewett; and Henry Haywood. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, 1938.

ROBBINS, John Jacob (Jack), music publisher, was born in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 15, 1894, son of Harold and Ida (Richmond) Robbins. His father was a manufacturer. Jack Robbins attended public schools of his native city and Boston, Mass. He worked at various occupations before going to New York city, where in 1912 he opened a professional department for T. B. Harms, Inc., a music publishing house. In 1914 he was hired as a stock clerk in Enterprise Music, a music publishing firm operated by his uncle, Maurice Richmond, who was primarily a sheet music wholesaler. He did some promotional work in 1917 on behalf of Frederick Bowers, vaudeville artist and song writer, and also worked for Forster Music, Inc. In that year he returned to Enterprise Music, which shortly thereafter became the Richmond Music Co., and in that association achieved remarkable success promoting the song, "Smiles," by J. Will Callahan and Lee Roberts, sales of which exceeded 2,000,000 copies in less than a year. His uncle in 1921 made him a partner in Richmond-Robbins, Inc., an affiliation which continued until 1923. He was a partner with Harry Engel thereafter until 1927 in the firm of Robbins-Engel Inc., which published songs from Earl Carroll's "Fioretta" and "Vanities." In 1927 Robbins formed the Robbins Music Corp. Among the earliest to recognize the potential market for music published in conjunction with sound motion pictures, Robbins formed an alliance with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios and its parent organization, Loews, Inc., which in 1928 purchased 51 per cent of the stock in Robbins Music Corp. In 1935-36 he headed the music department at the M-G-M studios in Hollywood, Calif. He also published songs from musical films produced by the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. and at one time had a similar arrangement with Universal Pictures. He operated Leo Feist, Inc., acquired in 1935, and the Miller Music Corp., acquired in 1937, as separate outlets for songs of Twentieth Century-Fox and M-G-M, respectively. From these publishing companies was formed the Big Three Music Corp., of which he was vice-president from its inception in 1937 until 1946. Additionally, during the concluding years of his career Robbins owned J. J. Robbins & Sons, Inc., which handled scores for Broadway shows, and was a partner in Words & Music, Inc., music publishers of New York city. Among the better-known songs published by him early in his career were "Tell Me" (1919), "Old Fashioned Girl" and "Yoo-Hoo" (1921), and "Sally Lou" (1922). Later he was the publisher of such songs as "Sorry" and "When Love Comes Smiling" (1927), "Pagan Love Song" (1929) "Time on My Hands" and "Anchors Aweigh" (1930), "Sweet and Lovely," "Goodnight Sweetheart," and "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain" (1931), "Temptation" (1933), "Blue Moon" (1934), "I'm in the Mood for Love" and "Deep Purple" (1935), "My Reverie," "Ti Pi Tin," and "A-Tisket, A-Tasket" (1938), "Taking a Chance on Love" (1940), and "Mairzy Doats" (1943). During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army with the rank of corporal and in 1919 appeared in a production of "Cho Cho Sin" while stationed at Camp Devens, Mass. In addition to his work in publishing, Robbins served on the board of directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP). He held membership in the Masonic order and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. His religious affiliation was with Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, New York city. Politically he was an independent. He was married in New York city, Dec. 31, 1919, to Rose, daughter of Maurice Jacobs of that city, a tailor, and had two sons, Howard and Marshall. Jack Robbins died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1959.

RICE, Hermon Read, business executive, was born in Granby, Vt., Feb. 21, 1886, son of Francis Appleton and Leonora (Barron) Rice. His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Royce, who came to this country from England and settled in New London, Conn., in 1644. From Robert and his wife, Mary Sims, the descent was through Jonathan and Deborah (Caulkins) Royce, John and Sarah (Perigo) Royce, David and Hannah (Hall) Royce, John and Rhoda (Webster) Rice, Oliver and Mahitable (Bryant) Rice, and Abram and Elizabeth (Hall) Rice, the grandparents of Hermon R. Rice. His father was a farmer and justice of the peace. The son was educated in the public schools of Saint Johnsbury, Vt., and in night schools. His first employment was as bookkeeper with the grainery firm of E. T. & H. K. Ide in Saint Johnsbury. In 1907 he moved to Jackson-

ville, Ala., to become secretary of the Ide Cotton Mills, of which George P. Ide was then president. When these mills changed management in 1912, Rice resigned his position and moved to Birmingham, Ala., where he was auditor and had charge of loans for The Traders National Bank until October, 1916. He then moved to Lancaster, S.C., to become private secretary to Leroy Springs, president of Springs Cotton Mills, the Bank of Lancaster, and other affiliated enterprises. Subsequently, Rice was named treasurer and later executive vice-president of Springs Cotton Mills, vice-president of the Bank of Lancaster, and an officer of other Springs Mills associated industries, including the Lancaster & Chester Railway. He retired from his various positions when his health failed in 1951. He served as chairman of the Lancaster County School Board from 1935 to 1954, and in 1952 one of the new grade schools in Lancaster was named the Rice School in his honor. He was a Republican in national elections but a Democrat in state and local elections. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Rice was married in

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 22, 1909, to Kathryn, daughter of Charles Thomas Nixon of that place, and had four children: Oliver Appleton, Culbreth Nixon, Hermon Read, and Leonore Kathryn, who married John William Love. Hermon R. Rice's death occurred in Monroe, N.C., Apr. 1, 1956.

BROWN, Archibald Manning, architect, was born in New York city, May 23, 1881, son of Charles Stelle and Lucy Nevins (Barnes) Brown. His first paternal American ancestor was George Brown, who came to this country from Scotland in 1685 and settled in Woodbridge, N.J. From George and his wife, Annabel Gordon Knox, the descent was through James and Agnes Clarkson, Thomas and Frances Moores, Philip and Anna Harned, Michael and Anne Hatfield Blanchard, and Lewis Blanchard and Emma Louise Manning, who were the grandparents of Archibald M. Brown. His father was a realtor. The son received his preparatory education at the Groton (Mass.) School and was graduated B.A. at Harvard University in 1903. Subsequently, he did graduate

work during 1905-10 in Paris, France, at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, receiving a diploma in architecture. Returning to this country in 1911, he was a partner in the New York city architectural firm of Peabody, Wilson & Brown until 1935. During the next ten years he practiced alone. Thereafter until the close of his life he was senior member of the New York city firm of Brown, Lawford & Forbes. Brown was chief architect on the Harlem River Housing Project in 1936-37 and on the Elliott Housing Project in 1947, both in New York city. He designed the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Children's Museum, the museum and new recreation center at St. Mary's Park, New York city, and the president's house at Dartmouth College. He also designed the Beach Club and many private residences in Southampton, N.Y. From 1936 to 1944 Brown was a member of the Art Commission of the City of New York, and from 1940 until his death he was also a member of the advisory board of the Parsons School of Fine and Applied Arts, New York city. During the First World War he served as an ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve Aviation Force. A communications officer, he was stationed at air installations at Hampton Roads, Va., and Chatham, Mass. Brown was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the National Academy of Design, Beaux Arts Institute of Design, Society of Beaux Arts Architects, Architectural League of New York (pres. 1935-37), the Harvard and the Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York city, the Garden City (N.Y.) Golf Club, and the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club and the National Golf Links of America, both of Southampton, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, New York city. A golf enthusiast, he held the championships of the St. George and Timber Point golf clubs. He also enjoyed sketching in water colors. Brown was married twice: (1) in Southampton, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1903, to Helen, daughter of James Cresson Parrish of New York city, a financier; his first wife died in 1932; (2) in Saint Louis, Mo., July 5, 1934, to Eleanor (Stockstrom) McMillen, daughter of Louis Stockstrom of that city, a manufacturer, and former wife of Drury A. McMillen. By his first marriage he had seven children: Helen Manning, who married (1) Dudley Hale and (2) Washington Dodge; Lucy Manning, who married Herbert Barry, Jr.; Archibald Manning; Robert Peabody; Hope, who married Franklin Olmstead Canfield; and Herbert Peabody and Septimus (both of whom died in childhood). Archibald M. Brown died in New York city, Nov. 29, 1956.

SEGER, George Nicholas, congressman, was born in New York city, Jan. 4, 1868, son of Nicholas and Louise (Kochert) Seger. His father was a contractor in New York city. George N. Seger received his education in the New York public schools. He began his active career in the employ of a New York city cabinetmaker. After he had himself become an expert cabinetmaker, he founded in 1889 the cabinetmaking firm of Seger & Gross, with offices and plant in Carlstadt, N.J. Three years later the business was moved to Passaic, N.J., where Seger was to become a leader in civic and public life. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Passaic School Board on the Republican ticket, and when three years later this became an appointive post he continued on the board, serving until 1911. The commission form of government was adopted by the City of Passaic in 1911, and Seger was elected a member of the first Board of City Commissioners. His fellow commissioners elected him to serve as mayor of Passaic in the same year, and in 1919 they named him director of finance. He resigned as a commissioner and as director of finance in 1923 on his election to the U.S. House of Representatives. Subsequently, he was re-elected to eight successive terms and was a member of the 68th through 72d Congresses from the 7th New Jersey Congressional District and of the 73d through the 76th Congresses (1933-40) from the 8th New Jersey Congressional District. He was serving in the last-named Congress at the time of his death. He was a member of the claims committee in the 73d, 74th, and 75th Congresses and for most of his years in Congress was a member of the merchant marine and fisheries committee. At the close of his life he was the ranking Republican member of the House committee on rivers and harbors. Throughout his congressional career he was an advocate of tariff protection and was particularly influential in preventing the use of textiles for bargaining purposes in tariff pacts, and he opposed the levying of processing taxes. He supported a number of antilynching bills. He was an effective opponent of measures seeking to reorganize and enlarge the Supreme Court of the United States, and he opposed proposed reorganization of federal administrative bureaus. He sponsored legislation that resulted in

the deepening of the Passaic River from Passaic to Newark Bay, which made the stream a navigable body of water, and he was instrumental in securing legislation for a flood control survey of Passaic County. When, in 1938, the Farm Security Administration planned to establish government hosiery mills on New Deal homesteads in the South, Seger, aware that such a move would seriously affect the privately owned mills in the North, offered and secured passage of an amendment to prohibit funds from being appropriated for that purpose then or at any time in the future. His efforts also secured for Passaic County the erection of new post office buildings in Paterson, Passaic, Clifton, Hawthorne, and Pompton Lakes. In 1935 the Passaic Chamber of Commerce honored him with the designation, Passaic's First Citizen. Seger was a member of the New Jersey League of Municipalities and its president in 1917-18. He was married in New York city, Jan. 16, 1889, to Josephine Bertha, daughter of August Meyer of that city, and had three children: Alva, who married Frederick Haskell Dominick; Reginald; and George J. George N. Seger's death occurred in Washington, D.C., Aug. 26, 1940.

HUNT, Richard Carley, lawyer, was born in Paris, France, Aug. 27, 1886, son of Richard Howland and Pearl (Carley) Hunt. His first paternal American ancestor was John Hunt, who came to this country from England about 1630 and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, later moving to Connecticut. From John and his wife, Mary Webster, the descent was through Jonathan and Clemence Hosmer, Jonathan and Martha Williams, Samuel and Ann Ellsworth, Jonathan and Levinah Swan, Jonathan and Jane Maria Leavitt, and Richard Morris (q.v.) and Catherine Clinton Howland, the grandparents of Richard C. Hunt. His father was an architect; he was studying in Paris at the time of his son's birth. After receiving his preparatory education at St. Paul's School in Garden City, N.Y., the son was graduated LL.B. in 1908 at Yale University. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1910. Meanwhile, he became associated in 1908 with the New York city law firm of Godkin & Chadbourne (later Chadbourne & Shores), of which Thomas L. Chadbourne (q.v.) was a partner. In 1914 he became a founding partner in the same city of the law firm of Chadbourne, Hunt & Jaeckel (later Chadbourne, Hunt, Jaeckel & Brown), an association he maintained until the close of his life. A specialist in corporation and utility law, Hunt served as counsel in many corporate reorganizations during the late 1920's and early 1930's, including those of the Tri-Utilities Corp., Allied Owners Corp., Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., Richfield Oil Co. of California, and The Prudence Co., Inc. In addition, for many years he represented several New York city investment banking firms, including E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., which he also served as president in 1929-30. At the time of his death he was a director of the Electrolux Corp., Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., Servel, Inc., and P. R. Mallory & Co. Interested in anthropology, he was president from 1941 to 1954 of the Viking Fund, Inc., which in 1951 was re-named the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Inc. During his presidency, several projects of great significance were initiated and executed by the foundation. It was due to Hunt's initiative and encouragement that nuclear chemistry became useful for archeological age determinations through the use of the half-life of C-14 in organic materials as a base for measurements. Further, his deep interest in the origin and evolution of Homo sapiens prompted the foundation's extensive and accelerated program in Paleo anthropology. This resulted in the discovery in Africa of several additional sites of the Australopithecinae and the recovery of Oreopithecinae skeletal material at the brown coal mines of Italy by Johannes Hürzeler. In his memory the Richard Carley Hunt Memorial fellowship was created to provide aid to senior anthropologists engaged in research. Active in New York city community affairs, he served the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled as a trustee and vice-president for some years prior to his death. He also served on the lawyer's committee for the American Red Cross and the Visiting Nurse Service, and was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. His life-long interest in his alma mater was expressed in 1937, when he contributed $10,000 to Yale Law School for a scholarship, and in 1938, when he presented the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts with a collection of bronzes, an altar piece and several Renaissance prints and drawings. He was a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The organizations in which he held membership were the American, New York State and City bar associations, New York County Lawyers Association, American Judicature Society, Phi Delta Phi,

Yale Law School Alumni Association (pres. 1928), Corbey Court of Yale Law School, Graduate Club of New Haven, English Speaking Union, St. George's Society, Pilgrims, Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. His clubs in New York city were the Economics, Links, Creek, Yale, Anglers', Rod & Gun, Racquet and Tennis, and the Century and Down Town associations. He was also a member from time to time of the Piping Rock Country Club in Locust Valley, N.Y., the Fisher's Island (N.Y.) Country Club, the Atlantic Salmon Association, Montreal, Canada, the Broadhead Flyfishers near Stroudsburg, Pa., and the Flyfishers' Club, London, England. In religion he was an Episcopalian, in politics a Republican. He found recreation in golf and hunting, but his special interest was fly-fishing, on which he was an authority. He wrote several articles on the subject as well as a book, "Salmon in Low Water," which was privately printed in 1950. He was married twice: (1) in Rye, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1912, to Elena, daughter of George Davis Barron (q.v.), and had two children:

Georgine, who married Peter Wright-Clark; and Richard Barron; he was divorced from his first wife in 1923; (2) in New York city, Dec. 11, 1948, to Grace, daughter of Casmir De Rham Moore of that city, a lawyer, and former wife of Robert Le Roy (q.v.). Hunt died in New York city, Dec. 11, 1954.

MYERS, Robert Ellsworth, merchant, was born in Dolan, Monroe Co., Ind., June 17, 1886, son of Eli Pleasant and Almedia Frances (Hoke) Myers, grandson of Jacob and Anna (Weaver) Myers, and great-grandson of Henry and Charity (Jones) Myers. His great-grandfather came to this country from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was a merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Monroe County, Robert E. Myers attended the Danville (Ind.) Normal College (later Central Normal College) and the Terre Haute (Ind.) State Normal College and studied law at Indiana University. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1908. He taught school in Monroe County from 1906 to 1910, except for a

short period in 1908-09 during which he was employed as a guard in the state prison at Michigan City, Ind. In 1910 he entered the grocery business with his father at Stinesville, Ind., this association continuing for four years. Myers then served as a traveling salesman for the Bloomington (Ind.) Wholesale Grocery and was one of the first salesmen to travel by automobile in the state. In 1919 he was a co-founder with Thomas Scott of the Bloomington Wholesale Grocery. Two years later he became sole proprietor of the business, an interest he retained until the close of his life. Additionally, he organized the Monroe Tobacco & Candy Co. and in 1929 inaugurated a model wholesale business. At the time of his death his annual gross volume of business was $550,000, and he was selling cigarettes, smokers' supplies, school supplies, drug sundries, and other allied franchised items in six southern Indiana counties. In 1943 he was co-founder of the Colonial Furniture Co., Bloomington, and he was a partner in this enterprise until his death. He was also a director of the Mutual Federal Bank, Bloomington, and had several real estate and farming interests. Myers was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, and the Bloomington Kiwanis Club. In politics a Democrat, he was one of the party's leaders in Indiana for many years. He served as Bloomington city and Monroe County chairman of the party during 1930-36 and during the gubernatorial campaign of Paul V. McNutt in 1932 was president of the McNutt for Governor Club. He had many hobbies and interests, including fishing, hunting, golf, travel, collecting photographs of prominent friends, and trapshooting. He was state handicap trapshooting champion in 1935 and was a member of the National Rifle Association. He was married in Bloomington, May 4, 1910, to Odessa, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Cocter of that city, a stock and grain broker, and had four children: Joyce Eileen, who married Don Bunner; Martha Frances, who married Samuel Low; Charles Bob; and John Robert Wendell (died in infancy). Myers died in Bloomington, Ind., Apr. 18, 1953.

HAENTJENS, Otto, manufacturer, was born in Mulheim-am-Rhein, Germany, Oct. 24, 1879, son of Carl Peter and Emma Wilhelmine (Siller) Haentjens. His father was an importer and merchant. After completing his engineering education at the Konishnish Technische Hochschule in Charlottenberg, Germany, Otto Haentjens worked for various pump manufacturers in Germany and Sweden prior to coming to the United States in 1905. In this country he did engineering design work in New York city, Oil City, Pa., and Buffalo, N.Y., and in 1913 became chief design engineer for the Jeanesville Iron Works, Hazleton, Pa., a subsidiary of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Co., Harrison, N.J. Subsequently, Haentjens became a designer for the parent corporation. When in 1916 the Worthington Pump & Machinery Co. decided to give up the Jeanesville Iron Works, Haentjens realized that the region needed a company to supply pumps to the local mining industry. With Edward F. Barrett he formed a partnership under the firm name of Barrett & Haentjens and began to manufacture pumps in a small plant in Hazleton, utilizing his many years of experience in designing pumps. In 1917 the firm was incorporated as Barrett, Haentjens & Co., of which he was president until the close of his life. Under his leadership the company grew from a small operation employing only a few men to a flourishing enterprise that at the time of his death employed some 160 persons and had annual sales of approximately $2,000,000. Additional facilities constructed during his presidency included a new plant in 1936, a foundry in 1940, and a substantial extension of the machine shop in 1955. Haentjens' remarkable success in dealing with the problems of management was reflected in the fact that the company never had a strike during his forty-one years as head of the enterprise. His primary interest, however, was in the field of pump design, and he was granted eighteen patents for his inventions and improvements in pumps, pump systems, lubricating systems, centrifugal pumps, and centrifugal pump priming systems. Haentjens' later patents included U.S. Pat. No. 1,793,396 (1931) for diaphragm valves; No. 1,816,775 (1931) for multistage centrifugal pumps; No. 2,057,570 (1936) for self-priming centrifugal pumps; and, with his son, Walter D. Haentjens, No. 2,743,120 (1956) for a pump seal. His opposed-impeller two-stage pump design became standard throughout the world. In addition to his main business interest, Haentjens served for some years as a director of the Peoples Savings & Trust Co., Hazleton. Haentjens was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. His religious affiliation was with

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Grace Reformed Church, Hazleton. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1911 and was a Republican in politics. His hobby was floriculture. He was married in New York city, June 3, 1916, to Margaret Adelheid, daughter of August Louis Paul Zinkernagel of Berlin, Germany, and had two sons, Richard Peter and Walter Dietrich. Otto Haentjens died in Hazleton, Pa., Mar. 30, 1957.

ROWLAND, Hiram Arthur, manufacturer, was born in Tiplersville, Miss., Dec. 31, 1881, son of William Turrentine and Ellavanda Alice (Joyner) Rowland. His first paternal American ancestor was John Rowland, who came to this country from England in 1633 and settled at Hingham, Mass. From him the descent was through William and Catherine ———, Samuel and Priscilla ———, William and Eleanor Burleson, and David Burleson and Nancy Anne Turrentine, the grandparents of Hiram A. Rowland. His father was a rancher. After attending public schools of his native community, Hiram A. Rowland studied at the Tennessee College and Business Institute, Essary Springs, during 1895-98 and at the Armour (later Illinois) Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill. He owned and operated a delicatessen during 1898-1900, and was a clerk at the Chicago central post office from 1900 to 1902 and an employee of the Western Electric Co. during 1902-04. He became associated in 1904 with the Devoe, Reynolds Paint Co., Chicago, serving in the production department until 1906, as a salesman during 1906-08, and as office manager thereafter until 1921. In the last-named year Rowland purchased the Elliott Paint & Varnish Co., Chicago, and he was president and treasurer of that company until 1957, after which he served as chairman of the board until his death. The paints and varnishes manufactured by the company, sold under the brand name of Elliott, were among the most widely used products of their kind in the Chicago area. When Rowland assumed control of the business in 1921, the plant was a small one-story building covering 5000 square feet, there were ten employees, and annual sales amounted to $150,000. At the time of his death the company had 90,000 square feet in floor space, 135 employees, and annual sales of $4,500,000. In addition to operating the paint business, he engaged in real estate promotion in Riverside, Ill., during 1924-35 and raised hogs and Angus cattle on his 200-acre ranch at New Lenox, Ill., from 1952 until his death. He was a member of the Chicago Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the Masonic order, and the Riverside Golf, Midwest Athletic, and Executive clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Christian church. In addition to serving as an elder of his congregation for twenty-five years, he was an active supporter of mission activities in Paris, France, and Tokyo, Japan, an orphanage at Nukada Naka, Japan, and a home for the aged in Romeo, Mich.; served on the Harding College board of directors; and contributed to the founding of Southeastern Christian College, Winchester, Ky. Further, he helped to promote church-sponsored building programs of schools, orphanages, and missions. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing, travel, farming, and playing golf were Rowland's chief forms of recreation. He was married in Chicago, June 12, 1920, to Louise Orban, daughter of Jesse Phillips of Jackson, Tenn., a Christian clergyman, and had two daughters, Nancy Vangean, who married Raymond Cornwall Simpson, and Marylouise, who married Arthur Tyler Anderson. Hiram A. Rowland died in Hinsdale, Ill., May 5, 1958.

CLARK, William John, university president, was born in Albion, Nebr., Jan. 5, 1877, son of Stephen and Edna Maria (Gould) Clark. His father came to this country from England in 1867, settling first in Iowa and later in Nebraska, where he was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Albion and in Madera, Calif., William J. Clark was graduated A.B. at California College in 1903 and B.D. at Newton (Mass.) Theological Seminary in 1906. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in the latter year. Earlier that year he had been commissioned a missionary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society in Boston, Mass., and for three years he served at Maubin, Burma. Returning to the United States in 1909, he was pastor of the Baptist church at Enosburg Falls, Vt., for three years and then was pastor of the Baptist church in Saint Cloud, Fla., in 1912-13. In the last-named year he became professor of church history at Virginia Union University, an institution for Negroes in Richmond. In 1919 he was named president of the university, a post he held until his retirement in 1941 as president emeritus. Under his leadership the university's endowment was increased from $100,000 to $800,000; work of the institution was more completely departmentalized; and a class

A rating was given to the university by the major educational associations. The university also conducted extension courses for in-service teachers, chiefly in the field of education, in Richmond and other communities. Additionally, the number of volumes in the library was increased, and a campaign was begun for a new library building, which upon completion in 1949 was named the William J. Clark library in his honor. Also during Clark's administration as president, Hartshorn Memorial College in Richmond, was combined in 1932 with Virginia Union University, this action making the institution coeducational. In the campaign for funds to build Hartshorn Hall, a women students' residence, Negro Baptists, alumni, and members of other Negro groups contributed some $100,000 and for the first time in the university's history began to take substantial responsibility for its financial support. In 1927 Clark was the recipient of an honorary D.D. degree from Virginia Union University. He was married in Hyde Park, Vt., Aug. 23, 1906, to Daisy Belle, daughter of John Cass Peck of that

place, a farmer, and had five children: Roger Leland (died in infancy); Marion Elmo; Melbourne Lyle; Robert William; and Wendall John. William J. Clark died in Richmond, Va., June 17, 1956.

OLDHAM, Francis Fox, lawyer, was born in Moundsville, Va. (later part of W.Va.), Mar. 3, 1849, son of Wylie H. and Mary (Curtis) Oldham. His father was a judge. After studying at a private school in Morgantown, W.Va., Francis F. Oldham was graduated A.B. in 1870 at Marietta College. He read law in his father's office, later attending lectures at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Law School. Following his admission to the Ohio bar in 1872 he practiced general law in Marietta, Ohio. From the beginning of his career he took an active part in politics and municipal affairs. Although his affiliation was with the Democratic party, he was elected by a non-partisan vote as prosecuting attorney of Washington County in 1875, serving two terms prior to 1879. He then formed a partnership with Reuben L. Nye, and they practiced law together until 1888,

when Oldham moved to Cincinnati. There he joined Aaron A. Ferris under the firm name of Ferris & Oldham (later Ferris, Morrow & Oldham), continuing in this partnership until 1902. Meanwhile, in 1900 he was appointed special attorney to the U.S. comptroller of the currency, and in 1902 he took up residence in Washington, D.C. He continued to serve in the last-named capacity until the close of his life. His particular duties related to the adjustment of the affairs of national banks which failed during this period. He came to be known as an authority on the National Banking Act. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on Oldham by Marietta College in 1903. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Washington County (Ohio) Bar Association, and the Cosmos and University clubs of Washington. His religious affiliation at one time was with the Episcopal church, but in later years he was unaffiliated. He was married in Marietta, Ohio, in 1875, to Betty Washington, daughter of Joseph Lovell of that place, owner of a foundry, and had four children: Robert Pollard, Wylie, Lovell Appleby, who married Guglielmo Leonetti, and Frances, who married Francis Mason. Francis F. Oldham died in Washington, D.C., Mar. 19, 1912.

HOLCOMBE, Virgil Eugene, physician, was born in Lumberton, N.C., Oct. 2, 1894, son of Benjamin Eugene and Louisa Vienna (Rogers) Holcombe. His first paternal American ancestor was William Holcombe, who came to this country from England in 1685 and settled in Virginia. From William, the descent was through Richard and ——— ———, Benjamin and Alice Bogan, Philip and Sarah Farmer, David and Laodicea (Dicey) Bobo, and James Neville and Nancy Marie Wofford, grandparents of V. E. Holcombe. His father was a dentist. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native community, attended Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C., and the University of North Carolina, and was graduated M.D. in 1918 at the Medical College of South Carolina. He did graduate work at Tulane University and in Chicago, studied eye, ear, nose, and throat medicine, esophagoscopy, and bronchography during 1929-31 at the University of Vienna, Austria, and took further work following the Second World War at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and Presbyterian Hospital, New York city. Meanwhile, as a lieutenant (jg) in the U.S. Navy during 1918-19 he served his internship at the U.S. Naval Hospital, New Orleans, La., Parris Island (S.C.) Naval Hospital, and the Beaufort (S.C.) Hospital. In the latter year he established a general practice in Fountain Inn, S.C., where he continued until 1922. He then served for a year as assistant in eye, ear, nose, and throat medicine to E. D. Wells, a physician in Logan, W.Va. From 1923 to 1929 he conducted an independent eye, ear, nose, and throat practice in Logan, where he was a member of the staff of the Logan General Hospital. Upon his return to this country in 1931 following his postgraduate studies in Vienna, Holcombe settled in Charleston, W.Va., where he was associated with Walton S. Shepherd in an eye, ear, nose, and throat practice until 1936. Thereafter until the close of his life he practiced independently in Charleston. In connection with his practice, which was limited to ophthalmology, otolaryngology, laryngology, and rhinology, he operated a small private hospital in an eight-room suite adjoining his office. He was noted for his work in broncho-esophagoscopy. For ten years he served as chief of the eye, ear, nose, and throat service at McMillan Hospital, Charleston. He was also a member of the visiting staffs at Charleston General, Memorial, Mountain State Memorial, Kanawha Valley, and Staats hospitals in Charleston. He contributed several articles to the medical journals and in 1952 read a paper entitled "Complications of Perennial Allergic Rhinitis" before the section on allergy at the 46th annual meeting of the Southern Medical Association in Miami, Fla. In 1943 he served as chairman of the conservation of vision committee of the West Virginia State Medical Association, and during 1953-57 he represented West Virginia on the Council of the Southern Medical Association. Holcombe was a diplomate of the American Board of Otolaryngology and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and the American Medical Association, and he belonged to the Southern Medical Association, West Virginia State Medical Association, West Virginia Association of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Greenville County (S.C.) Medical Society, the Kanawha County (W.Va.) Medical Society, the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (Shriner), and the Rotary Club of Charleston. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and served as president of the Daniel Boone chapter of that organization in Charleston in

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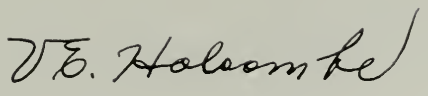

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1948, state president in 1951, vice-president general of the national society in 1957, and a national trustee during 1950-59. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. He was at one time a steward of the Fountain Inn (S.C.) Methodist Church, and while resident in Logan, W.Va., he served as a steward at Neighbert Memorial Church and organized the young peoples' group at that church. Following the Second World War he took a number of courses at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and at his death he was teacher of a young adult class at First Presbyterian Church, Charleston. In politics he was a Democrat. Music, tennis, and, in later life, golf were his principal avocations. Holcombe was married in Norfolk, Va., Mar. 3, 1919, to Helen Eagleton, daughter of Clanton Davis of Dallas, Tex., a cotton gin manufacturer, and had a daughter, Elizabeth Louisa, who married James Robert Buckle. His death occurred in Charleston, W.Va., Apr. 28, 1959.

HIRST, Barton Cooke, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 20, 1861, son of William Lucas and Lydia Barton (Cooke) Hirst, grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lucas) Hirst, and great-grandson of John and Phillipina (Holdt) Hirst. His grandparents came to this country from England in 1749 and settled in Bethlehem, Pa. His father was a lawyer and at one time district attorney of Philadelphia. Barton C. Hirst received his preparatory education at Faries Classical Academy and was graduated B.A. in 1882 and M.D. in 1883 at the University of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he went to Europe for postgraduate work at the universities of Berlin, Vienna, Munich, and Heidelberg. After interning at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, he engaged in private practice in Philadelphia until the close of his life, specializing in obstetrics and gynecology. He was gynecologist at Howard and Orthopedic hospitals and obstetrician at University, Maternity, and Philadelphia hospitals. From 1889 until his retirement in 1927 he served as professor of obstetrics at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1924 he demonstrated a new invention, the so-called radio knife, performing before a group of physicians and students a major operation in which no drop of the patient's blood was shed. He was author of several textbooks regarded as standard among obstetricians in America and Europe, two of which were translated into French and German. His books included "American System of Obstetrics" (1888; 2 vols.), "Human Monstrosities" (1893; 4 vols.), "A Textbook on Diseases of Women" (2d ed. 1905), "A Textbook of Obstetrics" (8th ed., 1914), and "Atlas of Gynecology" (1919). He was also author of numerous articles on obstetrics and gynecology. Hirst held the rank of 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps. Honorary degrees of LL.D. and D.Sc. were conferred on him by the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Pennsylvania respectively. A founder and fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, he also held membership in the American Gynecological Society (pres. 1924), the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society. He also was a corresponding member of the Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Paris; consulting surgeon of the Paris Society of Foreign Surgeons; and an honorary member of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh and the Belgium Gynecological and Obstetrical Society. In religion he was an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican. Golf and sailing were his favorite recreations. He was married in Philadelphia, Apr. 22, 1890, to Elizabeth Haskins Dupuy, daughter of Thomas Graham of New York city, and had four children: Barton Cooke; Thomas Graham; John Cooke; and Elizabeth Dupuy Graham, who married Bertram Lippincott. Hirst died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1935.

SMITH, Gerald Hewitt, publisher, was born in Swampscott, Mass., Sept. 28, 1912, son of Ormond Gerald and Grace Hewitt (Pellette) Smith and grandson of Francis Shubael Smith (q.v. for ancestry), a founder of the publishing firm of Street & Smith. Gerald H. Smith prepared for college at the Hotchkiss School and was graduated B.A. at Princeton University in 1936. Following graduation he became associated with Street & Smith Publications, Inc. He was named secretary of the company in 1940, vice-president and treasurer in 1943, executive vice-president and treasurer in 1945, and president in 1948, thereafter continuing to head the company until the close of his life. Founded in 1855, it was believed to be the oldest publishing house in the United States to remain under the same family ownership and management throughout its history. During the presidency of his father (q.v.), Street & Smith specialized in fiction magazines and books. Under Gerald H. Smith's direction policies were initiated that set a pattern in publishing for specialized magazines directed to specific audiences. The company developed from publishers of dime novels and well-known series that included "Buffalo Bill," "Nick Carter," "Horatio Alger," and "Frank Merriwell," to publishers of such periodicals as Mademoiselle, Charm, Living for Young Homemakers, Air Trails, and Astounding Science Fiction magazines, and of baseball and football yearbooks. For some years Smith also was a director and vice-president of the S-M News Co., a magazine-distributing enterprise. At the time of his death he was a director of the Magazine Publishers Association. He held membership in the Princeton and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York city, the Piping Rock Club of Locust Valley, N.Y., the Cottage and Pretty Brook clubs of Princeton, N.J., and the Springdale Golf Club. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Photography and model building were Smith's hobbies and playing golf his chief

recreation. He was married in Evanston, Ill., Sept. 3, 1936, to Virginia, daughter of Edwin Maurice Ashcraft of Chicago, Ill., a lawyer, and had two children, Ann Ashcraft and Ralph Ormond. Gerald H. Smith died in Princeton, N.J., June 18, 1955.

DENBY, Edwin Hooper, architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1873, son of Edwin Robinson and Laura (Hooper) Denby, grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah Jane (Harvey) Denby, and great-grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Healey) Denby. His father was a surgeon. Edwin H. Denby received his preparatory education at various schools in Europe, attended the Polytechnikum in Dresden, Germany, in 1890-92, and was graduated in 1897 at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France, with a diploma in architecture from the French government. Returning to this country in 1900, he established an architectural office in New York city, where he continued to practice architecture until the close of his life. During the early part of his career he also had an architectural office in Bar Harbor, Maine, and built or remodeled many private country homes, as well as churches, schools, and other buildings in the vicinity of Mount Desert. Among his works in this period were the residences of Robert Abbe (q.v.), a surgeon of Bar Harbor (1900), and John Jay White of Washington, D.C. (1908). From 1910 to 1923 he was in partnership with Frank S. Nute under the firm name of Denby & Nute in New York city. The firm engaged in the general practice of architecture and designed many large buildings and apartment houses, as well as stores, war memorials, and alterations and additions to many banks and clubs. While associated with Nute, Denby designed the residence of Oliver Livingston Jones at Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., in 1911 and an apartment house in New York city in 1912 and completed alterations on the Manhattan Club in New York city in 1914. Subsequently, in 1928 he supervised additions and alterations to the Children's Museum in Brooklyn, N.Y. In the course of his career as an architect Denby became interested in lettering, a necessary adjunct to his profession. He developed new methods to achieve good lettering and even designed his own type in many fonts and styles. He developed a method of slotting type in the case of certain letters to improve spacing and methods of manufacture and in 1936 was granted U.S. Patent No. 2,060,662 for a type-casting mold and the characters cast thereby. At the same time he received Canadian Patent No. 371,371, and in 1939 the process itself was copyrighted. Also protected by a copyright (1922, renewed 1944) was a genealogical chart that he designed in 1922 in three sizes, each complete in one page with space for ten to fifty generations. His chart was based on a numerical system that gave to every ancestor, whether found or not, a place and a number. This number, which was fixed and could not be altered, determined the relationship of one ancestor to another in the same lineage. Denby was the author of "A Catalog of Enorm Type Slotted to Interlock for Better Spacing" (1940) and "Lincolniana and Various Display Prints in Denby Type" (1942). During the First World War he served on the legal advisory board to the Selective Service System in New York city, and during the Second World War he served as chairman of the registrants' advisory board of Local Board No. 56 in New York city. Denby was a fellow of the Institute of American Genealogy and a member of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement Français (pres. 1927-29), American Institute of Architects, Architectural League of New York, Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, New York Society of Architects, Municipal Art Society, New York Building Congress, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Society of the Descendants of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and Baronial Order of Runnemede, Society of Colonial Wars, Pilgrims of the United States, Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of the Cincinnati, St. Nicholas Society, and the Metropolitan, Manhattan, and National Arts clubs of New York city. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Democrat. A music enthusiast, he composed more than 100 songs to the poetry and prose passages of various authors. As a hobby he painted in watercolor, his work including a number of large architectural paintings in which he captured the beauty and splendor of numerous historical sites and buildings while traveling around the Mediterranean and Near East during 1897-99. Many of these works were exhibited, and in 1939 a collection of his art works was published in a volume entitled "Color Reproductions of Architectural Renderings and Water-Colors." For his architectural rendering of the tomb of Alexander the Great in Constantinople he was made a commander of the Order of Osmanieh by the sultan, Abdul-Hamid Khan, of Turkey in 1898. Denby was married twice: (1) in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 28, 1916, to Sadie, daughter of Felix Campbell of that city, a banker; his first wife died in 1943; (2) in New York city, July 1, 1947, to Elizabeth Lean (Randolph) Gardner, daughter of Nathaniel Archer Randolph of Philadelphia, Pa., a physician and educator, and widow of Robert Waterman Gardner. Edwin H. Denby died without issue in New York city, Jan. 17, 1957.

RYERSON, Edwin Warner, orthopedic surgeon, was born in New York city, Mar. 14, 1872, son of George Wilson and Sarah Dean (Brown) Ryerson. His first paternal American ancestor was Marten Reyerszen, who came to this country from the Netherlands about 1646 and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y. From Marten and his wife, Annetje Rapelje, the descent was through Frans and Jannetje (Dey) Reyersen, Joris F. and Mary R. (White) Ryerson, Theunis and Eleanor (Van Houton) Ryerson, and John Adams and Ellen McEwen (Stevens) Ryerson, the grandparents of Edwin W. Ryerson. His father was a stockbroker. After receiving his preliminary education at Columbia Grammer School, New York city, and at the University School, Chicago, Ill., the son attended Harvard University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1897. He served an internship at Children's Hospital, Boston, Mass., during 1897-98 and subsequently did postgraduate work in Berlin, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. Ryerson began the practice of his profession in Chicago in 1899 and specialized in orthopedic surgery in that city until his retirement in 1951. He became a member of the medical staff at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, in 1906 and for many years was senior attending orthopedic surgeon at that hospital. He also served as orthopedic surgeon at Children's Memorial, Cook County, and St. Elizabeth's hospitals and the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, all in Chicago. From 1906 to 1921 he was professor of orthopedic surgery at the Chicago Polyclinic Institute. He also served during 1917-20 as professor and head of the department of orthopedic surgery at the University of Illinois Medical School, and for several years he was an associate professor of surgery at Rush Medical College in Chicago. From 1927 to 1935 he was professor of orthopedic surgery at Northwestern University Medical School. During the First World War he was commissioned a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in 1918 and was subsequently advanced to the rank of major. He was successively director of the School of Military Orthopedic Surgery at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., chief of orthopedic service at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and chief of orthopedic service at General Hospital No. 28, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. He was released from active duty in 1919 but

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Edwin H. Denby

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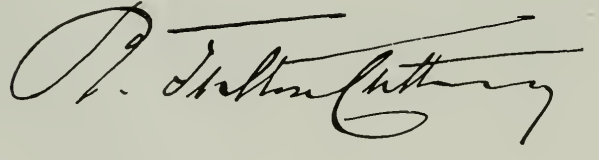
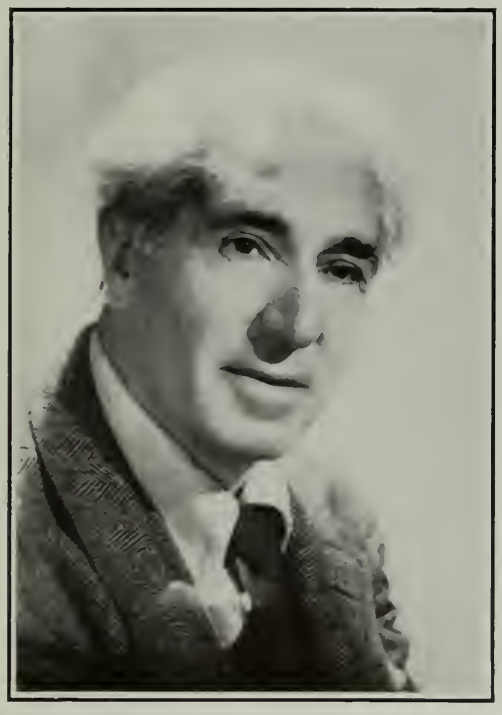


served as a consultant to the U.S. Veterans Bureau and the U.S. Public Health Service until 1926. Ryerson was the editor of the Yearbook of Orthopaedic Surgery during 1917-24 and was the author of many articles on the principles and practice of orthopedic surgery that were published in the medical journals. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery and vice-president of that board during 1935-38, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (pres. 1933), American Orthopaedic Association (pres. 1925), Clinical Orthopaedic Society, Chicago Orthopaedic Club (pres. 1926), American Medical Association, Illinois State and Chicago medical societies, and the Casino, Chicago, Literary, Onwentsia, Racquet, Saddle and Cycle, Shoreacres, and University clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he was a Republican. Hunting, fishing, boating, and playing golf were his principal recreations. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1904, to Adelaide Kendall, daughter of David Gilbert Hamilton of that city, a railroad executive. Ryerson died without issue in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Mar. 6, 1961.

CUTTING, R[obert] Fulton, financier and philanthropist, was born in New York city, June 27, 1852, son of Fulton and Elise Justine (Bayard) Cutting, grandson of Robert Bayard and Elizabeth (McEvers) Cutting, great-grandson of William and Gertrude (Livingston) Cutting, and great-great-grandson of Leonard Cutting, a clergyman, who came to this country from England in 1750 and, in addition to serving several pastorates, conducted a private school in Hempstead, N.Y. R. Fulton Cutting was graduated B.A. in 1871 and M.A. in 1875 at Columbia University. In the course of his subsequent business career he was identified with many financial institutions, business corporations, and railroads. In 1899, with his brother, W. Bayard Cutting (q.v.), and Robert H. T. Oxnard, he formed the American Beet Sugar Co., which became an important factor in the American sugar industry. He served at various times as a director of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, Cairo Short Line (later part of the Illinois Central Railroad), and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Co. (later part of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.). He was also a director of the American Exchange Securities Co., American Exchange National Bank, International Telephone & Telegraph Co., Mexican Telegraph Co., All America Cables, Inc., Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co., Manhattan Storage Safe Deposit Co., Church Properties Fire Insurance Corp., and the Church Pension Corp. It was in the domain of philanthropy, cultural progress, and civic betterment, however, that Cutting was best known. As president of the Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Co. for many years prior to May, 1933, he was one of the most active supporters of the Metropolitan Opera in New York city. His philanthropies, which extended over a wide and varied field, included his services as an officer of various educational and social welfare agencies. One of his principal interests was the Cooper Union in New York city, of which he was elected a trustee in 1896 and which he served as president of the board from 1915 until his death. He was president from 1892 to 1921 and vice-president thereafter until his death of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, an organization dedicated to helping the poor and unfortunate to become self-supporting and to promote their health and well-being by providing public baths, parks, and recreation facilities. Cutting was a founder of the City & Suburban Homes Co. and as chairman of that company was active in providing inexpensive housing facilities for wage earners and in erecting model tenements with rents lower than those in the antiquated slums about them. From 1899 to 1933 he was president of the board of trustees of the New York Trade School, an institution founded in 1881 to prepare mechanically inclined young men for remunerative occupation in various trades at moderate cost to them. During the First World War he was a member of the executive committee of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium. Cutting also devoted much time and energy to the cause of efficient municipal government. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens Union in 1897 and served as its president until 1909. Under his leadership this organization became an important instrumentality for civic reform in New York city. In 1907 he founded the Bureau of Municipal Research, of which he became chairman. The purpose of the bureau was to inform the public on facts of government and politics and on methods of administration. One of its early noteworthy achievements was the establishment of the Bureau of Child Hygiene in the New York City Department of Health. The marked improvement in measures for the welfare of New York's children that resulted from this action led to the inauguration of similar work in hundreds of cities in the United States and abroad. From the Bureau of Municipal Research sprang the government research movement, which spread rapidly to many other cities in this and other countries. In 1921 the Bureau of Municipal Research became the National Institute of Public Administration, and in 1932 the name of the successor organization was changed to the Institute of Public Administration, of which Cutting was chairman until his death. The institute promoted modern scientific methods of administration in state and local governments, worked to improve government by developing standards of administration, trained men and women for public service careers, and conducted field surveys and made recommendations for improvements in local and state governments. He was also active in the establishment of the Citizens Budget Commission in New York city in 1932. Cutting delivered occasional addresses on sociological and economic problems and was Kennedy lecturer at the New School of Philanthropy in 1913. Columbia University awarded him an LL.D. degree in 1904, and he was decorated with the Order of Leopold of Belgium in 1919. Cutting was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Social Reform Association, American Statistical Society, New York Historical Society, American Museum of Natural History, New York Botanical Garden, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, New York Chamber of Commerce, Delta Phi, the Century Association and the City and Church clubs of New York city, the Tuxedo Park (N.Y.) Club, Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, N.Y., and the Jekyl Island Club. An Episcopalian in religion, he was for fifty years a vestryman of St. George's Church, New York city, and from 1913 until his death was its senior warden. He was married twice: (1) in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1874, to Natalie, daughter of Noah H. Schenck of that city, a clergyman; his first wife died in 1875; (2) in New York city, Jan. 25, 1883, to Helen, daughter of Charles Suydam of that city, a merchant. By his first marriage he had a son, Robert Bayard; and by his second marriage he had five children: Helen, who married Lucius Wilmerding (q.v.); Elizabeth McEvers, who married Stafford McLean; Fulton; Charles Suydam; and Ruth Hunter, who married Reginald Auchincloss. Cutting died in Tuxedo Park, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1934.

ARONOVICI, Carol, city planner, was born in Botoshani, Romania, Sept. 18, 1881, son of Julius and Pepi (Sagala) Aronovici. His father was a lawyer. Carol Aronovici received his preliminary education at schools in his native country and while a student at the University of Bucharest was exiled from Romania with six others because of their efforts to gain agrarian rights for the peasants of that country. He went to Paris, France, and came to the United States in 1900. Subsequently, he was graduated B.S. at Cornell University in 1905 and Ph.D. at Brown University in 1911. Meanwhile, during 1900-01 he worked as a laborer and taught French and mathematics at a school for immigrants in New Jersey. He began his professional career in 1906, when he was engaged to do research for the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York city. From 1908 to 1911 he was director of the New England Bureau of Social Research and a special agent for the Rhode Island Department of Labor. During this period he made studies of housing conditions in



several industrial villages and in Central Falls, Newport, Providence, and Woonsocket, R.I., New Britain, New Haven, Springfield, Stamford, and Waterbury, Conn., and Portsmouth, N.H. As a result of these studies he was called upon to write the Rhode Island and Connecticut housing codes. From 1911 to 1914 he was director of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Metropolitan Planning Association, the first regional planning association in this country, and during 1914-17 he was director of the Philadelphia Bureau of Social Research. While in Philadelphia, Aronovici helped to write the Pennsylvania state regional planning act and was consultant with regard to the Pennsylvania Housing Code during 1914-15 and adviser to the Pennsylvania State Housing Commission in 1916-17. He also served as consultant during 1914-18 to the Slum Clearance Committee of the City of New York. During 1917-19 he was director of the Wilder Charities Association, Saint Paul, Minn., and in 1919-20 he was secretary of the City Planning Commission of Saint Paul. While in that city he also served as director of the Saint Paul Housing Survey and was the author of the local housing ordinance. During 1920-22 Aronovici was director of the state housing division, Housing and Immigration Commission, State of California. Subsequently he was city planning consultant to Los Angeles and San Bernardino, Calif., from 1922 to 1930 and to Richmond, Calif., from 1922 to 1929. Additionally, he was city planner for Berkeley, Calif., during 1924-27 and consultant to Santa Rosa, Calif., in regard to the development of the Luther Burbank Memorial Park in the mid-1920's. He also devised the zoning regulations for Banning, Carmel, El Centro, Marysville, Redlands, and San Bernardino, Calif. He was consulted with regard to the location of the Hollywood Bowl and by the University of California in connection with traffic schemes for the Berkeley Stadium. In 1930 he represented the university at an international meeting on housing and city planning held in Copenhagen, Denmark. In that same year he worked on several housing projects in New York city, and in 1931 he received a Carl Schurz fellowship, which enabled him to study housing and city planning for a year in Germany and other European countries. Upon his return to this country, Aronovici served during 1932-33 as director of the New York City Housing Orientation Study, a project financed by the Works Progress Administration to provide useful work to unemployed architects and engineers. This study employed some 250 architects and engineers and developed a number of formulae as keys to housing cost in relation to land development and rent levels. In 1934 he directed the preparation of a housing exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art, New York city, and prepared another housing exhibit for the Citizens' Housing Council, New York city. In the period from 1934 to 1948 he served as director and acting president of the Greenwich (Conn.) Housing Authority and as a consultant to that community, for which he revised portions of the zoning ordinance. In 1949 ill health forced his retirement from active work as a planning consultant, and thereafter until his death he devoted his time to writing. In addition to his many positions and his work as a consultant in the fields of housing and city planning, Aronovici taught these subjects at a number of universities and colleges in the course of his career. During 1908-11 he was a lecturer at Brown University on city planning, housing, and other community problems. During 1912-16 he was a lecturer at the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, where he organized one of the first formal courses on city planning in the curriculum of an American university. He also lectured at the Pennsylvania School for Social Service during 1914-16 and at the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota during 1917-19. He taught in the extension division of the University of California from 1920 to 1924 and gave courses at the University of Washington in the summer of 1922 and at the University of California in the summers of 1922 and 1923. He also lectured at various times at the University of Illinois, Reed College, Portland, Oreg., and Queens College, New York city, and he taught at Columbia University during 1934-37, New York University during 1937-40, and the New School for Social Research in 1948-49. Aronovici was the author of "The Social Survey" (1916), "Housing and the Housing Problem" (1919), "Americanization —Its Meaning and Function" (1919), "Catching Up with Housing" (with Elizabeth McCalmont, 1936), "Housing the Masses" (1939), and "Community Building" (1956). He also contributed numerous articles to the professional journals and wrote many reports on housing and city planning. He was associate editor of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects from 1912 to 1914 and established a

department of housing and town planning in that publication. He also served as editor of The Community Builder during 1928-30 and edited special issues of The Survey Graphic and the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, as well as a pamphlet on housing for the Museum of Modern Art. While in Berlin, Germany, in 1931 he cooperated in the preparation of the film, "The City of Tomorrow," which was later placed in the film collection of the Museum of Modern Art. He became a citizen of this country in 1919 and was an independent in politics. Reading and travel were his principal recreations, and he enjoyed art. He was married in New York city, June 20, 1906, to Florence Rosamond, daughter of John Parsons of Denver, Colo., a librarian and former clergyman, and had two sons: Carol Parsons and Vladimir Stanwood. His death occurred in Berkeley, Calif., July 30, 1957.

McARTHUR, Richard Norment, printer and typographer, was born in Lumberton, N.C., July 18, 1882, son of Neil Thompson and Margaret Elizabeth (McDonald) McArthur, grandson of Daniel and Margaret (Shaw) McArthur, great-grandson of Duncan and Jane (Thompson) McArthur, and great-great-grandson of Daniel and Jeannette (McArthur) McArthur, who came to this country from Scotland in 1774 and settled in Robeson County, N.C. His father was a farmer and merchant. While attending public schools at Lyons, Ga., Richard N. McArthur worked as a typesetter on the local paper and later held similar positions in Vidalia, Ga., and Reidsville, Stillmore, Swainsboro, and Asheville, N.C. He was later associated with the Opelika (Ala.) Post as foreman of the newspaper's job department and was a compositor for the firm of Foote & Davies, Atlanta, Ga. About 1903 he joined the Dodson Printers Supply Co., Atlanta, as shipping clerk and house salesman. In 1910 he became salesman in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee for the Keystone Type Foundry and two years later that company transferred him to the home office in Philadelphia, Pa., as assistant to the general manager. While with the Keystone foundry he became a pioneer efficiency engineer, selling modern steel and wood equipment and designing floor plans for more efficient operation of composing rooms and other departments. He also designed special type cabinets and other equipment for job plants and newspapers. Ten months after his transfer to Philadelphia in 1912, he left the Keystone foundry to become manager of the Southern Printers Supply Co., Atlanta, a position he filled until 1916. He then went to Chicago as advertising manager of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler Type Foundry. There he initiated a policy of using type faces designed by advertising lettering artists, and among the artists whose type designs he promoted were Oswald Cooper, Will Ransom, George F. Trenholm, and Will Bradley. At this time McArthur himself began handling type design, and all 720 pages of the last Barnhart specimen book, issued in 1925, were designed by him. He was also responsible for the designing, re-cutting, re-naming, and revival of some 140 type faces, and he personally designed two new type faces: Old Dutch and an italic advertising type series for the exclusive use of Hart Shaffner & Marx. In 1925 McArthur returned to Atlanta, where he became a partner with Charles H. Higgins in the Higgins-McArthur Co., a type firm. At the same time, however, McArthur maintained an association with Barnhart Brothers & Spindler Type Foundry as advertising manager and consultant on type designs during the remaining four years of that foundry's existence. By the end of the first year of operation the Higgins-McArthur firm was able to finance its own building and add several new presses and modern equipment. The firm soon established a national reputation as producers of typography and creative printing. McArthur was secretary and treasurer of the company until 1946, when he became president upon the death of Higgins. McArthur continued to head the company until the close of his life. He became recognized internationally as an authority on the printing craft and the designing of type faces and during his career made trips to various parts of Europe to study printing developments. In 1925 he wrote a forty-four page plan for restyling the Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalog. He was selected as one of twelve typographic designers in the United States, each of whom was commissioned in 1946 by the Eastern Corp., Bangor, Maine, to design a broadside type specimen sheet for monthly mailings to 65,000 paper users. In 1956 he was chosen to print a folio on Genesis in a free adaptation of Johann Gutenberg's Bible, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the original printing. He designed and printed The Emory University Quarterly from 1945 until the time of his death, and he also served that institution as staff

consultant in typography at its school of journalism from 1943 to 1952. McArthur was co-author of "The Book of Oz Cooper" (1949) and wrote numerous articles which were contributed to various publications. He was chairman of the type clinic of the International Craftsmen's Convention held in Memphis, Tenn., in 1943. The Graphic Arts Library in Atlanta, which he had been instrumental in creating, assembling, and cataloging, was named the Richard N. McArthur Memorial Library in his honor in 1956. He was the recipient of the first Atlanta Advertising Club annual award in 1954. McArthur was a director of the Printing Industry of America and a member of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, Industrial Editors Association, and Printing Industry of Atlanta, Inc., and an honorary member of the Atlanta Club of Printing House Craftsmen. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was an independent Democrat. As a hobby he collected paintings and type specimen books, and he found his chief recreation in traveling. He was married in Atlanta, July 18, 1911, to Erin Tigner, daughter of George Wesley

Key of that city, a merchant. Richard N. McArthur died without issue in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 15, 1956.

SEYFFERT, Leopold [Gould], painter, was born in California, Mo., Jan. 6, 1887, son of Herman Robert and Emma Mary (Twiehaus) Seyffert. His father, a carpenter, came to this country from Germany in 1854 and settled in California, Mo. After completing his preliminary education at public schools in Colorado Springs, Colo., Leopold Seyffert studied painting at the Stevenson Art School, Pittsburgh, Pa., and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa., during 1904-06. During this period he was employed by the South Penn Oil Co., Pittsburgh, his employers granting him a leave of absence to study in Philadelphia. While at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts he was awarded the first of several scholarships that permitted him to continue his studies abroad, and from 1907 to 1914 he spent much of his time in France, the Netherlands, and Spain. Upon the outbreak of the First World War in the latter year, he returned to the United States and set up a studio in Philadelphia, where he continued to work until 1923. Thereafter until 1931 he was in Chicago, Ill., where he painted and taught at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, and from 1931 until the close of his life he maintained a studio in New York city. Noted mainly for his portraits in oils, Seyffert also executed decorative oil paintings and worked in charcoal and sanguine, a red crayon. His paintings and portraits were included in the permanent collections of such museums as the Art Institute of Chicago; Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C.; the Art Museum, Los Angeles, Calif.; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; and the Detroit (Mich.) Institute of Arts. His portraits included paintings of such prominent persons as George W. Pepper, Samuel Gompers, Henry C. Frick, A. Mitchell Palmer, Owen Wister, Samuel Insull, Andrew W. Mellon, and Walter Camp (qq.v.) and Robert A. Taft and Leopold Stokowski. Seyffert won many honors and awards in the course of his career. He was the recipient of the Gold Medal of the Philadelphia Art Club in 1913 for his painting, "Nude." In the same year he was awarded the fellowship prize of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and for his painting, "Tired Out," won an honorable mention at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. Subsequently in 1915 he was awarded the Silver Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Calif., for "Nude"; the first Julius Hallgarten Prize in 1918 for a portrait of his wife and the second Julius Hallgarten Prize, also in 1918, for "The Lacquer Screen" at the National Academy of Design, New York city; and the Beck Gold Medal in 1918 for what was called a definitive portrait of the violinist, Fritz Kreisler, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. At the last-named institution he was also awarded the Temple Gold Medal in 1921 for his painting, "A Model." In the same year he won the Proctor Gold Medal for his portrait of Richard S. Harte (q.v.) and in 1931 received the Isidore Medal for a self-portrait, at the National Academy of Design. In 1923 his portrait of James P. Hall (q.v.) won the Potter Palmer Gold Medal, in 1924 his painting, "The Model," won the Hearst Prize, and in 1925 his self-portrait won the Frank G. Logan Gold Medal, all at the Art Institute of Chicago. His "Spanish Group" won a gold medal at the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1926, and he was awarded the Gold Medal of Honor of the Allied Artists of America in 1946 for his painting, "Elderly Man with Glasses." In 1926 he served as one of the judges at the Tenth Biennial Exhibition of American Art at the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C. Elected an academician by the National Academy of Design in 1925, Seyffert was also a member of the American Federation of Art, Portrait Painter's Society, Allied Artists of America, the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Salmagundi and Dutch Treat clubs of New York city, and the Cliff Dwellers and Racquet clubs of Chicago. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in Philadelphia, June 5, 1911, to Helen, daughter of Frank Fleck of that city, a salesman; this marriage was terminated by divorce in 1929; (2) in New York city, Jan. 4, 1930, to Grace Jay, daughter of George R. Vernon of Baltimore, Md., a merchant. By his first marriage he had two sons, Richard Leopold and Peter. His death occurred at Bound Brook, N.J., June 13, 1956.

FORD, Bruce, electrical engineer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 3, 1873, son of Edward Lloyd and Lucenia Tucker (Young) Ford and grandson of John Bruce and Mary (Lloyd) Ford. His grandfather came to this country from England in 1849 and settled in Brooklyn. His father was a publisher. Bruce Ford was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and St. Paul's School, Garden City, N.Y. He began his business career in 1890 with the United Electric Improvement Co. and its affiliates in Gloucester, N.J. Two years later he severed that connection to become draftsman, shop foreman, and engineer with the Johnson Co., which soon afterwards was absorbed by the Lorain Steel Co. He held these positions until 1896, when he joined the Electric Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., in the capacity of assistant engineer. In 1913 he was made fourth vice-president in charge of the technical department of the company, and in 1928 he was named second vice-president and general manager, posts in which he served until the close of his life. Prior to Ford's association with the company, numerous suits over patent infringements had curtailed the development of the electric storage battery and as a solution to the situation the Electric Storage Battery Co. had acquired the patents and good will of a number of competing concerns. After Ford joined the company it absorbed the Holland Torpedo Boat Co., a pioneer submarine-building company; acquired controlling interest in the Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd.; established Exide Batteries of Canada, Ltd., in Toronto; and acquired the Willard Storage Battery Co., with a plant in Cleveland. During the same period it built up its own three plants in Philadelphia. Marketing the Exide battery, the Electric Storage Battery Co. became one of the outstanding manufacturers of its kind in the world. In 1926 it had assets of $45,000,000, gross sales of $54,000,000, and a working force of over 6000 employees. Ford was granted more than seventy-five patents on storage batteries and their improvement, which he assigned to the Electric Storage Battery Co., thereby contributing much to the company's growth and reputation. Chief of these was one for a storage battery adapted for use aboard ships, the parts of which were so arranged that the battery or cell would withstand the movements and strains incident to its loading and use aboard the vessel (U.S. Pat. No. 1,271,690), 1918. In the same year he received a patent that covered a process for the manufacture and treatment of steel. Also in 1918, he was granted a patent covering a method for the safe hoisting of complete or assembled cells, which in the case of submarine batteries were extremely heavy and contained in jars of an insulating material possessing little tensile strength. Aside from his association with the parent company, Ford was a director of the Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd. He was an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United

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Leopold Sayppert

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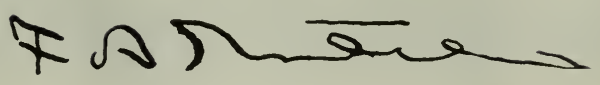

States, and the Wilderness, Automobile, and Cricket clubs of Philadelphia, and the Engineers Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill (Philadelphia), where for many years he was a vestryman. Politically he was a Republican. Ford enjoyed outdoor sports, especially fishing and big-game hunting. He was married in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 3, 1904, to Sophie, daughter of Victor du Pont (q.v.). Ford died without issue in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1931.

RENTSCHLER, Frederick Brant, manufacturer, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1877, son of George Adam and Phoebe (Schwab) Rentschler, and brother of Gordon S. Rentschler (q.v. for ancestry). His father was a manufacturer. Frederick B. Rentschler was graduated B.S. in 1909 at Princeton University. From 1910 to 1917 he was in the employ of his father's firm, the Hooven, Owens & Rentschler Co., Hamilton, manufacturers of marine and stationary engines. Commissioned a lieutenant in the U.S. Army in 1917, he was assigned to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an inspector of aircraft engines under construction for the armed forces, serving at the New Brunswick (N.J.) plant of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Co. until his discharge with the rank of captain in 1918. After the war he organized the Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, N.J., in 1919 to manufacture Hispano Suiza engines for aircraft under the license formerly held by the Wright-Martin Aircraft Co. Having become familiar with the work of Charles L. Lawrance (q.v.) in the field of air-cooled radial engines, he negotiated the purchase of stock in Lawrance's company, the Lawrance Aero Engine Co., and in 1923 effected its merger into the Wright Aeronautical Corp. The company produced the well-known Whirlwind engine, a 200-horsepower radial engine which was widely used in military and civilian aircraft, notably as the power plant in the "Spirit of St. Louis," flown by Charles A. Lindbergh in his crossing of the Atlantic Ocean. Rentschler was president and general manager of the Wright Aeronautical Corp. until the spring of 1924. Convinced that a potential market existed for a more powerful radial engine, Rentschler was eager to engage in extensive research to this end. Since his associates on the board of the Wright Aeronautical Corp. were disinclined to risk the funds for such work, he left the firm and approached the Niles-Bement-Pond Co., a large machine tool manufacturer of which his father and brother were directors. This company agreed to help underwrite a new venture and offered him the use of an empty factory of one of its subsidiaries, the Pratt & Whitney Co., in Hartford, Conn. There, in 1925, with an original capitalization of $250,000, the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. was established as a division of the Niles-Bement-Pond Co. The Hornet and later the Wasp engines were produced at this plant, the latter a 425-horsepower engine weighing only 650 pounds, or slightly over one-and-a-half pounds per horsepower, a marked advance in efficiency in what was the most powerful air-cooled engine for aircraft of its time. The Wasp engine was used by Amelia Earhart (q.v.) in her solo transatlantic flight, by Wiley Post in his flight around the world, by Apollo Soucek (q.v.) in establishing the world altitude record in 1930, and by James H. Doolittle in his racing exploits. Rentschler was president and general manager of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. from its organization until the fall of 1928, when it merged with the Boeing Airplane & Transport Corp. and other companies in the aircraft field to form the United Aircraft & Transport Corp., East Hartford, Conn., of which he became president and general manager. The new corporation manufactured engines, propellors, and complete airplanes and engaged in mail, passenger, and freight air transport service. In the field of air transport its chief competitor was National Air Transport, Inc. In his effort to resolve the conflict between the two enterprises, Rentschler once again negotiated with Charles L. Lawrance, then first vice-president of National Air Transport, Inc., to effect the merger of that company into the United Air Lines division of United Aircraft & Transport Corp. United Air Lines was a leader in the development of transcontinental air transport and was the first commercially successful air transport company in this country. Rentschler continued as president and director of the parent corporation and as chairman of the boards of its subsidiaries until 1935, when in conformity with the provisions of an act of the U.S. Congress respecting air mail in 1934, the transport and manufacturing activities of the company were separated. In the reorganization manufacturing was carried on by the United Aircraft Corp., of which Rentschler was named chairman of the board, a post he retained until the close of his life. During the later 1930's he gave his support to the newly devised helicopter of Igor Sikorsky, devoting the facilities of the Vought-Sikorsky division of the United Aircraft Corp. to the development of the helicopter. During the Second World War, Pratt & Whitney engines, especially the so-called Double Wasp, an eighteen-cylinder radial engine, accounted for half of the engines used by the air forces of this country. Pratt & Whitney and its licensees among converted automobile manufacturers produced an aggregate of 363,619 engines during the war period. Subsequently Pratt & Whitney entered the field of jet propulsion when it obtained the United States rights to the 5000-pound-thrust Rolls-Royce Nene engine. Later, in association with Rolls-Royce, it developed the J-48 engine. In 1950 the axial-flow T-34 or Turbo-Wasp was introduced, in which a jet-driven turbine operated a propeller, and in the following year, the pure jet, J-57, was produced. These engines were among the most powerful of their type at the time of their introduction and helped to bring this country up to date in the field of jet propulsion. At the close of Rentschler's life the United Aircraft Corp. had more than 50,000 employees, with three main operating divisions: Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., East Hartford, Conn.; Sikorsky Aircraft Co., Stratford, Conn.; and the Hamilton Standard Propellor Co., Windsor Locks, Conn. Aside from his responsibilities with the United Aircraft Corp. and its subsidiaries, Rentschler was at various times a director of Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Hamilton Foundry & Machine Co., Pan-American Airways, and the National City Bank (later First National City Bank & Trust Co.), New York city. He was also a trustee of the Hartford National Bank & Trust Co. and the Bankers Trust Co., Hartford. He was a member of the executive committee and president in 1929 of the Aeronautical Exposition Corp., a subsidiary of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, which he also served as a member of the board of governors. For a number of years he served as a director of the Hartford (Conn.) Hospital. In 1951 he was made an officer of the French Legion of Honor, and in 1953 he was awarded the highest civilian decoration of the U.S. Air Force, the Exceptional Service Award. Rentschler was a member of the Royal Aeronautical Society (British), the Princeton Engineering Society, the Hartford and the Hartford Golf clubs, the Links Club of New York city, the Everglades and the Bath and Tennis clubs of Palm Beach, Fla., and the Gulf Stream Club of Delray Beach, Fla. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Golf, tennis, and fishing were his chief recreations. He was married, July 25, 1921, to Fay, daughter of Webster Belden of Hamilton, Ohio, and had three daughters:

Jean Belden (died in infancy); Helen Faye, who married Norman Patch; and Ann Belden. Rentschler died in Boca Raton, Fla., Apr. 25, 1956.

WHITNEY, Herbert Porter, lawyer and business executive, was born in Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1877, son of Horace Porter and Mary (Bishop) Whitney. His first paternal American ancestor was John Whitney (q.v.), who came to this country from England, settling in Watertown, Mass., in 1635. From John and his first wife, Elinor, the descent was through Joshua and Abigail Tarbell, William and ——— ———, Joshua and ——— ———, Joshua and Anna Ashley, Noah Ashley and Olive Dorwin, and Thomas Porter and Sybil Green, the grandparents of Herbert P. Whitney. His father was a dairyman. The son obtained his preliminary education in public schools of Delaware and Toledo, Ohio, and was graduated B.A. at Amherst College in 1899 and LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1902. Admitted to the Ohio bar in the latter year, he established a law practice in Toledo in which he continued until the

close of his life. Additionally, from 1905 to 1909 he was a judge of the Toledo City Court. Aside from his professional interests he became active in real estate in 1914, when he began the development of his father's farm in Toledo as a residential area and established the Whitney Hills Co., of which he was treasurer until the close of his life. The first properties in Whitney Hills were placed on the market in 1917-18, and in 1927, with others, he constructed the apartment building in that locality known as Whitney Manor, which thereafter was operated by the Whitney Hills Co. The company also presented a portion of the area to the City of Toledo, and this in time was developed into Jermain Park. Whitney further served as treasurer of the Moncroft Realty Co. and the Old Town Realty Co. Yet another of his interests was the Toledo Stove & Range Co., of which he was president from the mid-1930's until his death. A foundry concern, it originally produced cast-iron stoves and subsequently manufactured all kinds of castings. In 1909 he was elected to membership on the Toledo Board of Education, on which he continued to serve until 1914. Whitney was a member of the Ohio State and Toledo bar associations, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order, the Toledo YMCA, Phi Delta Theta, and the Sylvania Club of Toledo. His religious affiliation was with the Monroe Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Toledo; he served as chairman of the board of the church for many years and was active in raising the funds for a new church edifice, built in 1925, and a new sanctuary, built in 1955. Politically he was a Republican. He maintained a lifelong interest in sports. During high school and college days he played baseball and football, and he was captain of the football team at Amherst while a student there. From 1902 to 1905 he served as coach of the football team at Toledo High School. Later in life Whitney played golf, tennis, and handball, and he enjoyed swimming and bowling. Travel was another of his recreational interests. He was married in Toledo, Dec. 31, 1914, to Louise, daughter of George Godfrey Metzger of that city, a businessman, and had two children, Mary, who married Charles McKenny, and Thomas Porter. Whitney died in Toledo, Ohio, Mar. 21, 1957.

MOULTON, Manning Cole, ophthalmologist, was born in Portland, Maine, Mar. 26, 1893, son of Willis Bryant and Estelle May (Cole) Moulton. His first paternal American ancestor was William Moulton, who came to this country from England in 1637 and settled at Hampton, N.H. From William and his wife, Margaret Page, the descent was through William and Abigail Webster, Joseph and Mary Noyes, Samuel and Mary Ordway, Cutting and Mary Merrill, William and Mary Pearl, Samuel and Anna Towle, and David Ovid and Mehitable Perry Wormwood, the grandparents of Manning C. Moulton. His father was a physician and educator. The son attended public schools of his native community and was graduated B.A. in 1915 and M.D. in 1918 at Bowdoin College. He did graduate work in ophthalmology at Tulane University in 1923 and at Harvard University in 1923-24. Meanwhile, after serving his internship at Maine General Hospital, Portland, in 1917-18, he engaged in a general medical practice in Portland in 1919 and in Searsmont, Maine, in 1920. Following completion of his graduate studies in 1924 he settled in Bangor, Maine, where he practiced as a specialist in ophthalmology until the close of his life. From 1920 to 1923 Moulton was a member of the staff at Waldo County Hospital, Belfast, Maine. While at Tulane University he was extern at the New Orleans (La.) Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, and while at Harvard he was associated in a similar capacity with the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston. He was appointed assistant surgeon in ophthalmology on the staff of the Eastern Maine General Hospital in Bangor in 1925, was promoted to attending surgeon in 1929, and became president of the staff in 1935, retiring from active service at the hospital in 1955; thereafter until his death he was a member of the resident consulting staff of the hospital. While practicing in Bangor, Moulton also served as ophthalmic surgeon for the Home for Aged Women from 1925 until his death, the Children's Home from 1930 to 1947, the Good Samaritan Home during 1925-54, the Bangor Sanatorium during 1925-50, and the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co. In addition, he was medical adviser to the Bangor District Nursing Association and the Penobscot County (Maine) Association for the Blind. Active in civic and public affairs, he was a member of the Bangor City Council during 1939-42, trustee of the Bangor Public Library from 1947 to 1953, and a member of the Bangor Water Board during 1946-52. During the First World War, in 1918-19 he served with the rank of lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve

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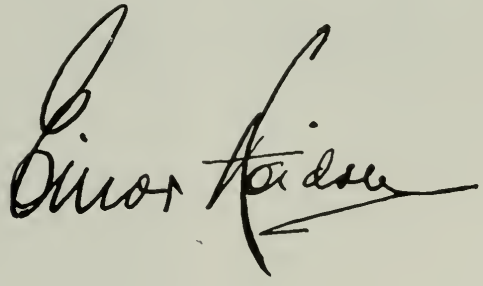

Medical Corps. Moulton was a fellow of the Academy International of Medicine and a member of the American, Maine, and Penobscot County medical associations, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Bangor Medical Club, and the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), Red Cross of Constantine, Rotary Club, and Penobscot Valley Country Club of Bangor. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Portland, Maine, Aug. 10, 1918, to Ina King, daughter of Gardner Ludwig Nelson of that city, a railway agent, and had four children: Virginia, who married Lawrence Woodford Emery; Margaret, who married Arnold James McKee; Robert Manning; and Gardner Nelson. Moulton died in Bangor, Maine, Dec. 5, 1956.

HOIDALE, Einar, lawyer and congressman, was born in Tromso, Norway, Aug. 17, 1870, son of Andrew and Dorothea (Lund) Hoidale. The family came to this country in 1879 and settled near Dawson, Minn. Einar Hoidale received his preliminary education at public schools in Dawson and Montevideo, Minn., and was graduated LL.B. in 1898 at the University of Minnesota. Prior to completing high school he taught in a rural school, and before beginning his law studies he was editor and publisher of the Western Guard, a weekly newspaper which he founded in 1890 at Madison, Minn. He was admitted to the bar in Minnesota in 1898 and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1934. From 1899 to 1908 he practiced law at New Ulm, Minn., and from the latter year until his retirement in 1944 he conducted an independent general practice in Minneapolis, Minn. During 1900-06 he served as county attorney of Brown County, Minn., and from 1900 to 1908 he was judge advocate of the Minnesota State Militia. In 1932 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as representative-at-large from Minnesota to the 73d Congress, and he served in that body from Mar. 4, 1933, to Jan. 3, 1935. Aside from his law practice and his public service, Hoidale was a director of the Paine Webber Co., Minneapolis. He was a member of the American, Minnesota State, Hennepin County (Minn.), and Minneapolis bar associations, the Masonic order (Shriner), BPOE, and the Sons of Norway. In religion he was a Lutheran. He was married in Madison, Minn., Mar. 17, 1911, to Martha, daughter of Olai J. Skjei of that community, a hotel owner and realtor, and had four children: Elsa, who married Everett Frederick Johnson; Sherwood; Mouraine; and Jean. Einar Hoidale's death occurred in Saint Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 5, 1952.

KIES, Benjamin Bernhard, physician, was born in Holyton, Ill., May 15, 1893, son of Theophilus and Maria (Krattli) Kies and grandson of Gottlieb and Maria (Steinhofer) Kies. His grandfather, who spent the greater part of his career as a missionary in India, was a native of Württemberg (later part of Germany) and came to this country in 1871, settling in Missouri. His father, who was born in India and educated in Europe, came to this country in 1874 and later was a Methodist clergyman. Benjamin B. Kies attended grammar school of Bunker Hill, Ill., the University of Nebraska high school in Lincoln, and a business college in Rock Island, Ill. He took his first two years of college work at the University of Nebraska and was graduated B.A. in 1921 at Central College, Fayette, Mo., and M.D. in 1928 at the University of Oklahoma. Meanwhile, he devoted several years to research work at the universities of Missouri and Minnesota. He interned at St. Mary's Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., and under Joseph C. Bloodgood (q.v.), an international cancer specialist, at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Md. In 1929 he began the private practice of general medicine in Hannah, Okla. He was an industrial physician and surgeon at Pittsburg, Okla., during 1930-32, also acting as physician for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., and during 1932-36 he practiced in McAlester, Okla., and was physician for the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. While in McAlester he served in 1935-36 as public health officer of Pittsburg County. He practiced in Wetumka, Okla., during 1936-38 and spent the ensuing two years in work with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Kies had served as an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy during the First World War, and he continued in the Naval Reserve after the war and until his retirement in 1954. In 1940 he entered active duty in the Medical Corps of the Naval Reserve and that summer attended the School of Aviation Medicine at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. He was assigned in the fall of that year to duty at the Navy yards in Philadelphia, Pa., and later worked at a naval hospital in Newport, R.I. Among the first American physicians under enemy attack while on North Atlantic patrol near Iceland during the Sec-

ond World War, he served two tours of sea duty in the North Atlantic and was division physician for a flotilla of destroyers. During his active service he also was senior medical officer with advanced base aviation training units in Norfolk, Va., at Lambert Field, Saint Louis, Mo., and at the naval ammunition depot, McAlester, Okla. He retired from active service in the Naval Reserve in 1946 with the rank of commander. Becoming a medical rating specialist in that year with the U.S. Veterans Administration regional office in Muskogee, Okla., he maintained this association until the close of his life. Kies operated an Angus cattle ranch near Keefeton, Okla., and owned fine registered saddle horses. He held membership in the American and Southern medical associations, Pittsburg County (Okla.) Medical Society, the Masonic order (32d degree), and Phi Beta Pi. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Methodist Church, Muskogee, and he served on its official board. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Saint Louis, Mo., Dec. 25, 1923, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of James Bailey

Jackson of Perry, Mo., a poultry and produce merchant. Benjamin B. Kies died without issue near Keefeton, Okla., Oct. 1, 1956.

DARLINGTON, Henry [Vane Bearns], clergyman, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 9, 1889, son of James Henry and Ella Louise (Bearns) Darlington, grandson of Thomas and Hannah Anne (Goodcliffe) Darlington, and great-grandson of Peter and Maria (Wilde) Darlington. His great-grandfather came to this country from England, settling at Salisbury Mills, near Newburgh, N.Y. His father (q.v.) was a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Henry Darlington received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native community, attended Dickinson College during 1906-08, and was graduated B.A. in 1910 at Columbia University. He was a student at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church during 1910-13 and in the latter year was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church by his father in the Chapel of the Good Shepard, New York city. He was ordained a priest by his father in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1914. During 1913-14 he was curate of St. Thomas Church, New York city, and during 1914-15 he was missionary-in-charge of three churches in Belvidere, Hope, and Delaware, N.J., and founder of Mission Serepta. From 1915 to 1922 he was rector of St. Barnabas Church, Newark, N.J. In 1922 he returned to New York city to become rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, continuing in that capacity until his retirement in 1950. The Church of the Heavenly Rest was united with the Chapel of the Beloved Disciple in 1924, and the two congregations held joint services until a new Church of the Heavenly Rest was completed in 1929 in another part of New York city at a cost of $3,500,000. The new edifice was praised as one of the finest Gothic structures in the United States. This church was consecrated and the mortgage completely paid off in 1947. In its first year the new church had some 700 parishioners. By the time of his retirement the congregation numbered some 1200. Darlington also was headmaster from 1929 until his retirement in 1950 of the Day School of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. In its first year the school had twelve pupils, and by the time of his retirement enrollment had grown to 100 pupils. Additionally, Darlington was a pioneer in the Ministry of Spiritual Healing and held regular services in the parish during 1935-50. He was the author of "The Lord's Prayer" (1943), "Soldiers' and Sailors' Prayer Book" (1944), and many other sermons printed in pamphlet form. Through the years Darlington had a number of business interests. In 1915 he converted an abandoned railroad bridge into a toll bridge spanning the Delaware River near Hope and Belvidere, N.J. He owned and operated the toll bridge until 1926, when he sold it to the State of New Jersey at a profit of more than $400,000. He also was an account executive during 1950-55 with the New York city stock brokerage firm of Neergaard, Miller & Co. (later Cosgrove, Miller & Whitehead). In 1955 he became a limited partner and his two sons became general partners in the New York city stock brokerage firm of Hill, Darlington & Co. During the First World War he served as chaplain of the 38th Brigade, First Army, with the AEF in France in 1917-18. He was chaplain of the coast defense units of eastern New York in 1918-19 and chaplain of the 44th Division, New Jersey National Guard, during 1924-26. In the last-named year he was transferred to the New York National Guard, and he served as senior chaplain with various units of that organization until his death, at which time he held the rank of brigadier general. Darlington served as chairman of the ministry to veterans and service personnel of the Protestant Council of the City of New York during 1950-52, president of the United States Flag Foundation during 1953-55, and a director of the New York County chapter of the American National Red Cross during 1949-55 and of the Christian Freedom Foundation during 1952-55. He was also a member of the veterans committee of the New York Welfare Council. At his death he was a trustee of Bard College and of the New York Protestant-Episcopal-Trinity School. Honorary D.D. degrees were conferred on him by the Greek Seminary of St. Athanasius in 1925 and by Dickinson College in 1927. Darlington was a member of the Pilgrims of the United States, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Huguenot, St. Nicholas, and St. Andrew's societies, Society of the Cincinnati, the American Legion, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Military Order of World Wars, Military Chaplains Association (pres. 1952, 1954), Military and Naval Officers of World Wars, National Sojourners, the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), Phi Delta Theta, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the Clergy, Union, University, and Columbia University clubs of New York city. In politics he was a Republican. He was particularly interested in people, his work as a military chaplain, and the unity of all faiths. Darlington was married in Newark, N.J., Nov. 24, 1920, to Dorothy, daughter of William Stone-Smith of Troy, N.Y., a manufacturer, and had two sons: Peter and Henry. Henry Darlington's death occurred in New York city, Dec. 20, 1955.

HUGHES, Donald James, physicist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2, 1915, son of William and Anna (Johnson) Hughes. His father was a communications employee. Donald J. Hughes was graduated B.S. in 1936 and Ph.D. in physics in 1940 at the University of Chicago. He remained at the university as an instructor in physics during 1940-43 and in the latter year was named assistant professor in that subject. Meanwhile, in 1941 he was a member of the cosmic ray expedition to the Andes Mountains of South America and in 1942-43 a civilian employee of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory directing a section on underwater ordnance research. He resigned from his faculty post in 1943 to join the staff of the Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago, and for the next two years he was a member of the team that produced the first controlled nuclear chain reaction. During 1945-49 Hughes was a director of the nuclear physics division at the Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill., and from 1949 until his death he was senior physicist at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y. As a physicist Hughes was concerned primarily with studies of cosmic rays and positive excess in the mesotron spectrum, cloud chamber work, and pile neutron research. At the Argonne National Laboratory he developed with co-workers a method of measuring test neutron capture cross sections. The measurements he made became the basis of George Gamow's theory of the origin of the elements, and they were also applied in the design of the atomic breeder reactors, such as the one in operation at Arco, Idaho, at the time of Hughes's death. At the Brookhaven laboratory, where he was also a member of the nuclear cross sections advisory group and its chairman during 1950-52, he contributed substantially to neutron theory. Further, he was director of a project to collate and unify all available information related to neutron interactions, and this compilation became the standard source in the field for scientists and engineers. His final work was related to the motions of the constituent atoms of water. In 1960 he told a meeting of the American Physical Society that by the use of the slow-moving cold neutrons it was possible to reveal the compli-

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Henry Darlington

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James M. Steiner

cated motions of atoms in liquid water. In addition to holding the posts mentioned above, Hughes was Fulbright professor at Oxford and Cambridge universities in England in 1953-54, U.S. Information Service lecturer in Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, and the Netherlands during 1954-56, and Loeb lecturer at Harvard University in 1955. Hughes made many official trips abroad in the interest of exchanging information on the development of neutron physics and nuclear science with scientists of other nations, and he was among those who established scientific relationships with those engaged in these fields of research in the Soviet Union. He was one of the signers of the James Franck report, which on behalf of the Manhattan Project physicists urged that the atom bomb not be used in warfare, and in 1955 he attended the United Nations Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held at Geneva, Switzerland. Hughes was author of a number of textbooks that became standard and also books on science of a more popular nature. These books were: "Pile Neutron Research" (1953), "Neutron Optics" (1954), "Neutron Cross Sections" (1955), "On Nuclear Energy" (1957), and "The Neutron Story" (1959). He was managing editor of Progress in Nuclear Energy from 1956 until his death and a member of the editorial board of Science magazine and of the editorial committee of the Annual Review of Nuclear Science from 1958 until the close of his life. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the Federation of American Scientists (pres. 1955-56), American Association for the Advancement of Science, Franklin Institute, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Kappa Epsilon, and the University of Chicago Alumni Association. Sailing and playing tennis were his main active recreations, and he also devoted much of his leisure time to reading and photography. Hughes was married twice: (1) in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6, 1943, to Emily Peterson, and had two children, Bonita and Carolyn; he was divorced from his first wife in 1957; (2) in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1957, to Valerie, daughter of William G. Turner of that place, and had two children, Therese and Howard. His death occurred in Upton, N.Y., Apr. 12, 1960.

SKINNER, James Mortimer, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1889, son of Mortimer and Mary Reiff (Stearly) Skinner and grandson of James Skinner, a native of Wales, who emigrated to Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, and thence in the 1850's to Philadelphia. His father was an insurance broker. James M. Skinner completed his preliminary education at Central High School in Philadelphia and was graduated B.S. in chemical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. Following graduation he became a chemist in the employ of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., manufacturers of storage batteries for electric automobiles, trucks, and mine locomotives. He was made vice-president and sales manager of the company in 1917, general manager in 1918, and president in 1930, continuing in the last-named capacity until his retirement in 1939. The company had its inception with the incorporation in 1892 of the Helios Electric Co. It took the new name of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Co. in a reorganization in 1906. At that time it had a capital of $10,000 and was doing an annual business of under $1,000,000. Annual sales amounted to about $1,600,000 in 1917, when Skinner became vice-president and sales manager. By 1927 sales had reached $15,443,000, but in that year the market for radio batteries, a profitable item then being produced by the firm, was eliminated by the introduction of a radio tube operating on alternating current, which dispensed with the need for batteries to supply direct current. The company then turned to the production of radios under the trade name of Philco, the name that was later adopted by the company in January, 1940, when it became the Philco Corp. In 1928 some 100,000 radio sets were sold, and sales amounted to $12,500,000. In the following year 408,000 sets were sold, and sales totaled $23,000,000. At this time the plant was reconditioned at a cost of $2,000,000 so that radio sets could be manufactured on an assembly-line basis, a first in the radio industry. It was through Skinner's persuasion and leadership that the company received some $7,000,000 in credit from local banks at a very difficult period in its fortunes. The loan was repaid by the spring of 1930. Under Skinner's administration the company continued to expand despite the hardships of the depression of that period. In 1930 table model radios were introduced under the trade name, Philco Baby Grand, at the low price of $69.95. In the same year the company entered the automobile radio field, purchasing the Automobile Radio Corp. and reorganizing it as the Transitone Automobile Radio Corp. The Philco automobile radios were introduced at a price under $100. In the first year of sales some 37,000 automobile radios were sold, and by 1935 sales of these sets had reached the 200.000 mark. In 1932 the company offered the so-called "Peewee" radio at a price of $18.75, and in 1933 the company put on the market a special all-wave radio receiving set, which facilitated reception of foreign broadcasts without the use of plug-in coils. Although prepared to counter any development of his competitors by introducing cheaper radios, Skinner believed that the primary emphasis of the radio industry should be on quality of tone, and in 1934 he introduced the term "high fidelity" to describe this objective. In the same year he was instrumental in organizing the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts for the improvement of the quality of radio broadcasting. By 1932 annual sales had reached $17,000,000, representing a turnover of 609,000 sets. By 1934 annual sales were $33,000,000, and by 1939, the year in which Skinner retired, annual sales totaled $45,400,000, representing over 20 per cent of the industry's total production. During his presidency the company began research and experimentation in the television field, and in 1938 it inaugurated the experimental television-broadcasting station W3XE. The company also entered the air-conditioning and refrigeration fields during his presidency. In 1938 it arranged to sell single-room air-conditioning units manufactured by the York (Pa.) Ice Machinery Co., and in 1939 the Philco Refrigerator Co. was organized to enter the household electric refrigerator business. Other subsidiaries controlled by the company in 1939 were the Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philco Distributors, Inc., Watsontown (Pa.) Cabinet Co., Philco Corporation of Canada, Ltd., and the Real Estate Investment Corporation of Philadelphia. Skinner was also a director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, American Stores Co., and the Pennsylvania Company for Banking and Trusts. Active in public affairs, he served at various times as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, a director of the Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia and the Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, and chairman of the executive committee of the Community Chest of Philadelphia and vicinity. During the Second World War period he served as chairman of the industry and finance departments of the United War Chest in Philadelphia. In 1944 he was the recipient of the Bok Award for making the most outstanding contribution to the welfare of Philadelphia. Skinner was a member of Alpha Chi Rho, the Union League, and the Midday, Sunday Breakfast, and Philadelphia Country clubs of Philadelphia. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Golf and walking

were his favorite forms of recreation. He was married in Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1913, to Florence, daughter of Charles Henry Sayre of that city, a lawyer, and had two children; James Mortimer and Margery Anne, who married Karl de Schweinitz, Jr. Skinner died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1953.

RUSHTON, Joseph Augustine, broker, was born in Saint Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada, Jan. 21, 1874, son of Joseph and Catherine (Smith) Rushton. His father, an Episcopal clergyman, emigrated from England to Canada in 1872 and came to the United States with his family in 1883, settling in Chicago, Ill. Joseph A. Rushton completed his education in the Chicago public schools. He began his career in 1892 as an office boy with the brokerage firm of Edward L. Brewster & Co., Chicago. He later became a board marker for that company. In 1896 he became a salesman for the brokerage firm of King, Alward & Co., Chicago. This firm became King, Hodenpyl & Co. in 1900 and John C. King & Co. in 1906, at which time Rushton became a partner.

The firm became Babcock, Rushton & Louderback in 1907 and Babcock, Rushton & Co. in 1909. In 1940 it was consolidated with Goodbody & Co. Rushton continued as a partner in Goodbody & Co. until 1952 and thereafter was a limited partner until the close of his life. He was a member of the Midwest Stock Exchange. During the First World War Rushton served as chairman for the State of Illinois, 7th Federal Reserve District, for the first and second Liberty Loan drives. He served during 1931-35 as chairman of the Evanston (Ill.) Community Chest campaigns. Rushton was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Association of Stock Exchange Firms (chairman 1932), the Bankers, Midday, and Forty clubs of Chicago, and the Glenview (Ill.) Club. His religious affiliation was with St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Evanston, where he was senior warden for many years. In politics he was a Republican. He enjoyed music, writing verse, and such sports as golf, fishing, and trapshooting. He was married in Woodlawn, Ill., Apr. 30, 1902, to Josephine North, daughter of James H. Sallee of Fort Scott, Kans., a lawyer, and had two children: Helen Muriel, who married Howard Marshall Peirce, Jr., and Joseph Augustine. Joseph A. Rushton died at Round Lake, Ill., Sept. 30, 1956.

MOORE, Albert Voorhis, shipping executive, was born in Hackensack, N.J., Sept. 21, 1880, son of Albert Voorhis and Catharine (Lozier) Moore, grandson of Peter Demarest and Elizabeth (Voorhis) Moore, and great-grandson of David and Leah (Demarest) Moore. His father was a custom jeweler. Albert V. Moore was educated in the public schools of his native town. He began his career in the shipping business in 1903 with Bowring & Co., British shipowners of New York city. Three years later he became secretary-treasurer of the Tweedie Trading Co., which operated a general shipping business to South America and the West Indies. In 1913 he and Emmet J. McCormack organized the Moore & McCormack Co., and he was associated with this company, its successors and affiliates, until the close of his life. The company's first vessel, the freighter "Montara," sailed from New York city to the east coast of South America in 1913. This was the first vessel flying the flag of the United States in commercial trade to call at certain South American ports in some twenty-six years. In 1919 the company dispatched its first steamer to the Baltic and in 1927 a service to Scandinavia and certain northern European and Russian ports was organized as the American Scantic Line. In 1920 the company initiated a shipping service to the Gulf of Mexico, which subsequently became the Mooremack Gulf Lines, Inc., and which was operated continuously for the next twenty years. Later during the 1920's the company's ships also began sailing to the west coast of South America. The trade route to the Baltic established by the American Scantic Line was discontinued in 1940 following the passage of the Neutrality Act of 1939 but was renewed at the close of the Second World War. Under Moore's direction a reorganization of the parent company as Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., was accomplished in 1938, and Moore continued as president and a director of the latter company until his death. He was also an officer of the company's major subsidiaries. Under the 1938 reorganization plan the South American service from the east coast of the United States to the east coast of South America was handled by the American Republics Line, and the service from the west coast of the United States to the east coast of South America was handled by the Pacific Republics Line, which began operations in 1940. The American Republics Line also operated the Good Neighbor Fleet, a passenger service between the east coast of the United States and the east coast of South America. During the Second World War, Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., operating as general agents, berth agents, and sub-berth agents for the U.S. War Shipping Administration, transported an immense volume of war materials. In addition to his shipping interests with Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., and its subsidiaries, Moore was a member of the advisory committee of the Chase National Bank, New York city, and a director of the Forest Hills (N.Y.) Gardens Corp., a real estate operation. He served as a member of the classification committee of the American Bureau of Shipping and as a director of American Merchant Marine Institute. He was also vice-president and a director of the Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce, Inc., and the American Brazilian Association, Inc., and he was vice-president of the Pan American Society of the United States. In 1952 he established the Albert V. Moore Foundation to aid in scientific and economic studies in the shipping field. Moore was a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Scandinavian Foundation, the Atlantic Beach (N.Y.) Club,

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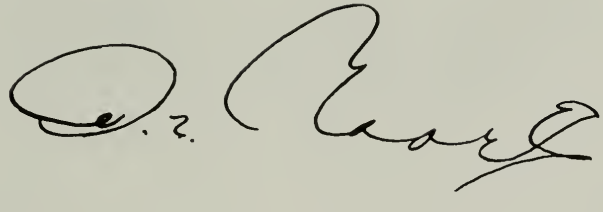

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Burton J. Hay

the Deepdale Country Club, and India House and the Metropolitan, Whitehall, and Propeller clubs of New York city. His religious affiliation was with St. Luke's Church, Forest Hills, N.Y. In politics he was a Republican. Moore enjoyed athletics and was a semi-professional baseball player in his youth and a golfer in later years. He was married twice: (1) in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 21, 1910, to Margaret Talman Sterling; (2) in New York city, Dec. 7, 1944, to Florence, daughter of Dewitt Clinton Anderson of Schlater, Miss., a planter. By his first marriage he had three children: William Talman, Albert Voorhis, and Barbara, who married Charles T. Mattman. Moore died in Forest Hills, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1953.

CLAY, Brutus Junius, lawyer and horse breeder, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 28, 1876, son of Ezekiel and Mary L. (Woodford) Clay. His first paternal American ancestor was John Clay, who came to this country from England in 1613 and settled in Jamestown, Va. From John and his wife, Anne, the descent was through Charles and Hannah Wilson, Henry and Mary Mitchell, Charles and Martha Green, Green and Sallie Lewis, and Brutus Junius and Amelia Field, the grandparents of Brutus J. Clay. His father was an Army officer and horse breeder. The son received his preparatory education at a private school in Paris, Ky., and was graduated A.B. in 1896 at Princeton University and LL.B. in 1898 at the University of Virginia. Admitted to the Georgia bar in the following year, Clay established a practice in Atlanta and for the next eighteen years served as general attorney for the Southern Bell Telephone Co. Following the death of his father in 1920, he succeeded to the proprietorship of the family property, including Runnymede Farm in Bourbon County, Ky., one of the most famous horse breeding farms of this country. He continued to operate Runnymede Farm until the close of his life, gathering a stable of high quality thoroughbred brood mares and endeavoring to improve the quality of the thoroughbred racing horses for which the farm was noted. Clay was a member of the Illinois, Kentucky, and Georgia bar associations and of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. Politically he was a Democrat. Horseback riding, golf, and tennis were his principal recreations. He was married on Nov. 12, 1912, to Agnes, daughter of Patrick Hume McEvoy of Baltimore, Md., a dry goods importer, and had six children: Mary; Anne, who married James Graham Kenan III; Brutus Junius; Agnes McEvoy, who married McColl Pringle; Amelia Field; and Catesby Woodford. Brutus J. Clay died at Runnymede Farm, Bourbon County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1926.

KIRKMAN, Ralph, manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1883, son of Alexander Samson and Esther (Colman) Kirkman and grandson of John Kirkman, who came to this country from England and settled in Brooklyn in 1826. Ralph Kirkman received his preliminary education at public schools in Brooklyn, attended the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and was graduated B.S. in 1907 at Princeton University. In the latter year he began his career in the family business, Kirkman & Son, manufacturers of soap in Brooklyn. In succeeding years he learned the business in all its phases, working in the factory, the laboratory, the premium stores, and the purchasing department, as a salesman, and later as general factory superintendent. He was named assistant secretary in 1912 and elected a director and first vice-president of the company in 1914. He resigned as first vice-president in 1921 but remained a director until 1930, when the business was sold to the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. The enterprise had its origin in 1837, when his grandfather, John Kirkman, formed a business partnership under the name of Kirkman & Scholey and began the manufacture of soap, using a single soap kettle. Scholey withdrew from the partnership in 1838, and John Kirkman carried on the business independently until 1866, when he was joined by his son, Alexander Samson Kirkman, and other partners and the name of the firm became John Kirkman & Sons. Subsequently it was renamed Kirkman & Son in 1881 and was incorporated under that name in 1909. By 1917 soap sales exceeded 1,000,000 cases annually, and by 1921, when Ralph Kirkman resigned as first vice-president, Kirkman & Son was employing some 900 persons. The company was one of the first to establish a five-day work week and made numerous other contributions to employee and public relations. Although serving only as a director after 1921, Ralph Kirkman was the driving force in bringing about the sale of the business in 1930, his business acumen and foresight making clear to him the undesirable position in which a family corporation, with its business largely concentrated in the New York metropolitan area, would stand under changing business conditions. Meanwhile, in 1921,

he became president of the Lustrite Corp., Brooklyn, manufacturers of nail and manicure preparations, a position he held until 1930. As president of this corporation, he redesigned all its packages, developed a new shampoo, and instituted an effective advertising campaign in the New York city newspapers and subways. Additionally, he was secretary of the Kirkman Holding Co. from 1930 until its dissolution in 1939 and president of the Kirkman Real Estate Corp. from 1938 until that company was dissolved in 1946. His principal philanthropies were institutions for the blind and boys clubs. He was a member of the Key and Seal society of Princeton University, India House of New York city, and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was an independent. While a student at the Pratt Institute he was a member of the track and basketball teams. In later years he found recreation in walking trips, yachting, reading, and music and was an amateur cellist. He was married in Brooklyn, June 8, 1911, to May Lewis, daughter of Stuart Close (q.v.), and had six children: Alexander

Stuart; Lucinda, who married Arthur Payne; Mary Lewis, who married Paul Dunford; Ralph; Eve, who married William A. Nickerson; and Robin Colman. He died in Jewett, N.Y., July 29, 1955.

CAMPBELL, John Bayard Taylor, newspaper editor, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 19, 1880, son of Alexander and Ruth Ellen (Taylor) Campbell. His father, a native of Jamaica, B.W.I., came to the United States in 1843 and settled in California, where he was a district judge. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, John B. T. Campbell was graduated A.B. at the University of California in 1899. He then became a reporter on the San Francisco Chronicle. In 1902 he conducted the campaign that effected abolition of the use of the straight jacket and other instruments of torture in California state prisons and between 1902 and 1906 brought about the capture of Leon Soder, an insurance murderer who was later hanged. He competed with Jack London (q.v.) in what was known as the reporters' race in covering the Tortorichi murder mystery in San Francisco. He began the exposé of San Francisco graft that later led to the indictment of Eugene Schmitz, then mayor, and Abraham Ruef, and he was in charge of numerous crime investigations for his paper. Edward H. Hurlbut's short stories and book, "Lanagan," were based on those experiences. Finally, as a result of exposés of various underworld activities and graft in San Francisco, Campbell was attacked by gangsters and sustained a lung injury. To recuperate from that injury he went to Arizona, where he became editor of the Tucson Citizen in 1907. While in charge of that paper he went into Mexico in 1910 and covered the opening of the Mexican revolution and the deposition of Porfirio Diaz, then president of Mexico, obtaining the first pictures and eye-witness stories for Collier's Weekly and the New York Sun. In 1911 he was appointed city editor of the Los Angeles (Calif.) Herald. For that paper he obtained and first printed, in 1916, the story of the clash between Charles Evans Hughes (q.v.), then Republican candidate for President, and Hiram Johnson (q.v.), then governor of California, which caused a split in the Republican Party forces in that state. The split led to the loss of California by the Republicans in the presidential election, a critical factor in the return of Woodrow Wilson (q.v.) to office. Campbell became news editor of the Los Angeles Evening Herald in 1916 and in 1933 became managing editor of the Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express. He retired from that post in 1954 and continued as advisory editor until the close of his life. As city editor of the Herald, he originated in 1913 the picture strip, telling a newspaper story by a series of photographs, and in 1929 he was the first editor in the country to use the candid camera technique, subsequently employed extensively by American newspapers to get unposed and characteristic photographs. When he took over the city editorship of the Herald in 1911, the newspaper had a daily circulation of 4146. By the time of his death the circulation of its successor, the Evening Herald and Express, had grown to some 400,000, the largest daily circulation of any newspaper in the West. From its inception as an evening newspaper, it stressed photographic illustration of news stories and was always heavily illustrated. The newspaper's enterprise and the existence of favorable time conditions enabled it to be the first newspaper in the world to print news of the sinking of the steamship "Titanic" in 1912 and the repulse of the Germans at the gates of Paris, France, halting the great German drive at the beginning of the First World War in 1914. In 1925 the Herald moved from its original quarters into its own building, and in 1931 it absorbed the Evening Express and became the Evening Herald and Express. It conducted successful campaigns for reapportionment of the political districts of California, for subway crossings under busy streets near schools in order to reduce traffic accidents to children, and for the prevention of special assessments on property that were depriving many persons of their homes. Campbell was the author of "Along the Bread Line" and "Whence Came These Women" (1917), "Suicide Block" (1909), and "Rose of Los Angeles" (1929). He also wrote many motion picture scenarios, including "Heartbeats" (1919), produced by D. W. Griffith. Following his retirement from active newspaper work, he was appointed a member of the Los Angeles Building and Safety Commission. He resigned from that commission in 1955 to become a member of the City Parks and Recreation Commission. In January, 1956, he was elected president of the Los Angeles Coliseum Commission. In 1951 he was named an honorary colonel on the staff of Lawrence W. Wetherby, governor of Kentucky. He was a member of Sigma Delta Chi, the Los Angeles and Hollywood athletic clubs, and the Writers Club of Hollywood, Calif. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 4, 1909, to Florence, daughter of Edward Nye Fish of that place, a mining man, and had two sons, John Bayard Taylor and Alexander Nye. John B. T. Campbell died in Los Angeles, Calif., July 27, 1956.

ANTHEIL, George, composer, was born in Trenton, N.J., July 8, 1900, son of Henry William and Wilhelmina (Huse) Antheil and grandson of Henry Antheil, who came to the United States from Poland about 1850 and settled in Trenton. His father was a merchant. George Antheil received his early musical education in Trenton, having begun the study of the piano at the age of six. During 1914-18 he attended high school in his native city and began the study of musical composition with Constantin von Sternberg in Philadelphia. He then began to devote himself entirely to the study of music with private teachers, including Ernest Bloch in New York city and Philadelphia. He attended the Curtis Settlement School of Music, Philadelphia, in 1920. Two years later he went to Europe, subsequently settling in Paris, France, and in the following four years achieved considerable success as a concert pianist after his first appearance in London, England, June 22, 1922. At the end of this period he gave up concerts in order to devote himself to composition, although after 1928 he occasionally conducted concerts of his own music. In 1929-30 he was assistant music director of the Berlin (Germany) State Theatre, being the first American-born musician to have held that post. Except for a visit to this country in 1927 he made his residence in Paris until 1933, when he returned to the United States. In 1934-35 he was music director for the eastern division of Paramount Pictures, Inc., and from 1936 until his death composed music for films produced by various large companies, among them Paramount and Columbia Pictures Corp. During the summer of 1940 he lectured on musical composition at Stanford University. Much of his original music caused controversy upon performance, with critics and audience alike divided in praise and condemnation. His early, sensational works introduced a new technique of composition which substituted a time-space theory for tonality in musical structure. After 1927 he departed from these original techniques, although he continued his belief in modernism. His intention was to write music that was understandable to the modern listener and, although unorthodox in the classical sense, music of simplicity, clarity, and basic emotion. Among his most notable works were "Symphonie en fa," played in Paris in 1926; "Ballet Mécanique," a work in his early style scored for eight pianos, the sound of an

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John B. T. Campbell

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George B. Wilcox

airplane propeller, four xylophones, and electric bells, and introduced in Paris in 1926; incidental music to Sophocles' "Oedipus," first performed in the Berlin Stadt Theatre in 1929; an opera entitled "Transatlantic," which was presented for the first time in the Municipal Opera, Frankfurt, Germany, in 1930; "Fighting the Waves," a play with music to a text by William Butler Yeats which was first presented in Dublin, Ireland, in 1931; and "Helen Retires," a second opera, performed in New York city in 1934. Some of his other works included an early "Jazz Symphony"; two piano concertos; six symphonies; three string quartets; two serenades for small orchestra; a third opera, "Volpone"; a ballet, "Capital of the World," based on a story by Ernest Hemingway; "Cabeza de Vaca," a work for chorus and orchestra (1956); a violin concerto; three piano sonatas; a violin sonata; and numerous small works. He also wrote three one-act operas: "The Brothers" (1954), "The Wish," which was commissioned by the Louisville (Ky.) Symphony (1956), and "Venus in Africa" (1957). His late works indicated a return to the time-space concept of composition. He also composed scores for various television shows, including the "Twentieth Century" series of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Although extremely popular in Europe, especially during the 1920's, Antheil's music was little heard in the United States before he began to compose for motion pictures. His film scores included those for "The Scoundrel" (1935), "Once in a Blue Moon" and "The Plainsman" (1936), "Make Way for Tomorrow" (1937), "In a Lonely Place" (1950), and "The Sniper" (1952). Between 1926 and 1938 he made an extensive study of the subject of glandular criminology and wrote a book on the subject, "Every Man His Own Detective" (1937). He also wrote "The Shape of the War to Come" (1940) and an autobiography, "Bad Boy of Music" (1945). He contributed articles to Esquire, The American Scholar, and Modern Music. In 1933 he was named a member of the Société Académique, France. Antheil was a member of the League of Composers of New York city and of the Screen Composers Association. His religious affiliation was with the Evangelical church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 4, 1925, to Elizabeth, daughter of Ernest Markus of that city, a stockbroker, and had a son, Peter Richard. Antheil died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1959.

WISLOCKI, George Bernays, anatomist, was born in San Jose, Calif., Mar. 25, 1892, son of Stanislaus and Lily (Bernays) Wislocki. His father came to this country from Austria in 1888 and settled in California, where he engaged in surveying, mapping, and engineering work. George B. Wislocki received his early education at public schools in San Jose, attended schools in Heidelberg, Germany, from the age of eleven to the age of eighteen, and was graduated A.B. in 1912 at Washington University, Saint Louis, Mo., and M.D. in 1916 at Johns Hopkins University. He remained at the latter university as an assistant anatomist in 1916-17, and during the First World War he served as a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., where he did research on spinal meningitis. Following the war he was Cabot fellow in charge of the laboratory of surgical research at Harvard Medical School during 1918-20. In the last-named year he returned to the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine as associate anatomist, and from 1923 to 1931 he was assistant professor and later associate professor of anatomy at that school. In 1931 he was appointed Parkman professor of anatomy and head of the department of anatomy at Harvard Medical School. Wislocki held the Parkman chair until 1941 and was head of the department until his death. Additionally, he was named James Stillman professor of comparative anatomy in 1941 and Hersey professor of anatomy in 1947 and held those two chairs until the close of his life. He was also a member of the faculty of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, from 1952 until his death. Wislocki gained an international reputation for his studies involving the structure, composition, and functions of cells and tissue in both man and animals and was recognized throughout the world as one of the outstanding medical scientists, scholars, teachers, and administrators of his generation. One of his most notable contributions to medical knowledge came from his study of the blood supply of the pituitary gland in animals and man. This gland secretes hormones vital to growth, maturation, and reproduction. His work established that certain rather inaccessible blood vessels carried blood from an area at the base of the brain to the pituitary gland, rather than in the reverse direction of flow. Earlier, Harvey Cushing (q.v.) and others had assumed that the flow of blood was toward the brain and that hormones from the pituitary gland were transferred directly to the fluids of the brain. Wislocki's work, however, definitely established that the hormones were supplied to the body rather than to the brain from this gland. These findings, which were published in 1936 and 1937, gave a strong impetus to the new science of endocrinology. Wislocki also did important work on the structure and functions of the placenta, comparing the human placenta with that of a wide variety of animals. While at Johns Hopkins University and later while at Harvard University, he made numerous trips into the jungles of Nicaragua to study various species of monkeys. Although his attention was devoted primarily to the reproductive cycle in the monkey, he found time to make anthropological observations of the Suma Indians in the interior of Nicaragua. He also worked on monkeys at the Barro Colorado Island Laboratory in Panama. Wislocki was further known for his studies in the new field of histochemistry, a science combining chemistry and morphology and dealing with the location and distribution of specific chemical activators or substances in cells. He was the author of more than 175 scientific papers in the fields of histology, embryology, neuroanatomy, placentology, histochemistry, and endocrinology. Additionally, he served as associate editor of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin during 1923-31 and of the American Journal of Anatomy during 1939-46. He was a member of the scientific advisory board of the Wisconsin Institute of Anatomy and Biology in 1939-40 and a trustee of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary in Boston, Mass., for a number of years. He also served as a member of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Committee, the Ella Sachs Plotz Foundation, and the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund. Wislocki was the recipient of an honorary M.A. degree from Harvard University in 1933 and an honorary D.Sc. degree from Washington University in 1951. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary member of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Zoological Society of London, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association of Anatomists, American Physiological Society, American Society of Mammalogists, American Society of Zoologists, the Histochemical Society (pres. 1950-51), International Institute of Embryology, Boston Society of Neurology and Psychiatry, Obstetrical Society of Boston, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, the Hamilton Street Club of Baltimore, Md., and the Harvard Club of Boston. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was an independent,

The study of natural history was one of his avocations, and he was a collector of modern American art. He was married in Wynnewood, Pa., Feb. 13, 1931, to Florence, daughter of Walter Clothier of Philadelphia, Pa., a business executive, and had four children: Louis Clothier, Johanna, George Stanislaus, and Edith Ball. George B. Wislocki died in Milton, Mass., Oct. 22, 1956.

SONES, Warren Wesley David, educator, was born in Dushore, Pa., Mar. 12, 1888, son of Calvin Law and Rebecca Amanda (Young) Sones. His father was an Evangelical clergyman. After attending public schools of his native community, Warren W. D. Sones was graduated B.S. and B.A. in 1908 at Albright College, Reading, Pa., and A.M. in 1914 and Ph.D. in 1925 at the University of Pittsburgh, Pa. Meanwhile, he began his teaching career in 1908 in Lewistown, Pa., and from the following year until 1913 taught at the Steelton (Pa.) High School. From 1913 to 1925 he taught at Woolsayre High School, Pittsburgh. He was also a part-time lecturer

at the University of Pittsburgh during 1916-25, and during the summer months of 1920 he taught at the University of Pennsylvania. Further, he was an extension lecturer for Pennsylvania State College during 1923-25. He served as professor of education and director of the practice-teaching program at the University of Pittsburgh from 1925 to 1928, attaining the status of full professor in 1926. Subsequently, he became director of the University of Pittsburgh Center at Erie, Pa., maintaining that position from 1928 to 1938. He returned to the Pittsburgh campus in the latter year as professor of education, and in 1940 he also became director of courses in general education at the University of Pittsburgh School of Education, occupying both posts until his retirement as professor emeritus in June, 1958. A consultant to the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction on various occasions beginning in 1914, Sones was also curriculum consultant to numerous districts, counties, and states from 1925 until his retirement. He served the Carnegie Foundation for Teachers in an advisory capacity, took part in the eight-year study of school and college articulation carried out under the auspices of the Progressive Education Association during 1932-40, and was Pittsburgh co-ordinator during 1950-52 of an intercultural education study conducted by the American Council on Education. Sones's special interest in education was the field of child development, the subject of many of his writings. He collaborated in creating the Sones-Harry Secondary School Achievement Tests in 1928 and was the author of "Youth Education in Practical Living" (1941). His articles included "Comic Books as Teaching Aids" (The Instructor, Apr. 1942), "Comics in the Classroom" (The School Executive, Oct. 1943), "Courses and Instructional Method" (Jour. Educ. Sociol., Dec. 1944), and "Comic Books Are Going to School" (Progressive Educ., Apr. 1947). He also made contributions to such publications as the Curriculum Journal, General Science Quarterly, and School Science and Mathematics. Noted for his work in educational comics, he served during 1945-50 as research consultant to various publishers, including Hearst Publications, the Bell Syndicate, and National Comics, Inc. A considerable number of education textbooks from Sones's important collection were used by the University of Pittsburgh School of Education to start a professional library. Additionally, he served during 1932-36 on the Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission. Sones was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Society for the Study of Education, the National and Pennsylvania education associations, American Philatelic Society, Phi Delta Kappa, the Masonic order, Rotary, the University Club of Pittsburgh, the Erie and Kahkwa clubs of Erie, and the Collectors' Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf was his principal recreation. He was married in Wyalusing, Pa., Aug. 11, 1909, to Mary Alice, daughter of James Andrew Kennedy of that place, a farmer, and had three children: Warren Wesley David; Jean Elizabeth, who married John Robert Smith; and Mary Alice, who married John Boyd Hukill. His death occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 16, 1958.

YAZEL, Herman Eugene, physician, was born in Atchison County, Kans., May 2, 1880, son of Walter Warder and Mary Jane (Sarseen) Yazel. His father was a farmer. Herman E. Yazel was graduated M.D. at Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, Mo., in 1907; he did special work in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat at New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and at the Cornell University Medical School in New York city in 1914, and at New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital in 1919. Meanwhile, he practiced in Orlando, Okla., in 1907 and in Oklahoma City during 1908-10. In 1914 he moved to Bartlesville, Okla., where he began to specialize in ophthalmology and otolaryngology. He relinquished his practice in Bartlesville when this country entered the First World War and enlisted in the U.S. Army. Commissioned captain in the Medical Corps, he served overseas in charge of the 38th Field Hospital in France. After receiving his honorable discharge in 1919, he established a practice in Kansas City, Mo., where he specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat until his retirement in 1951. In Kansas City, as a member of the staff of Grace Hospital, he lectured to nurses and demonstrated eye treatment and operations. He also performed operations at the Research and Trinity Lutheran hospitals in Kansas City and in hospitals in adjacent cities. Yazel was a life member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State and Jackson County medical societies, the American Legion, and the Masonic

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H. E. Yagel

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H. LANGDON LAWS

order (Shriner). His religious affiliation was with First Christian Church, Kansas City. Politically he was a Republican. Hunting was his chief recreation. He participated actively in baseball, football, and track events during his college days, and he retained his interest in these sports in later life. He was married in Perry, Okla., Mar. 3, 1904, to Myrtle Florence, daughter of Nathan Wright of that place, a farmer. Herman E. Yazel died without issue in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19, 1957.

LAWS, H[arry] Langdon, business executive, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3, 1880, son of Harry Langdon and Florence (Bradford) Laws. His first paternal American ancestor was John Laws, who came to this country from England in 1696 and settled in Maryland. From John and his wife, Katharine Betts, the descent was through Robert and Catherine Panter, William and Rebecca ———, Thomas and Amelia Chopper, James and Rachel Spahr, and James Hedding and Sarah Amelia Langdon, the grandparents of H. Langdon Laws. His father was a commission merchant dealing principally in sugar. The son attended the University School, Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1902. During his subsequent career he was associated with several family enterprises. At his death he was president of James H. Laws & Co., a Cincinnati food brokerage firm founded by his grandfather in 1851; chairman of the board of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., planters and processors of cane sugar, which was founded by his father in 1871; and vice-president and a director of the Catherine Sugar Co., Inc., Lobdell, La., also a family concern. Laws was a director of the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. and the Bank of West Baton Rouge, La. He held membership in Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Yale Club of New York city, the University, Queen City, Camargo Country, and Cincinnati Country clubs of Cincinnati, the Boston Club of New Orleans, the Valley Club of Santa Barbara, Calif., and the Miami (Fla.) Boat Club. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Tennis was Laws's favorite recreation in his younger years, and later he played golf. He was married twice: (1) in Cincinnati, Apr. 29, 1905, to Marian, daughter of Caleb Bragg of that city; (2) in Cincinnati, Aug. 9, 1920, to Louise, daughter of John E. C. Kohlsaat of that city, a lumberman and mining engineer. By his first marriage he had a son, Eugene Langdon, and by the second marriage he had another son, John Kohlsaat. H. Langdon Laws died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 24, 1955.

HADEN, Russell Landram, physician and medical researcher, was born in Palmyra, Va., May 22, 1888, son of Clifton James and Nicie Delima (Landram) Haden. His father was a merchant and fruit grower. Russell L. Haden prepared for college under private tutors in Crozet, Va., and was graduated A.B. in 1910 and A.M. in 1911 at the University of Virginia and M.D. in 1915 at Johns Hopkins University. After serving for a year as resident house physician at Johns Hopkins Hospital, he went to the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich., where he was assistant resident physician in 1916-17 and director of laboratories in 1917-18 and again during 1919-21. During this country's participation in the First World War he served as a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was assistant chief of the medical service at the Camp Lee, Va., base hospital. He also served in 1917-18 as a member of the Medical Advisory Board in Detroit. During 1921-23 he was associate professor of medicine at the University of Kansas School of Medicine, and from 1923 to 1930 he was professor of experimental medicine at that school. In the last-named year he became head of the department of medicine at the Cleveland (Ohio) Clinic, a post he held until his retirement in 1949. He planned to remain active after his retirement as a lecturer at the University of Virginia and a consultant to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., but in October, 1950, he was persuaded to come out of retirement to serve as medical director of the American Red Cross national blood bank program, which he had been instrumental in organizing. He continued in this capacity until the close of his life and was responsible for keeping the flow of plasma and whole blood moving to the Korean war front and to military hospitals in this country. Haden became nationally known for his research in the field of blood diseases. In 1926 he was awarded a bronze medal by the American Medical Association for research work in dental bacteriology, and in 1929 he was awarded the gold medal of the Radiological Society of America for research work involving the correlation of dental radiology with dental bacteriology. He was a frequent contributor to the medical and scientific journals, his articles dealing with research in diseases of the blood, intestinal obstruction, focal infection, and dental bacteriology. He was the author of "Clinical Laboratory Methods" (1923), "Dental Infection and Systemic Diseases" (1927), and "Principles of Hematology" (1939). For some years he was associate editor of the Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, and at his death he held the title of professor emeritus of the Bunts Institute of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation. Haden was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Clinical and Climatalogical Association, American Society for Clinical Investigation, Society for Experimental Medicine and Biology, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Central Society for Clinical Research, Association of American Physicians, Kansas City Academy of Medicine (pres. 1929-30), Cleveland Academy of Medicine (pres. 1939-40), Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Nu Sigma Nu, Alpha Omega Alpha, Theta Delta Chi, and the Rowfant, Pasteur, and Indian Hills Country clubs of Cleveland.

In religion he was a Methodist. Politically he was a Democrat. Haden was married in Norfolk, Va., Oct. 6, 1917, to Isabel McLeod, daughter of Alexander Coke Smith (q.v.), and had two sons, Russell Landram and James Coke. His death occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 26, 1952.

ENGEL, Fritz Franz, artist, was born near Eisenach, Thuringia, Germany, Sept. 7, 1877, son of Herman and Fredericke (Stockhaus) Engel. His father was an attendant at the Wartburg Castle, seat of the landgraves of Thuringia. Fritz Franz Engel attended elementary schools and the seminar in Eisenach and began his professional studies under George Kugel in that city. Obtaining a scholarship, he continued under F. Brausewetter at the Royal Academy in Berlin and later with the American, Carl Marr (q.v.), and Ludwig Herterich at the Royal Academy, Munich, Germany. The last-named commended him to the Grand Duke Alexander of Weimar for a scholarship that enabled Engel to study painting at the Munich Art Academy and sculpture at the

Dresden and Berlin academies. In the meantime he executed a number of portraits on commissions entrusted to him by leading families in Germany, Sweden, Russia, and France, and his canvasses were hung in dozens of great private collections. Notable among his subjects during this European period were Princess Helene von Waldeck u. Pyrmont, Baroness Falkenhausen, and Dr. Roser, all in Germany, and Baroness Swaine in England. In Berlin, alone, he did more than 200 portraits. From the beginning he studied the techniques of old masters in European galleries, making a great many copies of the works of Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Velázquez, and others. His copies revealed the inspiration drawn from those artists as well as a high level of technical skill acquired through painstaking analysis of their methods, and drew much favorable comment. He was commissioned to copy twenty paintings of the masters that hung in the Rolfe collection in Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa. His triptych, "Wotan," was a unique combination of sculpture and painting, interpreting Richard Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" and expressing the theme of the three main motives of the music drama. The work was exhibited in many cities in Europe and at Bayreuth during Wagner festivals. His friendship with contemporary painters such as Zuloaga, Uhde, Boecklin, and Lenbach left an impression on his work, and his canvasses revealed a romanticism that reflected the lighter vein of their influence. He came to the United States in 1923 and soon won wide recognition. His Charles A. Lindbergh bas-relief, for which Calvin Coolidge (q.v.) wrote a warm appreciation, was hung in the White House, Washington, D.C. Much of his later work was in sculpture, his efforts in that medium including a score of figures symbolizing philosophy, poetry, and the muses. He executed twelve auditorium-ceiling zodiacs for the Benjamin Franklin High School, Rochester, N.Y. For the Kingston (N.Y.) City Hall auditorium he made twenty-three historical lunettes. He did many portrait busts and garden sculptures. For twenty-eight years he maintained a summer studio at Bar Harbor, Maine, and succeeded in capturing the essence of the Mt. Desert Island massif in his seascapes and landscapes. He had exhibitions at the Bar Harbor Library, the Jordan Pond House, and the Bar Har Hotel. Engel invented and developed a composition plastic stone, made from sand, metal powder, talc, and liquid solder (U.S. Pat. No. 2,214,126), by which figures could be built up as the modeling work progressed, assuring adhesion and blending as one liquid application was laid upon another. Creating a surface not unlike limestone, this material had the advantages of producing the hardness of stone and the smoothness of bronze, in addition to being waterproof and light in weight. Further, it solidified rapidly, and coloring could be added to it. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. He became a citizen of this country in 1930, and in politics he was a Republican. He was married in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 16, 1909, to Gertrude, daughter of the Baron von Bentheim, and had a daughter, Ricarda, who married Henry George Genthe. Fritz Franz Engel's death occurred in New York city, Nov. 22, 1956.

ROWLAND, Earle, banker, was born in Sumter, S.C., Oct. 11, 1894, son of Charles George and Emma (Corbett) Rowland and grandson of George Harris and Catherine (Cheatham) Rowland. After receiving his preliminary education in the Sumter public schools, Earle Rowland was graduated B.A. in 1915 at Davidson (N.C.) College and subsequently studied at Grenoble University in France and at Eastman-Gaines Business College in New York city. During the First World War he held the rank of 2d lieutenant, U.S. Army, and served in France with the 81st Division, AEF. Upon his return to Sumter in 1919 he became vice-president and cashier of the National Bank of South Carolina, which his father had founded in Sumter in 1905. As a youth he had worked in the bank in several capacities. He succeeded his father as president of the bank in 1944 and continued in that office until the close of his life. The bank's assets were $2,400,000 in 1919 and almost $14,000,000 at the time of his death. For some years he also was secretary of the firm of C. G. Rowland & Sons, which operated several large farms and two cotton storage warehouses. He was a trustee of Queens College, Charlotte, N.C., and a member of the Sumter Board of Education for a number of years. He was active in many charitable, civic, and patriotic organizations and was a member of the South Carolina Bankers Association and Kappa Sigma fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Sumter, of which he was deacon and later elder. Politically he was a Democrat. Fishing was his chief recreation. He was married in Laurens, S.C., June 16, 1920, to Edmonia

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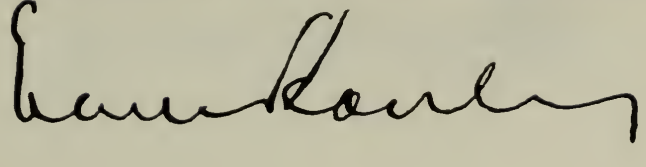

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Saml D. Sibley

Preston, daughter of Guy Stokes Garrett of that community, and had four children: Margaret Garland, who married Henry Thurston Bagnal; Charles George; Emily Corbett, who married Richard Buchanan Burns; and Edmonia Preston, who married Robert Gray Stockton. Earle Rowland's death occurred in Charlotte, N.C., June 13, 1951.

SILSBY, Samuel Schoppee, orthopedic surgeon, was born in Aurora, Maine, Oct. 18, 1898, son of Herbert Trafton and Margaret Frances (Schoppee) Silsby. His first paternal American ancestor was Henry Silsby, who came to this country from England in 1629, ultimately settling at Lynn, Mass. From Henry and his wife, Dorothy, the descent was through Jonathan and Bethia Marsh, Jonathan and Lydia Allen, Samuel and Elizabeth Woodward, Samuel and Hannah Goodell, Samuel and Lovicey (Leighton) Osgood, and Charles Payson and Fannie Hannah Sands, the grandparents of Samuel S. Silsby. He received his preliminary education at public schools in Aurora and Bangor, Maine, attended the University of Maine, and was graduated M.D. in 1926 at McGill University. After serving his internship at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada, he returned to Maine late in 1926 and began the practice of medicine in Bangor, specializing in orthopedic surgery. He continued to practice in that city until the close of his life. He was closely associated with the Eastern Maine General Hospital, Bangor, where he served continuously as a senior member of the orthopedic staff after 1930 and was later chief of staff. For several years he was also an instructor in the school of nursing at that hospital. From 1943 until his death he was a surgeon in the U.S. Public Health Service Reserve. During the Second World War he served as a member of the selective service system advisory board in Bangor and as an instructor in military postgraduate medical courses at the Dow Air Force Base. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, the Maine State and Penobscot County medical societies, Nu Sigma Nu, and the Orthopedic Club of Boston. His religious affiliation was with the Hammond Street Congregational Church, Bangor. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Bangor, Sept. 1, 1926, to Ella Mae, daughter of Ferdinand Shorey of Enfield, Maine, and had five sons: Samuel Schoppee, James Allan, David Shorey, Carl Trafton, and Paul Stephen. He died in Bangor, Maine, Feb. 12, 1956.

ROULSTONE, William Bradford, lawyer, was born in Covington, Ky., Jan. 1883, son of Alexander Grant and Sally (Bradford) Roulstone. His father was an insurance salesman. William B. Roulstone completed his preparatory education at the Wallace School in Nashville, Tenn., attended Vanderbilt University during 1902-04, and was graduated B.A. in 1907 at Yale University. Subsequently he studied at the Columbia University Law School during 1912-15. While a student at Yale University he was secretary to William L. Phelps (q.v.) and while attending law school he was secretary to Irving Lehman (q.v.) and Samuel Seabury, jurists, in New York city. During 1907-10 he was in business in Nashville, Tenn., first with the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. and later as founder of the Atlas Paint Co., which he sold at a substantial profit. For some time he worked as a bond and security salesman in San Francisco, Calif. Returning to the East in 1911, he read law in a law office in Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in Georgia in 1912. Three years later he was admitted to the bar in New York state. He was a partner in the New York city law firm of Clark, Prentice, McClure & Roulstone during 1915-19 and in its successor, Clark, Prentice & Roulstone, during 1919-23. Subsequently he was a partner with John Law and David Bandler in the law firm of Law, Bandler & Roulstone (later Bandler & Roulstone) until 1927. In 1928 he resumed his association with Law in the firm of Law, Roulstone, Simmons & Marshall. Following Simmons' withdrawal in 1929, the firm continued as Law, Roulstone & Marshall until 1932. Thereafter until the close of his life Roulstone practiced independently in New York city. Although well known as a trial lawyer, he specialized in the field of corporation law. While still a young man, as a result of his friendship with George G. Battle (q.v.), Roulstone was appointed counsel for the Parks and Playgrounds Association of New York city. After serving for several years in that capacity, he withdrew and organized the Central Park Association, of which he was president until its merger into the Park Association of New York. For several years he also served as chairman of the Park Conservation Association of New York city. His work in the rehabilitation of parks and obtaining funds for their upkeep frequently brought him into conflict with city officials, against whom

he conducted many litigations, particularly during the years between 1920 and 1928. He also was a proponent of a modern sanitation system for the City of New York and was successful in 1925 in having the dumping of garbage and sewage in waters adjacent to New York and New Jersey abolished. During the period of the First World War he served as civilian aide to Nicholas Biddle in Intelligence work of the U.S. Army in New York city. During 1941-44 Roulstone was chairman of the Committee on Professional Ethics of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He was a member of the American and New York State bar associations, New York County Lawyers Association, Kappa Alpha, the Lawyers and Yale clubs of New York city, the Adirondack Club of Lake Placid, N.Y., and the Echo Lake Golf Club of Stroudsburg, Pa. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Democrat. While a student in college he founded the Yale Monthly Magazine, which was later absorbed by the Yale Courant. Playing golf was his principal recreation. He was married in Nashville, Tenn., June 2, 1910,

to Katharine, daughter of John Dennis Hammond, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and had four children: Elizabeth Bradford, who married John Dudley Dean; William Bradford; Katharine, who married Benjamin M. Reinhardt; and Frances, who married (1) Ray Gudeman and (2) George Nicholas Reeves. William B. Roulstone died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1953.

TINKLER, Loyal George, engineer, was born at Little Falls, N.Y., June 3, 1893, son of James and Laura (Bortle) Tinkler and grandson of Daniel and Margaret (Carker) Tinkler. His grandfather came to this country from England in 1848 and settled near Cobleskill, N.Y. His father was a farmer. Loyal G. Tinkler was graduated B.Chem. at Cornell University in 1915 and M.S. at the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Polytechnic Institute in 1935. Meanwhile, in 1915-16 he was employed as chemist with the Atlas Powder Co. in its plant at Landing, N.J., where he worked on an acid-recovery process. In the latter year, because of the illness of his father, he was called

home to help operate the family farm, and at the same time he entered the employ of a local farm implement store, the Cole Mercantile Co., for which he set up and serviced motorized farm equipment. In 1922 he accepted a temporary post as teacher of mathematics at the Little Falls high school, and in the following year he resumed his professional career upon becoming research chemist in precious metals with the S. S. White Manufacturing Co. on Staten Island, N.Y. He remained with the company until 1935, serving as chief metallurgist beginning in 1931. During this association he developed a complete new line of dental golds and designed and built a small furnace for special high-temperature annealing work. In 1935 he became affiliated with the Vanadium Corporation of America as metallurgical engineer in field service work, and he remained with that concern until his retirement in 1958. Prior to 1948 his work involved the establishment of a company office in Cleveland, Ohio, and calls on users of steel and cast iron for industrial purposes in Ohio, eastern Indiana, western Pennsylvania, and southern and central New York, to whom he offered technical aid. He was then transferred to the Vanadium home office in New York city as technical consultant to the vice-president in charge of sales. In that capacity he translated all foreign orders of the company and served as secretary of the monthly progress meeting of its six vice-presidents, preparing agendas and writing reports on all meetings. In 1953 he became editor of the company's trade magazine, The Vancoram Review; later, because of illness, he was placed on a semi-retirement basis, serving as associate editor and contributing technical articles to the publication until his full retirement in 1958. Tinkler's contributions to The Vancoram Review included a series of six articles tracing the romantic history of the development of tool steels from the Damascene era: "The Damascus Sword" (1953), "The Cathedral Builders" and "The Industrial Revolution" (1954), "The Iron Horse" and "The Horseless Carriage" (1955), and "The Flying Machine" (1956). Other articles he wrote for the review included "Chromium, the Versatile Metal" (1956), "Silicon, a Diamond in the Rough" and "Boron, the Element of Many Uses" (1957), and "Manganese, the Ironmaster's Alloy" (1958). In 1957 he revised and rewrote the story of his company, "The Vanadium Saga," and in 1958 completed material for a trade catalog describing the characteristics of fifteen modern elements used in alloys. During the period of the Second World War he served in Washington, D.C., as assistant to the chief of the ferro-alloy division of the War Production Board. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Chemical Society, American Foundrymen's Association, American Society for Metals, Society of Automotive Engineers, Phi Lambda Upsilon, the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Cornell alumni associations, the Cornell and Metropolitan Opera clubs of New York city, and the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner). His religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio. Politically he was an independent Republican. Tinkler enjoyed symphonic music, had a fine collection of recordings, and played several instruments, and he devoted much of his leisure time to reading in Greek, Latin, French, German, and Spanish. He was married at Little Falls, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1924, to Marjorie Edith, daughter of Truman Cole of that city, a merchant. Loyal G. Tinkler died at Lake Wales, Fla., May 7, 1959.

McMANUS, George, cartoonist, was born in Saint Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1883, son of George and Kathrine (Kenrick) McManus, both natives of Ireland. His father came to this country as a child, and later was manager of the Saint Louis Grand Opera House. George McManus received his education in public schools in his native city. At the age of fifteen he became a cartoonist with the St. Louis Republican, afterward doing similar work for the Post-Dispatch. In 1904 he went to New York city and joined the New York World as a cartoonist. He transferred his services to a Hearst newspaper, the New York American, in 1912, and remained with the King Features Syndicate of the Hearst organization thereafter, making his home in southern California subsequent to 1929. His first comic strip was entitled "Elmer and Oliver." He created such comic series as "Let George Do It," "Panhandle Pete," "Ready Money Ladies," "The Newly Weds and Their Baby," "Rosie's Beau," "Snookums" (a revision of Newly Weds), and "Bringing Up Father." The last-named, which first appeared in November, 1911, was inspired by Billy Barry, called the best Irish comedian of his day, whom McManus had seen as a boy. It became internationally known, appearing in 750 newspapers throughout the world and in twenty-seven languages. Seven road companies toured the

United States for eleven years with a theatrical version of "Bringing Up Father." Radio programs were based on the strip, and eleven motion picture versions were made by Christie Bros., Vitagraph, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and Monogram, the cartoonist appearing in four of these pictures. The first of twenty-eight annual editions of "Bringing Up Father" in book form sold more than 1,500,000 copies in 1915; at the time of McManus' death the books were selling at the rate of 100,000 a year. His "Jiggs," the main character in "Bringing Up Father," served as the official insignia of the 11th Bombardment Squadron in both World Wars, and planes of all three military services carried the "Rosie's Beau," "Snookums," and "Maggie" insignia. He appeared on radio and television programs and was in popular demand as an after-dinner speaker. McManus at one time expressed his belief that the best cartoons were universal in scope, based on subjects and ideas of general interest to many, and that the successful artist was one who cultivated a close awareness of human nature. He was the author of "Fun for All" (1948). An honorary L.H.D. degree was conferred on him by Roanoke (Va.) College. Many other honors came to him during his long career, including the American Red Cross meritorious service award and honorable tribute from the U.S. Senate in the Congressional Record, Jan. 26, 1932. In 1931 he was made a Kentucky colonel by Flem D. Sampson; in 1940 he received the award of honor of the National Father's Day Committee; and in 1944 he was awarded the title of Laff-Maker at the first national convention of Laff-Makers. He was a member of the National Cartoonists Society, the Masonic order, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, Calif., the Beverly Hills (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce, the Beverly Hills and Los Angeles country clubs, and The Lambs, The Jesters, Circus Saints and Sinners, and the Banshee and Metropolitan clubs of New York city. As a hobby McManus collected glassware and canes, possessing one of the largest collections of hardwood canes in America. He was married in New York city, Dec. 24, 1910, to Florence, daughter of Maurice Berger of Chicago, Ill., a musician. He died without issue in Santa Monica, Calif., Oct. 22, 1954.

LUCE, Moses Augustine, lawyer, was born in Payson, Ill., May 14, 1842, son of Christopher Sanborn and Sarah Graves (Pottle) Luce, grandson of Roland and Eunice (Mason) Luce, great-grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Merry) Luce, and great-great-grandson of Roland and Mary (Butler) Luce. His father was a Baptist clergyman and abolition lecturer. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools of New Philadelphia and Webster, Ill., Moses A. Luce was graduated B.A. in 1866 and A.M. in 1870 at Hillsdale (Mich.) College, meanwhile receiving his LL.B. in 1867 at Albany (N.Y.) Law School (later part of Union University). In 1870 he began the practice of his profession in Bushnell, Ill., where he was city prosecuting attorney for three consecutive terms. In 1873 he established practice in San Diego, Calif., remaining there until the close of his life. Luce specialized in general civil law, including real estate and probate cases, earning for himself a prominent place among the successful members of the California bar. He was connected, in turn, with the firms of Luce & Waldey, Luce, McDonald & Torrance, Luce & McDonald, Luce & Henderson, Luce & Sloane, Luce, Sloane & Luce, Luce & Luce, and Luce, Sloane & Lee, continuing in active practice until 1924, when he was past eighty. He was elected judge of the County Court of San Diego in 1875, serving until 1880, when the office was discontinued. From the latter year until 1889 he was attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., at the time of construction of its subsidiary, the California Southern Railroad Co., and during that period he was a director and vice-president of the latter. In these capacities he conducted litigation involving rights of way, crossings, and similar matters. Participating in the organization of most of the city's early corporations, he at one time had at least forty of them as his clients. Besides handling this extensive practice, he was president of the Golden Hill Land & Building Co. and with others developed the Shenandoah gold mine at Mesa Grande in San Diego County. He was a member of the board of freeholders that drafted San Diego's first city charter and he participated in the founding of the public library. At the inauguration of the San Diego Exposition he sat on the board of park commissioners. By appointment of William McKinley (q.v.), he served during 1898-1902 as postmaster of the city. During the Civil War he interrupted his studies to enlist in 1861 as a private in Company E, 4th Michigan Infantry. Following three years of service he was mustered out in July, 1864, as a sergeant, having participated in many of the major

battles of the Army of the Potomac, 5th Army Corps, including those at Bull Run, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Petersburg. For gallantry on May 10, 1865, at Laurel Hill, Va., he was awarded the U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor in 1882. An organizer and first commander of the Heintzelman post, Grand Army of the Republic, he also held membership in the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar), Knights of Pythias, the San Diego Historical Society, and the University, Cuyamaca, and Tuesday Evening clubs. He was a founding member of the Unitarian Church in San Diego, and served as president of the Unitarian Church Society of San Diego from 1887 to 1920. Politically a Republican, he attended the national convention in Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln (q.v.); was a delegate to the convention that nominated Ulysses S. Grant (q.v.); and later, in California, served as a delegate to various state conventions and as chairman of the central committee in his county. Luce found his chief interest in historical studies, particularly of the Civil

War, on which he had an extensive library. He was married in Avon, Ill., Dec. 14, 1870, to Adelaide, daughter of James D. Mantania of that community, a shoe merchant, and had six children: Florence (died in infancy); Grace Adelaide, who married Wallace Irwin (q.v.); Mary Henrietta, who married John Sinnott; George Mantania; Ralph Waldo (died in infancy); and Edgar Augustine. Luce died in San Diego, Calif., Apr. 23, 1933.

COTTRELL, Donald Clark, business executive, was born in Westerly, R.I., Aug. 17, 1892, son of Calvert Byron and Agnes (Clark) Cottrell and grandson of Calvert Byron and Lydia Whitman (Perkins) Cottrell. His father was a manufacturer. Donald C. Cottrell received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native community and at the Fay School and St. Mark s School, Southboro, Mass., and was graduated A.B. in 1915 at Harvard University. He then began his business career with the family firm, C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., Westerly, manufacturers of printing presses. He left the company in 1920 to take a position in the pure food department of the United Drug Co., Boston, Mass. Later he was associated with the engineering firm of Sanderson & Porter, New York city, and with the Guarantee Company of New York prior to rejoining C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co. in 1932. He worked in the sales department at the company's New York city office for a year and then became head of sales for the Midwest, with offices in Chicago, Ill., a position he held until 1937. He next became vice-president of the company and head of its Clayborn division, with plant and offices in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until 1949. At that time he was named president of the company, which position he held until the close of his life. The company was founded in 1855 by his grandfather, Calvert B. Cottrell (q.v.), under the firm name of Cottrell & Babcock. It became C. B. Cottrell & Sons in 1880 and was incorporated as C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co. in 1892. At first the company manufactured all kinds of machinery, but gradually it devoted itself entirely to the production of printing presses and printing mechanisms incorporating many inventions and improvements in the printing field that were developed and patented by his grandfather. Under his uncles, Edgar H. Cottrell and Charles P. Cottrell (q.v.), the company developed high-speed multicolor printing presses that, by making it possible to produce quality four-color magazines in large quantities at a reasonable cost, played an important role in the enormous increase in circulation of nationally known magazines. Under Donald C. Cottrell the company continued its tradition of technical improvements in the multicolor printing presses and accessory machines that were its principal products. As president he led the negotiations under which the company was acquired by the Harris-Seybold Co., Cleveland, Ohio, in 1953. At that time the corporate name was changed to the Cottrell Co. In addition to his major business interest, Cottrell was a director of the Washington Trust Co., Westerly. An active participant in community affairs, he was vice-president of the Stonington (Conn.) Welfare League, treasurer of the Stonington Improvement Association, and a trustee of the Westerly Hospital and of the Westerly Library Association at the time of his death. During the First World War he served as a captain with Company D, 304th Infantry, 76th Division, U.S. Army. He was a member of the National Printing Equipment Association, Connecticut Manufacturers Association, the Harvard Club of New York city, the University Club of Milwaukee, and the Misquamicut Club of Watch Hill, R.I. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening and playing golf were his principal recreations, and he was interested in nature and in all outdoor things. In connection with the latter interest he was a member of the Pequot-Sepos Wildlife Sanctuary. He was married in Summit, N.J., May 22, 1920, to Lois Lee, daughter of Parker Webster Page of that community, a patent lawyer, and had three children: Janet Page, who married James Palmer Balding, Jr.; Mary Lee, who married Kenneth Wilder Jacobs, Jr.; and Donald Clark. Donald C. Cottrell's death occurred in Westerly, R.I., Sept. 16, 1956.

HARVEY, E[dmund] Newton, physiologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1887, son of William and Althea Ann (Newton) Harvey and grandson of David Harvey, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to this country from Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1808. His father was a manufacturer. After receiving his preparatory education at Germantown Academy, Philadelphia, Pa., E. Newton Harvey was graduated B.S. in 1909 at the University of Pennsylvania and Ph.D. in 1911 at Columbia University. He then joined the faculty of Princeton University as instructor in physiology. Advanced to assistant professor in 1915 and to professor in 1919, he became professor of biology and occupant of the Henry Fairfield Osborn chair at Princeton in 1933. He continued there until his retirement in 1956 as professor emeritus. In addition to his work at Princeton, he engaged in research for the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., from 1909 to 1925 and for the Nela Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, during 1919-24. At various times he also worked at the Tortugas Laboratory in Florida, the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., of which he was a trustee and vice-president, the Bermuda Biological Station of which he was a trustee, and the Stazione Zoologica, Naples, Italy. He was visiting lecturer in biology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology during 1940-41 and at the Instituto Biofisica, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1946. He gave a series of five lectures on biophysics at Ohio State University in 1947, lectured throughout India as a delegate to the Indian Science Congress in the same year, and was Swiss-American Foundation lecturer in Switzerland in 1949. Harvey made special studies in the fields of cell permeability, nerve conduction, ultrasonic radiation, cell surface tension, brain potentials, decompression sickness, and the mechanism of wounding. His decompression sickness investigation involved a complete study of the conditions under which bubbles formed in liquids, and his wound ballistics work proved that the severity of injury from minute metal fragments moving with very high velocities was due to the formation of a large temporary cavity which stretched and tore the tissues. Probably his most important work was that leading to knowledge of the chemical nature of bioluminescence. He was one of the first investigators to study the light-producing substances of plants and animals by physicochemical methods and to show that a substance named luciferin, which oxidized to an oxidation product, could be reduced to luciferin again. The light, accompanied by only an infinitesimal quantity of heat, was produced by an enzyme named luciferase. The distribution of these substances in luminous animals was extensively studied by him. He also measured the surface forces of living cells and found them to be extremely low, contrary to the prevailing opinion of cell physiologists. With his associates he showed that luminescence, alone among biological reactions, had been endowed by nature with a visible indicator of its own reaction velocity. The brightness of the light was proved to be an instantaneous guide to the functioning of this system and to show exactly how much it was affected by the addition of alcohol, drugs, and stimulants, by temperature changes, and by many factors that exerted controlling influence on growth

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and other activities of living organisms in general. As a consequence, his work demonstrated that bioluminescence was a research tool of almost unparalleled efficiency. The theory evolved from these studies stimulated research and anticipated results in other fields of biology, including those concerned with immunity, viruses, disinfection, blood, and reproduction. In quest of information, Harvey traveled to many countries of the world. He was the author of some 250 published papers on scientific subjects and of the following books: "The Nature of Animal Light" (1920), "Laboratory Directions in General Physiology" (1933), "Living Light" (1940), "Bioluminescence" (1951) and "A History of Luminescence" (1957). He served as an adviser to the editorial board of the Survey of Biological Progress and Experimental Cell Research and was associate editor of the Biological Bulletin and of Biological Abstracts. He was editor of the Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology for sixteen years and also served for several years as editor of the Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics. During the Second World War he served on the subcommittees on decompression sickness and wound ballistics and on the committee on medical research of the National Research Council. He also served as chairman of the biology section of the committee on growth, acting for the American Cancer Society. He was corecipient of the John Price Wetherill Medal, Franklin Institute, in 1934 for the invention of the centrifuge-microscope, and he also received the Certificate of Merit of the U.S. Armed Forces in 1945 and the Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1947. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him by Johns Hopkins University in 1950 and an honorary LL.D. degree by Temple University in 1959. He was decorated in 1946 as an officer of the Order do Cruzerio do Sul of Brazil. Harvey was a member of the American Physiological Society, American Society of Naturalists (pres. 1956), American Society of Zoologists (pres. 1952-53), American Society of Biological Chemists, American Chemical Society, Society of General Physiologists, Society for the Study of Development and Growth, International Society of Cell Biology (pres. 1953-54), Radiation Research Society, Harvey Society, Botanical Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Academy of Sciences, New York Academy of Sciences, American Association of University Professors, and Sigma Xi. Politically he was a Republican. Among his special interests were music, travel, and playing tennis. He was married in Princeton, N.J., Mar. 12, 1916, to Ethel Nicholson, daughter of Bennet Bernard Browne (q.v.), and had two sons: Edmund Newton and Richard Bennet. E. Newton Harvey died in Woods Hole, Mass., July 21, 1959.

HINKEL, Charles Luther, radiologist, was born in West Grove, Pa., Sept. 10, 1910, son of Albert Martz and Jean (Shearer) Hinkel. His father was a school superintendent and principal. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of West Grove and Hershey, Pa., Charles L. Hinkel was graduated B.S. in 1932 at Gettysburg (Pa.) College, M.D. in 1936 at the University of Pennsylvania, and D.M.S. in 1940 at Columbia University. He served an internship in 1936 at the George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pa., and a residency in radiology during 1937-40 at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York city. He was assistant radiologist on the staff of the medical center in 1940-41, also serving as attending physician in radiology at the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York city. During this period he was also a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. For a brief period he was engaged in the private practice of radiology in Harrisburg, Pa., in association with A. Z. Ritzman. In 1942 he enlisted in the U.S. Army Medical Corps for service during the Second World War. Commissioned a captain and assigned to the department of radiology of the Medical Corps, Hinkel was stationed at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., and at the 98th Base Hospital in England, where he played a major role in organizing the U.S. Army radiological services at hospitals throughout that country. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel prior to his honorable discharge in 1946. Returning to Danville, he became director of the department of radiology at the George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital and Foss Clinic, a position he held until the close of his life. There were some 27,219 examinations and treatments in the hospital's department of radiology in 1955, representing an increase of over 120 per cent in the ten-year period, 1945-55. Beginning in 1950 Hinkel also served as chairman of the educational committee for residents and interns at the hospital. Additionally, he was councilor to the American College of Radiology and served from 1953 until his death as chairman of its advisory committee to the American Society of X-ray Technicians. In that capacity he was responsible for the development and standardization of schools for X-ray technicians in the United States, developing in 1954 an aptitude test for radiologic technicians that was in use throughout the country by the close of his life. Hinkel was the author of some forty articles published in the medical and scientific journals, including "Spontaneous Pneumoperitoneum without Demonstrable Visceral Perforation" (Amer. Jour. Roent. & Radium Therapy, Mar. 1940), "Mesenteric Cysts: Their Roentgen Diagnosis" (ibid., Aug. 1942), "Hypertrophic Gastritis Simulating Intramural Tumors of the Stomach" (ibid., Jan. 1945), "The Significance of Opaque Medications in the Gastro-intestinal Tract, with Special Reference to Enteric Coated Pills" (ibid., Apr. 1951), "Complete Obstruction of the Esophagus Following Serutan Ingestion" (Jour. AMA, July 1951), "Roentgenological Examination and Evaluation of the Ileocecal Valve" (Amer. Jour. Roent. & Radium Therapy, Aug. 1952), "Fissures in Biliary Calculi" (Amer. Jour. Roent., Radium Therapy, & Nucl. Med., June 1954), and "Multiple Giant Ureteral Calculi" (with G. A. Moller, ibid., May 1956). For a number of years Hinkel also served as an abstractor for the American Journal of Roentgenology, Radium Therapy, and Nuclear Medicine. For his service during the Second World War he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal of the United States in 1945. Following his death the Pennsylvania Radiological Society named its highest award for exhibits the Charles L. Hinkel Memorial Exhibit Award, and in 1959 the annual lecture of that society was given in his honor. Hinkel was a diplomate of the American Board of Radiology, a fellow of the American College of Radiology, and a member of the American Roentgen Ray Society, Radiological Society of North America, Pennsylvania Radiological Society, American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Mountour County Medical Society (pres. 1952), John Deaver Surgical Society, and the Susquehanna Radiological Society, of which he was a founder in 1953. He also held membership in the BPOE and the Danville Rotary Club. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. Politically he was an independent Republican. Playing golf and hunting deer and small game were his preferred forms of recreation. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7, 1935, to Ethel Van, daughter of John Cuffin of that city, an architectural model maker, and had five children: Jeanne Anne, Joan Lee, Phoebe Jane, Nancy Sue, and Charles Luther. His death occurred in Danville, Pa., Dec. 10, 1956.

ROSENSCHEIN, Charles Saul, lawyer, was born in Kempen, Germany, July 8, 1889, son of Zadek and Henriette (Synagogue) Rosenschein. His father, a manufacturing furrier, brought the family to this country in 1891 and settled in New York city. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in New York city, Charles S. Rosenschein attended the City College of the City of New York and was graduated LL.B. in 1914 at New York University Law School. In the same year he became a law clerk in the office of David L. Podell (q.v.) in New York city, serving in that capacity until 1916. He conducted an independent private practice in that city from 1916 to 1922, when he became associated with Robert Moers in the law firm of Moers & Rosenschein, New York city. That association continued until February, 1933. Thereafter until the close of his life Rosenschein again practiced independently in New York city. He specialized in trial counsel work and copyright law and was engaged as counsel by other lawyers, large law firms, and large

corporations to appear in the trial and appellate courts, both state and federal, and before the New York State Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. He was of counsel in Becher v. Contoure (279 U.S. 388), in which the Supreme Court of the United States established the proper court in which a certain type of suit might be instituted, and in re Danziger's Will (271 A.D. 888), which involved the question whether full income had to be paid to a child. Other important cases in which he participated included MacDonald v. DuMaurier (144 Fed. 2d 696), Harris v. Miller (57 U.S.P.Q. 103; 50 U.S.P.Q. 306, 625), Wrench v. Universal (104 Fed. Supp. 374), Bush v. Murray (209 A.D. 563), and Robbins v. Abrew (275 N.Y. 233). Recognized as an authority on the law of copyright, Rosenschein was a lecturer on copyright litigation at the Practising Law Institute, New York city, from 1944 to 1956 and a trustee of the Copyright Society of the United States in 1956-57. He was the author of the appendix on supporting authorities in Herbert A. Howell's "Copyrights" (1949), a publication of the Practising Law Institute. At different times he was a member of various committees of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, including those on copyright, municipal affairs, and cooperation with the judicial council, and in 1944 he served as chairman of the subcommittee on education of the committee on copyright. During the Second World War he was government appeal agent for Local Board No. 57 and received the Selective Service Medal. Rosenschein was a member of the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the New York County Lawyers Association. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1913 and was an independent in politics. Playing golf and bridge were his principal forms of recreation. He was married in Valhalla, N.Y., Apr. 3, 1936, to Ina (Grossman) Ackerman, daughter of Benjamin Grossman of New York city, a merchant. Rosenschein died without issue in New York city, Apr. 15, 1957.

KERSTEN, Harold John, biophysicist, was born in Carroll County, Ill., Sept. 10, 1898, son of Carl John and Annie Mary (Kessler) Kersten. His father came to this country from England about 1890 and settled in Carroll County. Harold J. Kersten was graduated B.S. in 1923 and M.S. in 1924 in the field of electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin, earned a second M.S. degree in mathematics at the University of Chicago in 1926, and received the Ph.D. degree in physics at the University of Cincinnati in 1938. Meanwhile, he joined the faculty of the University of Cincinnati in 1926 as an instructor of mathematics and was assistant professor of physics at that university from 1931 to 1940, associate professor of biophysics during 1940-43, and professor of biophysics from 1943 until the close of his life. Additionally, he was a fellow of the University of Cincinnati Graduate School of Arts and Sciences from 1939 until his death. In the course of his career he conducted many significant research projects dealing with biophysics, the biological effects of X-rays, instrumentation, X-ray and electron diffraction, mass spectroscopy, and the crystal structure of electrodeposited metals and alloys. He was the author of more than eighty papers published in the scientific journals, the most important of which included "Electrodeposited Metal Foils" (Rev. Scien. Instruments, 1931), "A Gas X-ray Tube for Crystal Structure Analysis" (ibid., 1932), "Influence of Hydrogen Ion Concentration on the Crystal Structure of Electrodeposited Cobalt" (Physics, 1932), "Effect of Soft X-rays on Germination of Wheat Seeds" (with Harris M. Benedict, Plant Physiology, 1934), "A Gas X-ray Tube for Irradiation with Soft X-rays" (Radiology, 1934), "Daphia magna as a Biological Dosimeter for Soft X-rays" (with G.G. Snider, ibid., 1935), "Stimulative Effects of X-rays on Plants" (with H. L. Miller and G. F. Smith, Plant Physiology, 1943), "A New Method of Recording Arterial Blood Pressure" (with others, Science, 1947), "Preferential Assimilation of Ammonium Ion by Chlorella vulgaria" (with John F. Schuler and Violet M. Diller, Plant Physiology, 1953), and "Humidity Responsive Organics" (Science, 1955). He served as a consultant to the drug industry, the food industry, and several instrument manufacturers and was the recipient of a number of patents, two of which were assigned to the University of Cincinnati and one of which was assigned to the University of Cincinnati Research Foundation, of which he was a trustee from 1948 until the close of his life. Kersten was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physical Society, and the Ohio Academy of Science and a member of the American Chemical Society, American Mathematical Society,

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H M Pateliff

Society of Plant Physiologists, Sigma Xi, and the American Association of University Professors. Photography and travel were his principal hobbies. He was married in Cincinnati, June 20, 1945, to Dorothy Meader, daughter of Frederick Martin of Cheshire County, England, a gentleman farmer. Kersten died without issue in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 2, 1955.

RATCLIFF, Hubert McRae, lawyer, was born in Anson County, N.C., Apr. 12, 1890, son of James Marshall and Eliza Jane (McRae) Ratcliff, grandson of Thomas and Mary (Ratliff) Radcliffe, great-grandson of Elijah and Nancy (Jernigan) Radcliffe, great-great-grandson of William and Susan (Faulkner) Radcliffe, and great-great-great-grandson of Thomas Radcliffe. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at Trinity Park School, Durham, N.C., Hubert M. Ratcliff was graduated A.B. in 1913 at Trinity College (later Duke University). Subsequently, he studied law at Trinity College and in 1915 was admitted to the North Carolina bar. From that year until the close of his life he was engaged in the general practice of law in Winston-Salem, N.C. During 1915-17 he practiced in association with Andrew Warlick under the firm name of Warlick & Ratcliff. From 1919 to 1923 he was associated with David H. Blair in the practice of law. In the latter year he formed a partnership with H. Garner Hudson as the law firm of Ratcliff & Hudson, of which he was senior partner until his death. The firm became Ratcliff, Hudson & Ferrell in 1925 and Ratcliff, Vaughn, Hudson & Ferrell in 1944 and specialized in trial of causes and cases of federal, state, and local taxation, labor and corporation law, and settlement of estates. Among the firm's major clients were the Chatham Manufacturing Co., Hanes Hosiery Mills Co., Henredon Furniture Industries, Inc., Winston Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Quality Oil Co., Piedmont Leaf Tobacco Co., and the City National Bank of Winston-Salem. Aside from his law practice, Ratcliff served as chairman of the Forsyth County (N.C.) Board of Elections in 1932 and as city attorney of Winston-Salem during 1935-39. A Democrat in politics, he was elected in 1937 to represent Forsyth County in the North Carolina State Legislature. During the First World War he volunteered for service with the U.S. Army Ambulance Corps, with which he served in 1917-18. Ratcliff was a member of the American, North Carolina State, and Forsyth County bar associations, BPOE, and the Forsyth Country and Twin City clubs of Winston-Salem. His religious affiliation was with the Centenary Methodist Church, Winston-Salem, which he served as a member of the board of stewards and teacher in the Sunday school. His principal avocation was his 36-acre farm near Winston-Salem. Ratcliff was married in Winston-Salem, Nov. 10, 1920, to Adelaide, daughter of Calvin Henry Shouse of that city, a manufacturer of plug tobacco, and had three children: Hubert McRae, James Calvin, and Maxine, who married Kent Truslow. His death occurred in Richmond, Va., Aug. 21, 1956.

SMITH, William Alexander, banker, was born in Atchison, Kans., Aug. 1, 1896, son of Harry Alexander and Harriet (Newcomb) Smith and grandson of Henry T. and Anna (Martin) Smith. His father was an army officer. William A. Smith received his preparatory education at the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., and attended the University of Minnesota during 1915-17. Following this country's entry into the First World War he enlisted in the U.S. Army at Ft. Snelling, Minn., in July, 1917. He served with the 36th Infantry, 12th Division, and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in February, 1918, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. After duty with the 26th Infantry, he was honorably discharged as a 1st lieutenant at Camp Devens, Mass., in July, 1919. Although he did not return to college after the war, he later took extension courses in accounting, law, and public speaking at the University of Minnesota. Meanwhile, in 1919 he became a bond buyer for the Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis. Subsequently, he held the same position with the Capital Trust Co. in Saint Paul, Minn., and later he was associated with Paine, Webber & Co. in Minneapolis. In 1927 he and Wayland Brown organized the firm of Brown, Smith & Co., Minneapolis, and he was president of this investment firm until 1931. He also served at one time as a bond buyer for the First Securities Corp., Minneapolis. In 1931 he became manager of the municipal bond department and assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Saint Paul. He became vice-president and a director of the First Security State Bank, Saint Paul, in 1944 and was elected president of this bank in December, 1952, serving in that office until the close of his life. During his presidency total deposits in the First Security State Bank increased from about $10,000,000 in 1952

to some $13,400,000 in 1956, the number of accounts rose from 4380 to 6270, and the bank's total resources increased from $10,700,000 to $14,000,000. Additionally, during his association with the bank a new and modern building was constructed and the transfer of its operations to the new building was effected. Active in the civic life of the Twin Cities region, Smith served as a trustee and treasurer of the Minnesota Hospital Service Association and as a director of the Saint Paul YMCA. He was a charter member of the Twin City Bond Club and a member of the Saint Paul Association of Credit Men, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Midway Civic and the Town and Country clubs of Saint Paul, and the Tiana Country Club of Walker, Minn. His religious affiliation was with the Prospect Park Community Church (Methodist), Minneapolis. Politically he was a Republican. Golf was his favorite recreation and philately his principal hobby. He was married in Minneapolis, Jan. 26, 1931, to Katherine, daughter of Josiah Hartzell of that city, a dentist, and had four children: Louise,

who married James Gates Pattridge; William Alexander; Phebe Jane; and Katherine Ann. William A. Smith died in Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 26, 1956.

SMITH, Arthur Raphael, engineer, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., May 2, 1879, son of Charles and Mary (Fitzmorris) Smith and grandson of John Michael Schmidt. His grandfather came to this country from Germany in 1838 and settled in Schenectady. His father was a blacksmith. Arthur R. Smith was graduated in 1897 at Union Classical Institute and later supplemented his education with an electrical engineering course through the International Correspondence School. In 1898 he entered the employ of the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, with which he was associated for fifty years. He worked in the switchboard drafting department until 1901, serving as assistant head of the department the last two years of that period. During the next five years he was in the switchboard engineering department and did all of the engineering for the switchgear installations of the Interboro Rapid Transit of New

York city, and the electrification work for the New York Central Railroad Co. He was in the railway traction engineering department, from 1907 to 1909, and during that time handled the electrification of the Detroit River tunnel and developed an outdoor substation believed to be the first of its kind. When the General Electric construction engineering department was organized in 1909, Smith was chosen as assistant to A. H. Kruesi, department head. He was loaned to a public utility firm in Virginia in 1912-13 to take complete charge of design and supervision of construction of a 6000-kw. turbine plant and 100-ton ice plant. Later, from 1916 to 1921, he served as consulting engineer for this company and designed a 4200-hp. boiler, a 10,000-kw. turbine installation, and other equipment for its use. He returned to the General Electric construction engineering department in Schenectady in 1914, and from that year to 1921 he was engaged in work on two major projects: he designed a 7000-kw. turbine plant and railroad electrification for the Bethlehem Chile Iron Mines Co., Cruz Grande, Chile, and designed and supervised a 25,000-kw. turbine room installation for Montreal (Canada) Tramways. In 1923 he was appointed engineer of the construction engineering department. The following year he made a trip to Europe to study low-temperature carbonization of coal, and gas production in general. In 1929 he made a survey of the electrical manufacturing facilities of the U.S.S.R. and reported his findings to that country in a series of recommendations on the location of proposed plants. In 1930 he took over the development of the Mercury Cycle and designed the two major plants, one in Kearny, N.J., the other in Schenectady. Later the same year he was appointed managing engineer of the turbine-generator department, which post he filled until his retirement from the General Electric Co. in 1947. In that capacity he supervised the work of seventy-nine engineers and 144 draftsmen in the department, and fifteen engineers and forty-two draftsmen in the construction engineering division. He made another trip to Europe in 1937 to study developments there in the generation of power. Upon his retirement from General Electric, Smith joined with three colleagues in forming the Mohawk Development Corp. of Schenectady, a company employing retired professional men. He served this organization as treasurer, vice-president, and engineer until the close of his life. During his career Smith was responsible for many major advancements in design and efficiency of steam turbines and received some twenty-five U.S. patents. A frequent contributor to engineering journals, his articles included "High Pressure Steam Plants—The American Viewpoint" (Mech. Eng., Apr. 1929), "Ford Motor Company's 1200-lb. Steam Plant Installation" (with H. B. Hanson, Combustion, Jan. 1932), and "Co-ordinated Production of Industrial Steam and Utility Power" (G.E. Review, July 1933). For his contribution to the invention of the double-winding generator, he received the Charles A. Coffin Medal of the General Electric Co. in 1928. Smith was a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the New York State Professional Engineers, the Engineers Club of New York city, and the Mohawk and Mohawk Golf clubs of Schenectady. In religion a Roman Catholic, he belonged to the Knights of Columbus. Politically he was a Republican. Carpentry was his principal hobby. He was married in Schenectady, June 30, 1908, to Rose Alice, daughter of James Macauley of that city, a railroad engineer, and had four children: Morris Raphael; Jerome Vincent; Clement Art; and Norma Jane, who married Lauman Martin. Smith died in Schenectady, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1952.

MONROE, Anne Shannon, author, was born in Bloomington, Mo., Oct. 29, 1877, daughter of William Andrew and Sarah Louise (Hall) Monroe and granddaughter of Andrew and Emily (Harrison) Monroe. Her father was a physician. Anne S. Monroe completed her studies at the University of Washington, Seattle. She began her active career in 1900 as a reporter on the Chicago Tribune, and later she was a reporter on the Chicago Daily News, with which she remained until 1903. Subsequently, she served as editor of the magazine, Common Sense, and became a free-lance special writer for many newspapers and periodicals. Her articles, mainly concerned with the social problems of women, and her short stories appeared in such magazines as The Saturday Evening Post, The Ladies Home Journal, Good Housekeeping, the Delineator, and Woman's Home Companion. Meanwhile, she had begun writing books, and her first book, "Eugene Norton," was published in 1900. Her second book, "Making a Business Woman," was published in 1912, after having been serialized in The Saturday Evening Post. Most of her books thereafter were concerned with

Oregon pioneering and history and included "Happy Valley—A Story of Oregon" (1916), "Behind the Ranges" (1925), "Singing in the Rain" (1926), "The Hearth of Happiness" (1929), "The World I Saw" (1929), "Feelin' Fine" (1930), "God Lights A Candle" (1933), "Walk with Me, Lad," and "Sparks from Home Fires." She was additionally co-author, with Elizabeth Lambert Wood, of "Mansions in the Cascades" (1936). She was at one time a president of the Oregon Writers League and belonged also to the League of Western Writers, the Macdowell and the Pen and Brush clubs of New York city, the Southern California and Women's Press clubs of Los Angeles, and the American Women's Club of Paris, France. An ardent feminist, she was an early advocate of women's taking their place in the business world, and, active in the Democratic party, she was a campaigner for Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. For recreation she enjoyed outdoor pursuits, particularly walking and mountain climbing. She was unmarried. Anne S. Monroe died at Lake Grove, Oreg., Oct. 18, 1942.

BICKELHAUPT, Carroll Owen, engineer and business executive, was born in Roscoe, S. Dak., Dec. 15, 1888, son of William George and Ida Emma (Owen) Bickelhaupt, and grandson of Peter and Dorothy (Weisel) Bickelhaupt. His grandfather came to this country from Hesse Darmstadt (later part of Germany) in 1884 and settled first in New York city and later in Wisconsin. After attending public schools in Aberdeen, S. Dak., Carroll O. Bickelhaupt attended Northern State College in Aberdeen and was graduated B.S. in 1911 and E.E. in 1914 at the University of Wisconsin. Meanwhile, during the summers from 1904 to 1911 he was employed by the Dakota Central Telephone Co., of which his father (q.v.) was then a director. In the last-named year he joined the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. as a junior engineer in New York city. He was made a toll-traffic engineer in 1922 and held the position of commercial engineer from 1923 to 1925. He was vice-president, director, and member of the executive committee of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., Atlanta, Ga., in 1925-26 and occupied the same positions with the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Atlanta, Ga., from 1925 to 1930. Returning to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in the last-named year, Bickelhaupt was assistant vice-president from 1930 to 1941, vice-president during 1941-45, and vice-president and secretary from 1945 until his retirement in 1952. He was also a director of the Bell Telephone Securities Co. during 1935-37. An authority in the field of communications, he was a delegate to meetings of the International Consulting Committee on Telephony at Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1935, and Cairo, Egypt, in 1938 and was a technical observer at the meeting of the International Consulting Committee on Radio in Bucharest, Romania, in 1937 and at meetings of the International Telecommunications Conference, Cairo, in 1938. A trustee of the Grant Monument Association of New York, he was interested in various charitable and philanthropic efforts as well. Aside from his distinguished career in communications, Bickelhaupt served this country in both world wars. In 1916 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, Signal Corps Reserve, U.S. Army. After this country entered the First World War in 1917 he was called to active service and served overseas in France until 1919, being promoted successively to captain and major and seeing action in the battles of Lys, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. He was discharged from active duty in 1919. Thereafter he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps Reserve, in 1924 and to the rank of colonel in 1937. Prior to the entry of this country into the Second World War, Bickelhaupt served as a military observer attached to the U.S. embassy in London, England, and then was assigned to the Caribbean area and South America. Recalled for extended active duty in 1941, he served in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and during 1943-44 was commanding officer of the Eastern Signal Corps Unit Training Center, Ft. Monmouth, N.J. Promoted to the rank of brigadier general in 1944, he was made director of the communications division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and in 1944-45 was director general of the Signal Communications Service, Communications Zone, European Theatre of Operations. At the close of the war he served briefly as director of communications, U.S Group Control Council, in Germany. Returning to the United States in 1945, Bickelhaupt was placed in active reserve status until his retirement with the rank of brigadier general in 1949. In recognition of his services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star of this country; the rank of officer in the French Legion of Honor, honorary membership in the French Army

Signal Corps, the title of Officier d'Academie et de l'Instruction Publique, and the Croix de Guerre with Palm of France; and he was made a commander in the Belgian Order of Leopold II with Palm. In 1947 he was the recipient of the Diploma of the Medal, Association of Engineer-Directors of France, and received an honorary D.Eng. degree from the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology. Bickelhaupt was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the American Engineering Council, the Armed Forces Communications Association (pres.), Army Signal Association (pres. New York chapter), Military Order of World Wars, New York Society of Military and Naval Officers, New York Electrical Society, and the Down Town Association and Railroad and University clubs of New York city, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the Washington (Conn.) Golf Club. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Aberdeen, S. Dak., Apr. 30, 1919, to Marie Helen, daughter of Harvey Chase Jewett of

that place, a merchant, and had two daughters: Alice Mary, who married Charles Bentley Wilson, and Nancy Jewett, who married Joseph Harris. Bickelhaupt died in Rochester, N.Y., May 16, 1954.

GOLDSMITH, William, industrialist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1890, son of Otto and Rose (Grebon) Goldsmith. His father, a diamond importer, came to this country from the Netherlands in 1888 and settled in Philadelphia. William Goldsmith received his preliminary education at public schools in Philadelphia and was graduated from the College of Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania with a B.S. in 1913. Following his graduation, he took the position of mechanical engineer with the Thomson-Starret Company of New York, serving in both the Minneapolis, Minn., and the Chicago, Ill., offices. In 1916 he went to Canton, Ohio, as sales manager and head of the engineering department of the Zahner Metal Sash and Door Company, and in 1918 he joined The Luntz Iron & Steel Company of Canton as one of its owners and became

vice-president and secretary. He remained with the company until the close of his life, serving after 1951 as executive vice-president and secretary. Regarded as a nationally known authority on alloy steel scrap, during the Second World War he was a member of the federal government's Alloy Steel Scrap Committee. William Goldsmith was associated with numerous philanthropic causes in Canton and was especially interested in helping young persons. In 1951, with his wife, he established the Minnette and William Goldsmith Foundation, which contributed to civic and youth projects, and in 1956, to help maintain an appreciation of art among the young, he donated the Goldsmith Gallery to the Canton Art Institute. Following his death, the institute established, in his name, the William Goldsmith Scholarship to provide full tuition to one student in each of its terms. He was joint donor of the Goldsmith-Luntz Pavilion at Aultman Hospital and the nursery at Timken-Mercy Hospital. He provided a scholarship fund for local civic organizations and personally financed the college educations of several boys from Canton. He jointly gave a youth lounge and game room to the new Jewish Community Center in memory of his wife's parents and contributed generously to the building of Temple Israel. He was a member of the Arrowhead Country Club of Canton and the Masonic order (32d degree). He was affiliated with Temple Israel in Canton and politically was a Republican. His hobbies were gardening, horseback riding, and playing bridge. He was married in Canton, Apr. 8, 1919, to Minnette, daughter of Samuel Luntz (q.v.). William Goldsmith died without issue in Canton, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1961.

WOODHAM, Eva Esther Dowling (Mrs. Guthrie W. Woodham), businesswoman and social leader, was born in Darlington County, S.C., Nov. 20, 1890, daughter of William Andrew and Leola Melissa (Large) Dowling. Her father (q.v. for ancestry) was a planter. After attending public schools of her native county, Eva D. Woodham was graduated B.Litt. in 1912 at Columbia (S.C.) College. She did postgraduate work in methods of primary education at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C., in summer sessions and also took several standard Methodist Episcopal church training school courses at various times. Meanwhile, following her college graduation she taught in public schools of Darlington and Kershaw counties, S.C., prior to 1915, the year of her marriage. During the Second World War she assisted her husband in operating his insurance business in Bishopville, S.C., while their sons were in military service. She remained a member of that firm, known as G. W. Woodham & Sons, until the close of her life. From the time of her marriage, she was a leader in Methodist church affairs in Bishopville, for a number of years serving as president of the Missionary Society of Christian Service. She was a member of the society beginning in 1923 and had become an honorary member by the time of her death. At various times she was its recording secretary, corresponding secretary and superintendent, and secretary of the children's division. She also taught in the primary department for twenty years. In addition, she was secretary of spiritual life for four years and of missionary education for two years. In 1956 the church named a missionary circle the Eva Woodham Circle in her honor. She was elected delegate to a missionary conference held in Raleigh, N.C., in 1926 and served on the Board of Christian Education. She directed vacation Bible school at the Bethlehem Methodist Church, Bishopville, for many years and conducted prayer meetings there in the absence of the minister. For four years she was president of the adult ladies Bible class. Mrs. Woodham made contributions to Wofford and Columbia colleges, the Boy Scouts of America and Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., the Bishopville High School Band, and other institutions and organizations. During the First and Second world wars she served on local Red Cross committees. As a member of the Woodward Public Library, Bishopville, she aided in the selection of its books from 1938 to 1945. She held membership in the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, American Legion Auxiliary, Historical Society of South Carolina, the American and South Carolina camellia societies, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Garden and Columbia College Alumni clubs of Bishopville, and the Lee County (S.C.) 4-H Home Demonstration Club. Politically she was a Democrat. A camellia enthusiast, she was one of the first to grow these plants in the Bishopville area, and at the time of her death she had some 300 varieties in her garden. Her exhibited specimens won awards at various shows in South Carolina, as did her floral arrangements. She was married in Darlington County, S.C., June 22, 1915, to Guthrie Welborne Woodham, and had two sons, Guthrie

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Eva Dowling Woodham

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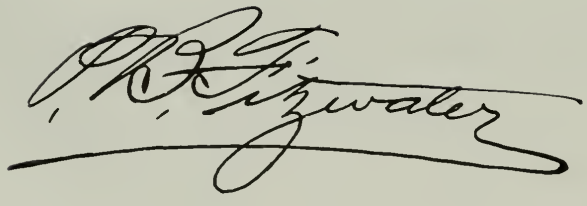

Welborne and Andrew Dowling. Her death occurred in Bishopville, S.C., Apr. 27, 1962.

FITZWATER, Perry Braxton, educator, was born near Mathias, Hardy Co., W.Va., Sept. 8, 1871, son of Cyprianus and Clarenda (Delawder) Fitzwater. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Fitzwater, who came to this country from England in 1682 and settled near Philadelphia, in Bucks County, Pa. From Thomas and his wife, Mary Cheney, the descent was through Thomas and Anna Reed, Thomas and Martha ———, William and Ann McCaslen, William and Elizabeth Drais, and Philip Branner and Amelia Strawderman, the grandparents of Perry B. Fitzwater. His father was a farmer and surveyor. After attending public schools of his native county, the son completed a teaching course at Bridgewater (Va.) College in 1894 and did special study at that institution during the next eighteen months. He studied in 1898-99 at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.; was graduated in 1905 at the Xenia (Ohio) Theological Seminary; and received the D.D. degree in 1909 at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. He later pursued postgraduate study for a year in 1911-12 at the Princeton Theological Seminary and Princeton University. He was ordained in 1909 in the ministry of the Church of the Brethren organization and in 1921 became a member of the Presbyterian church. Meanwhile, he was a teacher and principal during 1895-97 in public schools of West Virginia, Virginia, Iowa, and North Dakota, and subsequently engaged in pastoral work in Ohio and Indiana for five years. During 1905-11 he was dean of the Bible department at Manchester College, North Manchester, Ind., and in 1912-13 he held a similar position at LaVerne (Calif.) College. From 1913 until his retirement in 1954 Fitzwater was associated with the Moody Bible Institute, serving as dean of the evening school during 1923-26, dean of the day and evening schools during 1926-29, and director of the pastors' course from 1934 to 1954; in addition, he was acting dean of the entire institute in 1941-42. For twenty years he wrote Sunday school lessons that appeared in the Moody Bible Institute's monthly publication. He also wrote Bible lessons for the Western Newspaper Union that were syndicated in more than 2000 newspapers in the United States. He was the author of several books, including "The Church and Modern Problems" (1914), "God's Code of Morals" (1916), "Why God Became Man" (1934), "A Christian Theology" (1948), "Woman, Her Mission, Position and Ministry" (1949), and "Preaching and Teaching the New Testament" (1951). He also was a consulting editor of International Sunday School Lessons from 1907 to 1934 and contributing editor of the Standard Reference Index Bible published by the John Hertel Co. In connection with the latter volume he revised and reconstructed the alphabetical and cyclopedic index in order to make available to the Bible student the chief characters, doctrines, and principles contained in the Bible. Politically he was a Republican. Tennis and volleyball were Fitzwater's chief recreations. He was married in Logan County, Ohio, July 27, 1898, to Addie Frances, daughter of Joseph Kaylor of Degraff, Ohio, a farmer, and had three sons: Joseph Kaylor, James Perry, and Timothy Titus. He died in Evanston, Ill., Dec. 29, 1957.

NORTON, Eugene Levering, banker and business executive, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 12, 1880, son of William John and Mary (Jamison) Norton. His father was a coffee broker. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools and at the Marston School in Baltimore, Eugene L. Norton attended Johns Hopkins University in 1899-1900 and was graduated A.B. in 1901 at Cornell University. Following graduation he went to New York city, where he worked for several years as a clerk with his uncle, Frank Norton, a coffee broker in the firm of Norton & Weil. In 1903 he returned to Baltimore. Subsequently, in 1911 he organized and became the first president of the Finance & Guaranty Co., resigning from that post in 1913 to organize the Atlantic Trust Co., of which he was president until 1920. During 1921-23 he was president of the Exchange Bank & Trust Co. These two companies merged and became the Atlantic Exchange & Trust Co., of which Norton was president in 1924-25. In the latter year the Atlantic Exchange & Trust Co. merged with the Baltimore Trust Co., and Norton was president of the successor institution, which operated under the name of Baltimore Trust Co., from 1925 to 1928, when he resigned and returned to New York city. He then organized the Freeport Sulphur Co., of which he was elected president in 1930 and chairman of the board in 1933, resigning from the latter position in 1934. He also served from 1931 to 1933 as president of the Cuban American Manganese Co. In 1934, together

with Thomas McCoy, he founded the firm of Norton & McCoy, investment and financial consultants of New York city. This partnership was dissolved upon McCoy's retirement. Norton then founded, in 1943, the New York & Gulf Corporation, of which he became president and chairman of the board, serving in that dual capacity until his death. He was also a director of the South American Gold & Platinum Co., New York city, the Edmunton Realty Co., Baltimore, and the Boston (Mass.) Sand & Gravel Co. For many years he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Aside from his business activities, Norton was intensely concerned with the education of children, and he was the author of several articles on this subject published in magazines and newspapers. He held membership in Delta Upsilon fraternity, the New Hampshire and Monmouth Park jockey clubs, the University and Rockefeller Center Luncheon clubs of New York city, and the Elkridge Hunt and Maryland clubs of Baltimore. He was an Episcopalian by religious denomination. Politically he was a supporter of

the Republican party. While at college he played lacrosse and tennis. His special interests in later life were the theater and music, and he also collected etchings. Norton was married in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 22, 1905, to Edna Biddle, daughter of Robert Mathias Spedden of that city, a banker. He died without issue in New York city, July 20, 1960.

McKINSTRY, Guy Hale, physician, was born in Goffs, Kans., June 6, 1884, son of John Bartlett and Mary Louise (Hale) McKinstry and grandson of William and Jane (Caldwell) McKinstry. His grandfather came to this country from Scotland, settling in Utica, N.Y. His father was a supervisor of railroad construction and maintenance. After attending public schools of Pratt and Topeka, Kans., and Mercer, Pa., G. H. McKinstry was graduated B.S. in 1905 at Grove City (Pa.) College and M.D. in 1910 at the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to beginning his medical studies he was employed for a year in steel mills at Sharon, Pa. He served internships at the Dixmont (Pa.) Hospital and at the Episcopal Hospital and the Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, both in Philadelphia, Pa., afterward beginning general practice in Mercer and Washington, Pa., with offices in the last-named community. From 1916 to 1924 he was medical director of the emergency hospital of Spang, Chalfant & Co., Inc., Etna, Pa. He served in Pittsburgh at St. Margaret Memorial Hospital as staff orthopedist during 1923-33, and at St. Francis Hospital as associate staff orthopedist during 1923-30. He also was orthopedist in charge at the Sewickley (Pa.) Fresh Air Home for Crippled Children, a nonsectarian charitable institution, from 1918 to 1926. Meanwhile, in 1924 he became owner and medical director of the Hillsview Clinic, Washington, Pa., a sanitarium owned formerly by his mother, Mary Hale McKinstry Hull, its founder. He later reorganized the institution and incorporated it as Hillsview Clinic, Inc., a private institution with forty-eight rooms, complete laboratory and X-ray departments, physical therapy and occupational therapy departments, and a staff of full-time physicians and consulting staff physicians, graduate nurses, and dieticians. There he devoted particular attention to the relationship of the emotions to illness, notably gastrointestinal disturbances, heart disease, and arthritis. He retained his interest in the Hillsview Clinic until his death. From 1922 to 1927 he was a demonstrator at the School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh. He read numerous of his articles before medical societies; some of his papers appeared in the Pennsylvania State Medical Journal. He served as an executive director of the Medical Service Association of Pennsylvania (Blue Shield) from 1944 until the time of his death, and as chairman of the medical advisory committee of the Washington County Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (later The National Foundation), from the chapter's founding in 1940 until his death, serving at one time as chapter president. He held life membership in the Pennsylvania Hospital Association and was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Alpha Sigma, the American Medical Association, American Congress of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Interstate Orthopedic Society, Pennsylvania Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Washington County Medical Society, Washington County Tuberculosis and Health Association, the Washington Chamber of Commerce, the Washington Rotary Club, the University Club of Pittsburgh, and the St. Clair (Pa.) Country Club. In religion he was a Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. Golf and tennis were McKinstry's chief recreations in early years and he later found pleasure in reading and fishing. He was married in 1911 to Marie Gormly of Reading, Pa., and had twin daughters who died in infancy; after the death of his first wife he was married in Springdale, Pa., May 19, 1928, to Clara Henrietta, daughter of Henry Augusta Bechman of that place, a merchant, and had two children, Guy Hale, and Clara Bechman, who married Arthur W. Gittins, Jr. G. H. McKinstry's death occurred in Washington, Pa., Dec. 22, 1957.

CARLSON, Anton Julius, physiologist and educator, was born in Bohüslan, Sweden, Jan. 29, 1875, son of Carl and Hedwig (Anderson) Carlson. His father was a carpenter. After receiving his preliminary education at schools in his native country, Anton J. Carlson came to the United States in 1891 and was graduated A.B. in 1898 and A.M. in 1899 at Augustana College and Theological Seminary and Ph.D in 1902 at Stanford University. On arriving in this country he worked as a carpenter's apprentice in Chicago, Ill. In 1899 he served as assistant pastor at the Lutheran church in Anaconda, Mont. He left the ministry in 1900 to devote his time to science. During 1901-03 he was assistant in physiology at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C., and in 1904 went to the University of Chicago as associate in physiology, becoming assistant professor in 1905, associate professor in 1909, and professor in 1914. In 1916 he was named head of the physiology department and in 1929 became Frank P. Hixon distinguished service professor of physiology, continuing in those capacities until 1940, when he retired as professor emeritus. Carlson in the course of his researches investigated such diverse areas as the rate of conduction of nerve impulses; the nature of the heartbeat; lymph formation and salivary secretions; the comparative physiology of the circulation and of the thyroid and parathyroid; the relationship between the thyroid and the ovaries; the effect of protein digestion on the sex of rats and the relation of obesity to fertility; the physiology of the alimentary tract and the visceral sensory nervous system; the bacterial action of ozone and poison fruit sprays; and problems of the aged. He became nationally known in 1904, when he established the fact that heartbeat began with a nerve impulse which was then transmitted to the heart muscle. Even earlier, in 1902, he had begun the extensive studies on the physiology of hunger and thirst and the properties of various foods, for which he was to achieve a worldwide reputation. His experiments, conducted largely on himself, over a thirteen-year period demonstrated that true hunger was an automatic phenomenon, entirely independent of appetite, which he contended to be a conditioned reflex. Thus, he took issue with the theory that the Russian physiologist, Ivan Pavlov, had postulated from his experiments with conditioned reflexes in dogs. Carlson was also one of the early investigators on diabetes, and his work contributed to the development of treatment of the disease by injections of insulin as well as to the methods of preparation leading to the commercial production of insulin. Following his retirement from the University of Chicago, he devoted a large part of his time to a study of the physiology of the aged, from which he concluded that virtually all organs of the body were capable of continuing function far beyond the longest known life span. During the period when protest against the experimental use of animals in research was greatest, Carlson ardently supported the necessity of the practice of vivisection in advancing medical knowledge. As a member of the Research Council on Alcohol in his later years, he attracted considerable attention by his insistence that hospitals regard alcoholics as sick persons rather than delinquents and treat them accordingly. Other teaching posts held by Carlson were as instructor at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., during 1905-07 and as a

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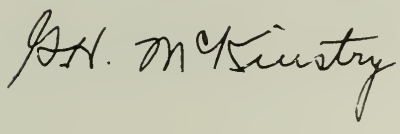

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Edwin S. Ramsdell

lecturer, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, in China in 1935. At various times he acted as a consultant to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Public Health Service and served as a member of the committee on sensory devices of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and as a member of the National Research Council. Further, he was a member of the medical and research committee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (later National Foundation). He was a delegate to the International Zoological Congress held in Graz, Austria, in 1910 and to the meetings of the International Congress of Physiologists held in Vienna, Austria, in 1910, Groningen, the Netherlands, in 1913, Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1923, Stockholm, Sweden, in 1926, Boston, Mass., in 1930, Leningrad and Moscow, USSR, in 1935, Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1950, and Montreal, Canada, in 1953. He was an editor of Physiological Reviews, a periodical published by the American Physiological Society, in 1937. He was the author of "Control of Hunger in Health and Disease" (1916), and co-author with Victor Johnson of "The Machinery of the Body" (1937), and he contributed over 200 papers to scientific journals in this country and in Germany. During the First World War he served as a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in 1917-18, and following the war he was an adviser on nutrition problems to Herbert Hoover, who was then director of the U.S. Food Administration. During the Second World War he was a consultant to the U.S. War Department and aided in the development of the so-called K rations. In 1953 he received the Distinguished Service Gold Medal of the American Medical Association. He was the recipient in 1918 of the rarely bestowed honorary M.D. degree of the University of Lund, Sweden, and he also received an honorary LL.D. degree from Augustana College in 1923 and honorary Sc.D. degrees from Lawrence College in 1936, the University of Colorado in 1940, Northwestern University in 1952, and the University of Chicago in 1953. Carlson was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1944-45, the American Physiological Society during 1923-26, and of the Union of American Biological Societies from 1940 to 1943, and at various other times he served in the presidency of the American Biological Society, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Institute of Medicine, the National Society for Medical Research, and the Gerontological Society, Inc. His other organizational affiliations included the American Association of University Professors, American Society of Naturalists, National Academy of Science, American Medical Association, American Institute of Nutrition, American Institute of Chemists, Harvey Society, Chicago Pathological Society, and biological and medical societies of France, Sweden, Germany, China, and Argentina. One of his diversional interests was the planting of trees at his home at Elk Lake, Mich., and he also enjoyed fishing. Carlson was married in Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 26, 1905, to Esther Naomi, daughter of Andrew Peter Shogren of that place, a farmer, and had three children: Robert Bernard, Alice Esther, who married Jack Hough, and Alvin Julius. He died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2, 1956.

RAMSDELL, Edwin George, surgeon, was born in New York city, May 14, 1886, son of Edwin Benjamin and Sarah Eloise (Finlayson) Ramsdell, grandson of Edwin Dickinson and Harriet Matilda (Disbrow) Ramsdell, great-grandson of Ledsmar and Louisa (Dickinson) Ramsdell, and great-great-grandson of Moses and Nancy (Lapham) Ramsdell. His father was a physician. Edwin G. Ramsdell received his preliminary education in public schools of New York city and was graduated B.A. in 1905 and M.D. in 1908 at Columbia University. He served internships at the White Plains (N.Y.) Hospital in 1908 and Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, in 1909. He began his career in 1910 in White Plains, establishing a private practice that he maintained until the close of his life. In addition, he was instructor in surgery at Columbia University during 1910-17. Associated with White Plains Hospital, he served as assistant surgeon during 1910-19, attending surgeon from 1920 to 1934, and director of surgical service thereafter until 1958; he was named a member of the hospital's board of governors in 1929 and chief of staff in 1942, holding both positions until the close of his life. Ramsdell was also assistant surgeon at the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York city, during 1919-28 and consulting surgeon to the Mount Vernon (N.Y.) Hospital and the New York Hospital, Westchester division. From 1929 until his death he was vice-president and a director of the White Plains Medical Center, serving as president of the board of trustees after 1940. Active in public service, he was city health officer in White Plains from 1911 to 1931; member during 1931-36 and at one time president of the local health board; member from 1934 until his death of the Westchester County health department; and a member of the board of managers of the Westchester County department of laboratories. In addition to his professional associations he was a director of the County Trust Co., White Plains, from 1927 until his death. Ramsdell was the author of "Stab Wounds of the Heart" (Ann. Surg., Jan. 1934), "Appendicitis: A Challenge" (N.Y. State Jour. Med., July 1935), "Skull Fractures" (Amer. Jour. Surg., June 1936), "Prevention of Wound Disruption" (South. Surgeon, July 1940), "Carcinoma of the Breast" (ibid., Sept. 1948), and "Problems in Management of Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage" (Amer. Surgeon, July 1955). During the First World War, in 1915 he went to France at the invitation of the French government to serve as surgeon at the American Hospital in Juillion-Marne. As a captain and then a major in the U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps during 1917-19, he was stationed at hospitals in LeMans, Saint-Mihiel, Argonne, and Sarthe. The French government named him chevalier of the Legion of Honor and awarded him the Croix de Guerre with palms, both in 1949. During the Second World War period Ramsdell was chief of staff of the White Plains civil defense organization, which he helped establish; chief emergency medical officer of the city of White Plains; and medical adviser to the Westchester County chapter of the American Red Cross. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Columbia University Alumni Council, which he served as president in 1955-56. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the International Surgical Society, American Goiter Society (pres. 1959-60), American Association for the Study of Goiter, Medical Editors and Authors Association, the Westchester County Medical and Surgical societies, the Westchester County Cancer Committee, and the Westchester Surgeons Club. In addition, he belonged to the Society of Older Graduates of Columbia University, Alumni of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Union Interalliée of Paris, France, the Masonic order, Alpha Omega Alpha, Phi Gamma Delta, the University and Columbia University clubs of New York city, the University and Rotary clubs of White Plains, the Scarsdale (N.Y.) Golf Club, the Westchester Country Club, and the Bay Head (N.J.) Yacht Club. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. He was fond of books, of which he had a large collection. He was married in To-

ronto, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 16, 1911, to Bessie Alan, daughter of John James Sadler of that city, an inventor, and had two sons, Edwin Alan and John Alan. Edwin G. Ramsdell's death occurred in White Plains, N.Y., Apr. 12, 1960.

GROGAN, Henry Nathan, lumberman, was born in Marietta, Ga., Mar. 1, 1886, son of Richard Wilborn and Nancy (Lewis) Grogan. After attending public schools in Atlanta, Tex., Henry N. Grogan began his career in the lumber industry in 1905 in association with his father, who had established a small sawmill near Atlanta in 1890 and founded the Grogan Manufacturing Co., Cass County, Tex., in 1902. That firm became the Grogan Land & Lumber Co., of which the younger Grogan was a stockholder and director at the time of his death. Meanwhile, in 1917 he was an organizer of the Grogan-Cochran Lumber Co., which built a mill in Tamina, Tex.; in 1927 the firm's operations were moved to Magnolia, Tex. Grogan served as secretary and general manager from its inception until about 1952, when

he became vice-president and general manager, positions he maintained until the close of his life. In 1942 he organized the Timber Lumber Co., Montgomery County, Tex., of which he was president and a director until his death. Further, in 1944 he organized the Gladstell Lumber Co., Inc., Conroe, Tex., of which he also served as president and a director until the close of his life. In addition, he was a stockholder of the Jefferson Wholesale Co., Marion County, Tex., and the Atlanta National Bank. He was associated in the ownership of some 60,000 acres of land in Grimes, Waller, Montgomery, Liberty, Cass, Marion, and Andrews counties, Tex., and also owned a ranch of 110 acres in Cameron County, Tex. He was a member and director of the Southern Pine Association and the Texas Lumber Manufacturers Association. In religion a Baptist, he contributed to missions of the Baptist Association, helped build several Baptist churches, and on several occasions provided financial assistance for Billy Graham campaigns. Politically he was a Republican. He was fond of baseball. He was married in Cass County, Tex., Dec. 26, 1909, to Ida May, daughter of Richard Riley Cobb of that place, a farmer. He died without issue in Houston, Tex., Dec. 23, 1955.

HAVEMEYER, Horace, industrialist, was born in New York city, Mar. 19, 1886, son of Henry Osborne and Louisine Waldron (Elder) Havemeyer, grandson of Frederick Christian (q.v.) and Sarah Osborne (Townsend) Havemeyer, and great-grandson of Frederick Christian Havemeyer, who came to this county from Schaumburg-Lippe (later part of Germany) in 1802 and settled in New York city. Horace Havemeyer received his education at the Cutler School in his native city. He began his business career in 1902 as a clerk in the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, which was founded by his father, afterward working in all divisions of this family organization. He entered the refining department in 1904, was assigned to the accounting department in 1905, and later that year became head of the sales department. Named a director of the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey in 1907, he served in that position and as head of sales until his resignation in 1910. Subsequently he became interested in the cane sugar business in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Santo Domingo (later Dominican Republic), and extended the family interests from sugar refining to the production of both cane and beet sugar. He was a director of the Cuban-American, Cape Cruz, Manati, Great Western, Central Romana, San Domingo, Sante Fe, Warner-Cuba Cane, and W. J. McCahan sugar companies, the South Puerto Rico Company Trading Corp., Mindoro Development Co., Savannah Sugar Refining Co., and American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. Meanwhile, in 1907 he joined Havemeyers & Elder, a holding company of New York city, with which he remained active as president and a director thereafter until the close of his life. The concern, successor to Havemeyer, Townsend & Co., which had been founded in 1855 by his grandfather, controlled the Brooklyn Elevator & Milling Co., of which Horace Havemeyer was president from 1907 to 1930, the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Co., and the Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co. Additionally, he was a director of the Bankers Trust Co., International Acceptance Bank, Inc., Lackawanna Securities Co., Remington Arms Co., Lowry & Co., and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. He was a trustee and benefactor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a vice-president and trustee of the Frick Museum, both in New York city. He donated several works of art to those museums and to the Denver (Colo.) Art Museum, Brooklyn (N.Y.) Museum, and National Gallery, Washington, D.C., including "Railroad" by Edouard Manet to the last-named and an assortment of Persian ceramics to the Metropolitan. During the First World War he served as a consultant on sugar and food to the U.S. government. A fellow of the Morgan Library, he also belonged to the Merchants' Association of New York, the St. Nicholas and New York Historical societies, Sons of the Revolution, the Down Town Association and the Church, Grolier, New York Yacht, and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York city, and the National Golf Links of America, Southampton, N.Y. Politically he was a Republican. He was a connoisseur of early American prints, and his recreations included fox hunting, shooting, and playing tennis, polo, and golf. An expert yachtsman, Havemeyer won many local races, including the Long Island Sound Championship, in which he placed first for two consecutive years with the "Mouette." Also an amateur cellist, he owned two Stradivarius violoncellos, the "Duport" (1711) and "Batta" (1714), and a Guarnerius violin, the "King Joseph" (1737). He was married in New York city, Feb. 28, 1911, to Doris

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Richard F. Hudson, Jr

Anna, daughter of John H. Dick of that place, a manufacturer, and had four children: Doris, who married Daniel Catlin; Adaline, who married Richard Sturgis Perkins; Horace; and Harry Waldron. Havemeyer died in New York city, Oct. 25, 1956.

HUDSON, Richard Furman, Jr., newspaper publisher, was born in Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11, 1916, son of Richard Furman and Lucile (Adams) Hudson, grandson of George Franklin and Eliza (Beach) Hudson, and great-grandson of Elijah and Sarah La Fontaine (Threvitts) Hudson. After receiving his preparatory education at the Lanier High School and Starke University School, both in Montgomery, Richard F. Hudson, Jr., was graduated B.S. in 1936 at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Following graduation, he began his career as a reporter with the Montgomery Advertiser. That paper was published by the Advertiser Co., which had been acquired in 1935 by his father, himself a newspaperman. In 1940 the elder Hudson purchased the Alabama Journal, which thereafter also was published by the Advertiser Co. After joining the staff of the Advertiser, the son worked consecutively, during the next two years, in the mechanical department, on the installation and operation of a printing press, in the classified advertising department, and as reporter, state editor, and city editor. In 1938 he became chief editorial writer and assistant editor, serving in those capacities until 1941, when he interrupted his career for military duty. In 1946 he became assistant publisher of the Advertiser and the Journal. He was named publisher in 1956 and president of the Advertiser Co. and chairman of its executive committee in 1958, holding those three positions at the time of his death. Combined daily circulation of the two papers reached 88,525 by 1959, and the number of employees in that year was 410. Under Hudson's direction the plant was modernized with the installation of new mechanical equipment, including an Elgrame photo-cut machine, and use of the Associated Press wire-photo service was instituted. In addition to newspaper work, Hudson was active in Montgomery civic affairs, serving throughout his career in behalf of United Appeal and during 1947-51 on the advisory board of the Salvation Army. Called to duty in the U.S. Naval Reserve during the Second World War, he was stationed in the Pacific aboard the USS "Token," a mine sweeper, and was discharged in 1945 with the rank of commander. At the time of his death he was president of the Alabama Associated Press Association. He was a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, American and Southern newspaper publishers associations, Alabama Press Association, Sigma Delta Chi, Chi Psi, and the Rotary, Crescent Lake Hunting and Fishing, and Montgomery Country clubs of Montgomery. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was an independent. Hudson read widely on many subjects and enjoyed fishing, hunting, and boating. Also a skilled machinist, he maintained a well-equipped home machine and electronics shop. He was married twice: (1) in Bessemer, Ala., Feb. 7, 1939, to Anita, daughter of Horace Van de Voorte of that city, a physician; his first wife died in 1956; (2) in Montgomery, Aug. 23, 1957, to Katherine, daughter of George Stanley Frazer of that city, a Methodist clergyman. By his first marriage he had a son, Richard Furman, and by his second marriage a son, Adams Frazer. He also adopted the four children of his second wife's previous marriage: Mary Ann, Katherine, Robin, and Timothy. Hudson's death occurred in Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 26, 1959.

ALLISON, James Edward, architect, was born in Hookstown, Pa., Feb. 22, 1870, son of George Alexander and Sarah Christy (Nesbit) Allison, grandson of Alexander and Susan (Spencer) Allison, and great-grandson of George and Martha (McDonald) Allison. His father was a farmer. James E. Allison attended the Oakdale (Pa.) Academy and later supplemented his early education with study under private tutors and at night schools. As a young man he became an apprentice carpenter, and later he served an apprenticeship in architecture. In 1892 he established an independent architectural practice in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1910 he moved to Los Angeles, Calif., and formed a partnership with his brother, David C. Allison, as the architectural firm of Allison & Allison. This partnership continued until his retirement from practice in 1942. The firm of Allison & Allison quickly won a reputation for functional planning of schools. After the First World War it expanded its practice and built numerous club structures, churches, halls, and other buildings. Its commissions included high schools in Santa Monica, Palo Alto, Van Nuys, Redondo Beach, Ontario, Santa Maria, and Santa Paula, Calif., and in Chandler, Ariz.; the Los Angeles State Normal College

(later Los Angeles City College); Royce and Kerckhoff halls at the University of California at Los Angeles; Blaisdell Hall at Pomona (Calif.) College; a number of churches in Los Angeles, including the First Baptist Church, the First Congregational Church, and the Wilshire Methodist Church; the University, Women's Athletic, and Friday Morning club buildings; and the Southern California Edison Building, the first air-conditioned structure of seismic-resistant design in the West. Allison was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects (pres. Southern California chapter, 1916) and a member of the Masonic order (32d degree) and the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. Hunting and hiking were his favorite outdoor recreations. He was deeply interested in the education of young people and financially aided many of them to secure college educations. He was married twice: (1) in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 22, 1897, to Stella, daughter of John S. Clark of that city; his first wife died in 1906; (2) in Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1911, to Mary

Elizabeth Holyland. By his first marriage he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Harry Herbert Nesbit. James E. Allison's death occurred in Santa Barbara, Calif., July 2, 1955.

HOLT, Henry Chandler, banker, was born in New York city, Jan. 13, 1881, son of George Chandler and Mary Louise (Bowen) Holt. His first paternal American ancestor was Nicholas Holt, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled in Newbury, Mass. From Nicholas and his wife, Elizabeth, the descent was through Henry and Sarah Ballard, George and Mary Beeber, Nehemiah and Anna Fernham, Nehemiah and Mary Lamphear, and Hiram and Marian Chandler, the grandparents of Henry C. Holt. His father (q.v.) was judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, and his brother, Hamilton Holt (q.v.), was president of Rollins College. Henry C. Holt completed his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated B.A. in 1903 at Yale University. Following graduation he took a position as

clerk with the Southern Railway Co. at Princeton, Ind. In 1907 he entered the transportation department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in New York city, and subsequently he was transferred to the company's traffic department in Hoboken, N.J., as supervisor of stations. He left the railroad in 1912 to enter upon a banking career with the Central Trust Co., New York city, and he continued with that bank and its successors, the Central Union Trust Co. (1918) and the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. (1929) until his retirement in 1946. Starting as a clerk, he became assistant secretary in 1913 and vice-president in 1920. He continued as vice-president in charge of the Madison Avenue and Forty-Second Street branch of the bank until his retirement. Additionally, prior to his retirement he was president and a director of the Three States Realty Co. For some years he was vice-president and a director of the Forty-Second Street Property Owners and Merchants Association, president and director of the Near East College Association, a trustee and treasurer of the Istanbul (Turkey) Women's College, and a trustee of Vassar College. At his death he was a trustee of the International Committee of the YMCA, Rollins College, the Woodstock (Conn.) Academy, and Roseland Park, Woodstock. He was also a trustee and chairman of the board of governors of the International Grenfell Association and treasurer and a director of the Grenfell Association of America, and he was a director of the New York Women's League for Animals. He was a member of the Masonic order, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Skull and Bones, the Yale, Uptown, and University clubs of New York city, and the Woodstock and Pomfret (Conn.) golf clubs. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Republican. An outstanding college athlete, Holt played on the Yale varsity football team for three years and was chosen by Walter Camp (q.v.) as all-American center for 1901-02. He was married in New York city, Oct. 20, 1919, to Margaret Sumner, daughter of John Miller Carson, an army officer, and had three daughters: Margaret Carson; Mary Bowen; and Susanna Aspinwall, who married Ross Dane Davis. Henry C. Holt's death occurred in Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 20, 1955.

TIMBLIN, William Stanley, cardiologist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27, 1889, son of William Stoughton and Emma (Coe) Timblin, grandson of Robert Emmet and Rebecca Mary (Edmonton) Timblin, great-grandson of Rolff Gordon and Dorothy Snow (Amberg) Timblin, great-great-grandson of Colin Richard and Abby Louise (Ivy) Timblin, and great-great-great-grandson of William Emmet and Martha Mead (Washington) Timblin. He was a descendant of Anthony Spenseley Timblin, who came from England to Virginia with his wife, Margaret Anne Cole, in 1704. His father was an editorial writer. William S. Timblin was graduated B.S. at the University of Chicago in 1911 and M.D. at Rush Medical College in 1913. Following graduation he interned in pathology at Michael Reese Hospital and under Dean D. Lewis (q.v.) at Presbyterian Hospital, both in Chicago. He went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1913 to work in surgery at the City Sanitarium, and later the same year became associated with William Lucius Palmer, surgeon, in Albert Lea, Minn. In 1916 he established a private practice as a surgeon in Chicago. Later he relinquished his surgical practice in favor of cardiology and did insurance company work to further his investigations in this field. He was assistant medical director for the Travelers Insurance Co. during 1918-22 and for the National Life Insurance Co. in 1922-23. In the latter year he opened an office in Oak Park, Ill., limiting his practice to internal medicine and specializing in cardiology. He moved to Rockford, Ill., in 1942 to take temporary charge of the Canfield clinic there. Subsequently becoming a partner in the clinic, he thereafter was associated with it until the close of his life as director of the department of internal medicine. In Rockford he was also a member of the staff at the Swedish-American Hospital, serving as staff president during 1954-56, a member of the executive committee for four years, and medical-section chairman from 1954 until his death. In addition to his other work, Timblin taught in the cardiac clinic of the Illinois Research Hospital, University of Illinois, retiring as professor emeritus in June, 1956, after thirty-five years of service. A diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, he held membership in the American and Illinois State medical associations and the Winnebago County Medical Society. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. Timblin spoke German and French fluently, read extensively, wrote short stories, was an accomplished cellist, and did sculpturing; for recreation he enjoyed golf and fencing. He was married at Windsor Park, Ill.,

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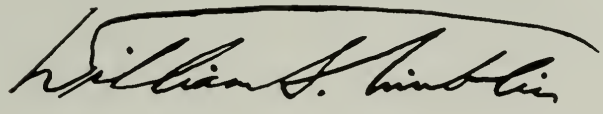

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

WILLIAM M. REDWOOD

Nov. 22, 1913, to Frances Ray, daughter of Robert LeRoy Goldsworthy of South Chicago, Ill., a steel-mill superintendent, and had three children: William Stanley, Robert Coe, and Ottilie Lorayne, who married Judson Dodds McGehee. William S. Timblin died in Rockford, Ill., Aug. 9, 1956.

REDWOOD, William Morris, banker, was born in King William County, Va., Dec. 27, 1872, son of Henry and Eleanor (Taylor) Redwood and grandson of William Holman and Catherine Carter (Choening) Redwood. William M. Redwood attended public and private schools, including Episcopal High School, in Alexandria, Va., and was graduated B.A. at the College of Richmond (later University of Richmond). His first employment was with the First National Bank of Richmond. Later he moved to Baltimore, Md., where he organized the banking and brokerage firm of Heywood & Redwood. When the firm was virtually wiped out by the Baltimore fire of 1904 he became associated with his father in the mercantile business in Asheville, N.C. This business was sold in 1920 to Gilmer's Chain Stores and he continued as manager of Gilmer stores in Asheville and in Greenville, S.C., until 1922. In that year he was one of the organizers, and became vice-president and cashier, of the National Bank of Commerce (later First National Bank & Trust Co.), Asheville. Redwood maintained his association with this institution throughout the rest of his life. He retired in 1946, at which time he was executive vice-president and a member of the board of directors, and continued to serve on the board thereafter until the time of his death. In the early part of his career, he spent eight months in Japan in 1895-96 for the purpose of establishing a manufacturing plant of the Fin de Siecle Co., makers of fans, of which his father was one of the principal officials. During the First World War he was active in bond drives in Asheville and during the Second World War he served the U.S. Navy in confidential work. At his death he was a member of the sinking fund commission of Asheville and Buncombe County, N.C., the Biltmore Forest, N.C., town council, and the Firemen's Relief Association of Asheville. While resident in Baltimore he was a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, the University Club, and the Bachelors and Junior cotillions. He also belonged to Kappa Alpha fraternity, the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, the Down Town Club of Asheville, and the Biltmore Forest Country Club. His religious affiliation was with Trinity Episcopal Protestant Church, Asheville, of which he was a vestryman. He and his wife contributed a memorial chapel to that church in 1953. For thirty years he served as treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Western North Carolina and at his death he was chairman of the board of trustees of Christ School, Asheville. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Baltimore, Apr. 29, 1905, to Nina Whitehead, daughter of William Augustin Boykin of that city. Redwood died without issue in Asheville, N.C., Sept. 27, 1955.

DENNEY, Sam[uel] Harrison, business executive, was born in Winfield, Kans., Sept. 22, 1889, son of John and Irene Marie (Hooker) Denney. His father was a sales representative. Sam H. Denney was educated in the public schools of Atlanta and Wichita, Kans. He left school upon completing the eighth grade and for some ten years worked for electrical construction firms in Kansas and the southwestern states and, for a time, in Mexico. In 1914, because of his father's failing health, he returned to his native state to take over the older man's duties as Kansas representative for the J. D. Adams Co., Indianapolis, Ind., makers of heavy construction equipment. In 1921 he opened his own office and warehouse in Wichita to distribute and service road machinery of a number of manufacturers. The business grew rapidly, and in 1928 he incorporated it under the name of The Sam H. Denney Road Machinery Co., of which he was president and general manager until the close of his life. Continued expansion of the company's operations necessitated several moves to larger quarters, and in 1954 a new plant was erected in Wichita, consisting of three buildings and housing offices, warehouse, storage facilities, a parts department, and service and repair shops equipped with the most modern apparatus for the handling of customers' requirements. Further, provision was made for the selling of used and reconditioned machinery in an adjoining area. The Sam H. Denney Road Machinery Co. served as representatives in central and western Kansas for such organizations as the International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; American Tractor Equipment Corp., Oakland, Calif.; The Galion (Ohio) Iron Works & Manufacturing Co.; Little Giant Crane & Shovel, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa; Transport Trailers, Inc., and the Link-Belt

Speeder Corp., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Schramm, Inc., West Chester, Pa.; Wain-Roy Corp., Hubbardston, Mass.; Municipal Supply Co., South Bend, Ind.; Union Wire Rope Corp., Kansas City, Mo.; and the Wylie Manufacturing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. In the last year of his life Denney had completed plans for the establishment of a number of branches of his company throughout the state of Kansas. At the time of his death the company was capitalized at $500,000 and had a working staff of forty-six employees. Denney was a member of the Association of Equipment Distributors, the Kansas State and Wichita chambers of commerce, Wichita Independent Business Men's Association, the Masonic order (Shriner), and the Crestview Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Hillside Christian Church, Wichita. Politically he was a Republican. An enthusiastic hunter, he organized the Blue Goose Gun Club for duck hunting and was a member of several other gun clubs. He also enjoyed trap shooting, trout fishing, golf, driving, card playing, and spectator sports. Den-

ney was married in Wichita, July 25, 1928, to Alma Anna, foster daughter of John Milton Pound of Stafford, Kans., a merchant. He died without issue in Wichita, Kans., Nov. 18, 1956.

ADAMS, Eldridge Stevens, physician, was born in Atchison, Kans., Nov. 30, 1891, son of J Peter and Mary Ellen (Stevens) Adams. His father was a judge. Upon completing his early education at public schools in Atchison, Eldridge S. Adams was graduated A.B. in 1912 at the University of Kansas and M.D. in 1914 at Rush Medical College (later part of the University of Chicago). He served his internship in 1915 at the Denver (Colo.) County Hospital and later that year practiced as a physician in Trimountain, Mich. He then was resident surgeon at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, until the end of 1916, and in the early part of 1917 he worked as an ophthalmologist in Pueblo, Colo. Meanwhile, he served in the Illinois National Guard in 1913, and shortly after this country's entry into the First World War in 1917 he received a

commission as 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, being stationed in El Paso, Tex., where he was discharged in the rank of captain in 1919. On his return to civilian life in the last-named year, he established a general medical practice in Trinidad, Colo. Two years later he moved to San Antonio, Tex., to conduct a private practice there. While in Texas he was graduated from the School of Aviation Medicine in 1927. He relinquished his practice in San Antonio in 1930 on being named assistant medical director in the Aeronautics Branch (later Bureau of Air Commerce), U.S. Department of Commerce, in Washington, D.C. During 1934-35 he was medical adviser to the Chinese Air Force and served at its headquarters in Shien Chaio, China. He then returned to the United States and in 1937 was appointed assistant chief of the medical section of the Bureau of Air Commerce. A year later this bureau was transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and Adams was named chief of the bureau, a position he maintained until 1940. In that year he was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Advanced to colonel in 1942, he served in the European and Asiatic theatres during the Second World War and was discharged from military duty in that rank in May, 1946. He then became regional medical officer with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, assigned to Region Four in Los Angeles, Calif., and continued in that capacity until 1953. Accepting the position of western regional physician for American Airlines, he thereafter until the close of his life divided his activity between his duties as flight surgeon and his private practice in Inglewood, Calif. A member of the founders' group in aviation medicine of the American Board of Preventive Medicine, Adams was a diplomate of the American Board of Otolaryngology, a life fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, a fellow of the Airline Medical Examiners Association, and a charter member, fellow, and vice-president from 1937 to 1940 of the Aero-Medical Association. He also belonged to the American, California, Colorado, Illinois, Texas, and Los Angeles County (Calif.) medical associations, Industrial Medical Association, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. He was a licensed radio amateur. One of his chief recreations was flying, an activity in which he first began to engage in 1927. He became a private pilot three years later and while in China served as the test pilot for the maiden flight of the first glider flown in that country. A member of the Quiet Birdmen Club, in the latter part of his life he was a commercial pilot with a multi-engine rating. He also enjoyed playing golf. Adams was married in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26, 1925, to Madeline, daughter of Franklin Pearce Mayhugh of that city, and had two children: Eldridge Stevens and Jane, who married Glenn Collins. Eldridge S. Adams died in Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 18, 1957.

PRATT, Charles, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1892, son of Frederic Bayley and Caroline Ames (Ladd) Pratt. His paternal grandfather, Charles Pratt (q.v.), was a founder of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., and his father (q.v.) served the institute for many years as executive director and as president and chairman of the board of trustees. Charles Pratt received his preparatory education at the Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn., and was graduated A.B. in 1916 at Yale University. In 1919 he became affiliated with the Pratt Institute, and he was to remain associated with that institution until his death. He served as assistant to the secretary until 1923 and as secretary of the board of trustees from that year until 1937. Upon his father's retirement in 1937 he was named executive director, and in 1941 he succeeded to the presidency. He retired from the presidency in 1953, thereafter holding the title of president emeritus, and from 1953 to 1955 he served as chairman of the board of trustees. During his administration as president, the Pratt Institute, dedicated to specialized education in a limited number of fields, granted degrees in architecture, art, home economics, library studies, and industrial, mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineering. Besides this major activity, Pratt was a partner in the firm of Charles Pratt & Company, private bankers, and a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank. Prominently identified with civic affairs, he served at various times as vice-president of the Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, as a trustee of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, New York city, and the Brooklyn and New York public libraries, and as a member of the New York City Art Commission. During the First World War he was a member of the War Trade Intelligence Bureau in Washington, D.C., serving in 1918-19. He received the first

honorary degree ever awarded by the Pratt Institute, when it conferred the honorary LL.D. degree upon him in 1955. Pratt was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Century Association and the Brook, Racquet and Tennis, and Grolier clubs of New York city, and the Piping Rock Club of Locust Valley, N.Y. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. His favorite recreations were hunting and fly fishing. Pratt was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1917, to Catherine, daughter of William Clinton Mumford of that city, an insurance executive, and had three children: Caroline, who married (1) James Burns Cavanagh and (2) Frank Santora; Anne Mumford, who married Edmund Stairs Twining, Jr.; and Charles. His death occurred in New York city, Jan. 7, 1956.

BOGGS, Samuel Whittemore, geographer, was born in Coolidge, Kans., Mar. 3, 1889, son of Charles Fairman and Lillian Louise (Whittemore) Boggs. His father was a piano tuner. After completing his preliminary education at Berea (Ky.) Preparatory Academy, Samuel W. Boggs was graduated B.L. at Berea College in 1909, attended the Yale University Divinity School in 1912-13 and the College of Missions, Indianapolis, Ind., in 1916-17, and received an M.A. degree at Columbia University in 1924. Meanwhile, he served as secretary to the president of Berea College during 1909-12, as secretary in the offices of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. in Omaha, Neb., in 1914, in secretarial work in New York city in 1915, and as secretary to the president of the College of Missions in 1916-17. Returning to New York city in 1917, he engaged in geographic research, map compilation, and editorial work for the American Book Co. and the World Missionary Atlas until 1924. From the latter year until his death he was geographer for the U.S. Department of State in Washington, D.C., in the closing years of his life serving as special adviser on geography. An authority on political geography, international boundaries, cartography, and scientific techniques for political science, and possessing to an unusual degree a faculty for perceiving and graphically portraying actual global relations, Boggs was frequently called upon by the U.S. Department of State, congressional committees, and the United Nations organization for advice on national seaward and international boundaries, and represented the U.S. government at many international conferences. Apart from his State Department duties, he was a member of the U.S. Geographic Board from 1924 to 1934, serving as chairman of its executive committee from 1927 to 1934; member of the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps during 1926-42; member of the national committee of the International Geographic Union during 1931-47; member of the committee on areas of international concern in the division of geology and geography, National Research Council, during 1936-42; and member of the U.S. Board on Geographical Names from 1947 until his death, serving as chairman of the board during 1949-51. He was official U.S. delegate to the International Geographical congresses held in Cambridge, England, in 1928, in Paris, France, in 1931, in Warsaw, Poland, in 1934, and Lisbon, Portugal, in 1949. At the Conference for Codification of International Law held at The Hague in 1930, he was technical adviser to the U.S. delegation. He also was official delegate to the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History's 3d general assembly in Lima, Peru, in 1941, the 4th general assembly in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1946, and the 5th general assembly in Santiago, Chile, in 1950. As chairman of the U.S. delegation to the 3d general assembly in 1941, he introduced a resolution that resulted in formation of the institute's commission on cartography. Further, he was official delegate to the first consultation on geography in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1949 and the third consultation in Washington, D.C., in 1952, and to the sixth consultation on cartography at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, in 1952. He represented the United States at the Conference on Geographic Names held in London in 1947. In the summers of 1939, 1940, and 1942 he lectured on international boundaries at Columbia University, and in 1945-46 he was a lecturer at American University, Washington, D.C. Boggs was the author of two books, "International Boundaries—A Study of Boundary Function and Problems" (1940) and "Classification and Cataloguing of Maps and Atlases" (with Dorothy C. Lewis, 1945), and a contributor to the Dictionary of American History and to various geographical reviews, as well as to the Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, American Political Science Association Review, and the U.S. State Department Bulletin. In 1933 he was issued a trademark (U.S. Trademark No. 300,877) for tele-time, a device capable of

giving the time of day and the day of the week at all parts of the earth, based on a given time at any chosen place. Shortly before his death, he applied for a patent on the cartograph, a drafting instrument for making all types of graphic diagrams. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him by Berea College in 1949. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Royal Geographic Society (Great Britain), a member of the American Council of Learned Societies, Association of American Geographers, American Society of Professional Geographers, American Geophysical Union, Academy of Political Science, and Washington Academy of Science, an honorary member of the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, and a corresponding member of the Lima Geographic Society. His clubs were the Cosmos of Washington, D.C., and the Explorers of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Chevy Chase (Md.) Presbyterian Church. Boggs was married in Westhampton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1916, to Amy Burt, daughter of Edwin Burt Bridgman, a farmer of that place,

and had two daughters: Mary Lillian, who married Selmer Wilfred Peterson, and Barbara Bridgman, who married Maurice DeWitt Robertson. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, 1954.

WILLIAMS, John Thomas, obstetrician, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1882, son of Charles Henry and Melvina (Thomas) Williams. John T. Williams received his preliminary education at public schools in Boston and was graduated M.D. in 1904 at Harvard University. After serving internships and residencies at Boston City Hospital and Boston Lying-in Hospital, he established a private medical practice in Boston in 1907, specializing in obstetrics and gynecology until the close of his life. From 1913 to 1943 he was a member of the staff of Boston City Hospital, serving during 1935-43 as surgeon-in-chief for obstetrics and gynecology. He was also chief of obstetrics at Whidden Memorial Hospital in Everett, Mass., Chelsea (Mass.) Memorial Hospital, and Winthrop (Mass.) Community Hospital. From 1939 to 1943 he was assistant professor of gynecology at Harvard Medical School. Williams contributed many articles and papers to the medical literature and was the author of the chapter on correction of prolapse of the uterus and bladder by the combined operations of vaginal hysterectomy and special colpectomy in "Lowrie's Gynecology: Surgical Techniques" (1955). He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, and the Massachusetts Medical Society and a member of the Obstetrical Society of Boston (pres. 1936) and the Harvard Club of Boston. His religious affiliation was with the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church, Boston. Politically he was a Republican. Photography and travel were his principal avocations. Williams was married in Rockport, Mass., Sept. 30, 1911, to Gerda Frederica, daughter of Peter Johnson, and had a daughter, Ruth, who married Robert Strange. His death occurred in Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1955.

TETRICK, W[illis] Guy, newspaper publisher, was born in Enterprise, W.Va., Jan. 3, 1883, son of Lucius Elmer and Sarah Florence (McIntire) Tetrick. His first paternal American ancestor was Henry Tetrick, who came to this country from Germany in 1763, settled first in Lancaster County, Pa., and in 1783 moved to Harrison County, W.Va. From Henry the descent was through Jacob and Catherine ———, Henry and Catherine Davis, Joseph and Tacy Jones, and Ozias and Amy Ann Short, the grandparents of W. Guy Tetrick. His father was a stockman, farmer, and banker. The son attended public schools and Mountain State Business College in Parkersburg, W.Va., and Elliott's Business College, Fairmont, W.Va. In 1903 he became assistant to the clerk of the Harrison County court in Clarksburg. Later he was promoted to deputy clerk, and in 1906 he was appointed to the office of clerk, which he retained by election for the following six years. He then turned to newspaper work, acquiring part ownership of the Clarksburg Exponent and becoming its publisher. In 1927 the publishing interests of the Exponent and the Clarksburg Telegram were consolidated to form the Clarksburg Publishing Co., of which Tetrick was general manager until 1940. He also was publisher of the Clarksburg Exponent, Clarksburg Telegram, and Clarksburg Sunday Exponent-Telegram until 1940. Under his management the Exponent, founded in 1912, attained a circulation of approximately 40,000 at a time when the population of the city was only 30,000. While pursuing his publishing career, Tetrick was active in national and local organizations in his field, serving as West Virginia director of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association from 1922 to 1927, as president of the West Virginia Newspaper Publishers Association from 1922 to 1941, and as a member of the eastern advisory board of the Associated Press during 1925-27. After disposing of his newspaper holdings, he turned his full attention to management of coal properties and realty holdings that he had begun to acquire in 1935. At his death he controlled some 50,000 acres of coal lands. He was one of the founders in 1912 of the partnership of Heavner & Tetrick, Clarksburg. This firm also held acreage in farm, coal, and timber lands situated in Virginia and West Virginia. In politics a Democrat, Tetrick was a member of the Harrison County and Clarksburg Democratic executive committees during 1905-15 and 1913-15, respectively, and from 1917 until his death he served on the state executive committee. In 1932 he was a presidential elector for Franklin D. Roosevelt from the 3d West Virginia District. He served in the West Virginia state legislature during the sessions of 1945-46, 1949-50, and 1951-52. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, serving in 1927 as first president of the George Rogers Clark chapter, of which he was a founder; as registrar of the West Virgina society from its organization in 1927; and as genealogist general of the national society during 1950-52. For a period of thirty-five years he collected genealogical material on early families of northern West Virgina, devoting considerable time to historical research and acquiring a fine genealogical library. He was author, compiler, and publisher of "Census Returns of Harrison County, W.Va., for 1850" (1930), "Census Returns of Lewis County, W.Va., for 1850" (1930), "Census Returns of Barbour and Taylor Counties, W.Va., for 1850" (1932), "Census Returns of Doddridge, Ritchie and Gilmer Counties, W.Va., for 1850, and Calhoun County for 1860" (1933), "Obituaries from Newspapers of Northern West Virginia" (2d series, Vols. 1 to 5, 1932-33), and "Rules and Regulations for Government of the Democratic Party in West Virginia" (1936). In 1932 he republished S. C. Shaw's "Notes on Wood County, W.Va." His interest in historical matters led to appointment as a member of the commission on historic and scenic highway markers in West

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N. Gray Fitrick

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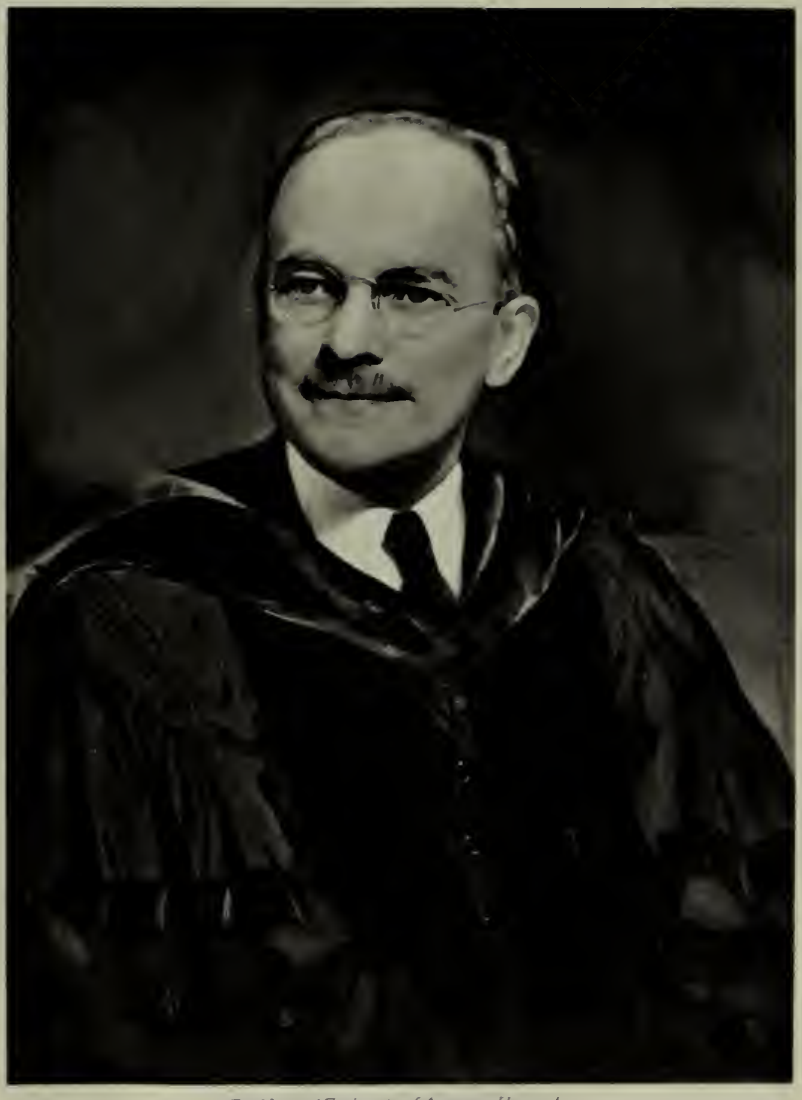

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

George W. Matheson

Virginia in 1934 and of the West Virginia war history commission in 1944. He was a life member of the Institute of American Genealogy and a member of the West Virginia Historical Society, the Genealogical Society of Utah, the National Editorial Association, the National Press Club, Washington, D.C., BPOE, IOOF, and the Maccabees. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for some years prior to his death he served as a trustee of St. James Church, Enterprise. Tetrick was married in Clarksburg, Feb. 9, 1910, to Virginia Anne, daughter of Homer Milroy Heavner, a hotel keeper of that place and his partner in the firm of Heavner & Tetrick, and had four children: Willis Guy; Catherine Virginia, who married Maxwell Yost Sutton; Margaret Anne; and James Elmer. Tetrick died in Clarksburg, W.Va., July 15, 1956.

MATHESON, George Wilson, lawyer and educator, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 10, 1894, son of Donald and Catherine Jimeson (Wilson) Matheson. His father was a shipping engineer. George W. Matheson came to the United States with his parents in 1897. After attending public schools of Brooklyn, N.Y., he was graduated B.A. in 1914 at Columbia University and LL.B. in 1917 at the Brooklyn Law School. Admitted to the New York state bar in the latter year, he practiced his profession independently in Brooklyn until 1926. Meanwhile, during 1914-17, while attending law school, he served as principal of the Regents Preparatory School at the Brooklyn YMCA, Bedford Branch. In 1918 he was appointed professor of law at the Brooklyn Law School, serving in that capacity until 1925. With Philip A. Brennan, supreme court justice, he was in 1925 co-founder of the St. John's University Law School in Brooklyn, becoming its first dean. At the time of organization its faculty consisted of himself and ten others, and the enrollment was 800 students. By 1928 the school had grown to what was believed to be the world's largest law school at that time, having a faculty of twenty-four and a student enrollment of 2900. Matheson rendered further service to St. John's University as supervising dean, from 1926 to 1941, of its Borough Hall Division, which included the College of Arts and Sciences, School of Commerce, and College of Pharmacy, the last two of which he helped found. He was appointed in 1953 to the University Council. He was an arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association from 1940 to 1948. During 1942-50 he served on the executive committee and was chairman of the arbitration committee of the Joint Conference on Legal Education in the State of New York. He was the author of "Principles of Law of Agency" and "Cases on Law of Agency" (1921), "Cases on Law of Damages" (1922), and "Cases and Materials on the Law of Evidence" (with Jerome Prince, 1949). During this country's participation in the First World War he served in the U.S. Navy as seaman, 2d class, and coxswain; from 1936 until his death he was a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. During the period of the Second World War he was a member of Selective Service Appeals Board No. 14, New York state. After the war he took an interest in helping veterans readjust to civilian work and life. From 1927 to 1939 he was a director and during 1930-39 vice-president of the Greater New York Big Brother Movement. St. John's University conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on him in 1926 and awarded him its President's Medal in 1951. He held membership in the American Law Institute, the American, New York State, Nassau County, and Brooklyn bar associations, National Lawyers' Guild, National Education Association, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Phi, Sigma Delta Kappa, Iota Theta, Delta Mu Delta, Society of Older Grads of Columbia University, Columbia University Club of New York city, the Cherry Valley (N.Y.) Club, the Pinehurst (N.C.) Country Club, and the Pine Needles Club. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Matheson's hobby was the collecting of old books, notably works of English literature, and playing golf was his chief recreation. He was married in Saugerties, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1936, to Constance Marie, daughter of Jacques de Pool of Garden City, N.Y., a musician. George W. Matheson died without issue at Southern Pines, N.C., Apr. 29, 1957.

BELL, Albert Cunningham, lawyer, was born in Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1873, son of William Gawthrop and Sarah Sophronia (Cunningham) Bell, grandson of Jacob Dunn and Hannah (Sprague) Bell, and great-grandson of Jacob and Mary (Gawthrop) Bell. His father was a lumber manufacturer. After attending public schools of his native city, Albert C. Bell was graduated M.E. in 1895 at Cornell

University and LL.B. in 1911 at the Chicago-Kent College of Law. Meanwhile, he began work in 1895 as a research engineer in Rochester, remaining with his first employer until 1902. He then served briefly as a draftsman with the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Rochester. In 1902-03 he was an engineer with the Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1906-07 an engineer with Stromberg-Carlson. He wrote claims and directed drawings for Brown & Williams, patent attorneys of Chicago, Ill., during 1907-11. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1911, he began practice with that firm's successor, Brown, Williams, Bell, Hanson & Boettcher, which at a later time became Bell & Huxley. Remaining a partner until 1941, he practiced independently in Chicago thereafter until his retirement in 1953. Throughout his career he specialized in patent law. During 1917-18 he served as a trustee of the Village of Wilmette, Ill. He was a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago bar associations, the Patent Law Association, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation

was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Photography was one of Bell's special interests, and he maintained a workshop in his home. He was married in Rochester, June 9, 1896, to Anne, daughter of Thomas Dransfield (q.v.), and had three children: Helen, who married Oscar C. Kurtz; Elizabeth, who married John Kellogg Gage; and Albert Cunningham. Albert C. Bell's death occurred in Wilmette, Ill., Aug. 26, 1957.

ROSENBERG, William Allen, dermatologist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1893, son of David and Anna (Glosser) Rosenberg. His father came to this country from Poland during the later part of the 19th century and settled in Chicago, where he was a retail merchant. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Chicago, William A. Rosenberg attended Loyola University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1918. He served an internship in 1918-19 at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, and then began the general practice of medicine in that city. During the early 1920's he was assistant to

E. A. Fischkin of Chicago, a specialist in dermatology, and after Fischkin's death he conducted an independent practice of dermatology in Chicago until the close of his life. He was a member of the staff at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago and a member of the attending staff at Edgewater Hospital, also in Chicago. He was a clinical assistant in the dermatology department at Northwestern University Medical School from 1926 to 1936 and an instructor in dermatology during 1936-41. From the last-named year until his death he was associate professor of dermatology at the Chicago Medical School. He contributed a number of articles to the medical literature, including "Ringworm of the Scalp in Children Treated with Thallium Acetate" (Ill. Med. Jour., Nov. 1930), "Syphilis Hereditaria Tarda" (Urol. & Cutan. Rev., 1931), "Cutaneous Rheumatic Nodules" (Arch. Derm. & Syph., Sept. 1934), "The Removal of Superfluous Hair by Multiple Electrolysis" (Ill. Med. Jour., Aug. 1935), "Vitamin C Deficiency as a Cause of Urticaria" (Arch. Derm. & Syph., June 1938), "Rhinophyma and Acne Rosacea Treated with the Electrosection Current" (Ill. Med. Jour., May 1950), and "Accidental Tattooing of the Face Treated by Abrasion with Sandpaper" (AMA. Arch. Derm. & Syph., Apr. 1952). The last-named paper described a technique that he had developed for the treatment of such conditions by the use of fine sandpaper. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Illinois State and Chicago medical societies, American Academy of Dermatology, Phi Lambda Kappa medical fraternity, the Zionist Organization of America, B'nai B'rith, Green Acres Country Club of Northbrook, Ill., and the American Legion. His religious affiliation with with Temple Sholom, Chicago. He was an independent in politics. Golf was his principal recreation. He was married in Chicago, May 20, 1928, to Mildred Evelyn, daughter of Albert Weiss of that city, a post office employee, and had two children: Mark Rolland and Edith May, who married Gerald Bear Leavitt. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3, 1955.

McGAUGHEY, William Ray, banker, was born in Mount Zion, Ill., May 31, 1879, son of John Greene and Joda Louise (Smith) McGaughey. His father was a farmer. William R. McGaughey attended public schools in Mount Zion and high school in Decatur, Ill., was a student at Lincoln (Ill.) College during 1900-02, and transferred to James Millikin University, Decatur, where he was graduated B.S. in 1906. He then began his banking career as a bookkeeper at the Scott State Bank, Bethany, Ill. A few months later he went to South Dakota as assistant cashier of the Draper (S. Dak.) State Bank, a position he held for two years. Returning to Mount Zion, he founded a bank there in 1908 that was chartered as the Mount Zion State Bank in 1916, with himself as cashier. In 1919, while retaining his interest in the Mount Zion bank, he moved to Decatur to become cashier of the Citizens National Bank, of which he was named executive vice-president in 1929. Two years later he became vice-president of the Millikin National Bank, Decatur, which had been founded in 1860 by James Millikin (q.v.) under the name of James Millikin, Banker, and which had been incorporated in 1897 as the Millikin National Bank. In 1935 he was elected president of this bank, and he continued in that office until his retirement in 1952. During his presidency of the bank it was completely remodeled and modernized and its total assets grew from $9,033,468 in January, 1935, to $42,120,447 at his retirement in 1952. In the course of his active career, McGaughey was also a director of the Millikin Trust Co., Mount Zion State Bank, and the Peoples Saving & Loan Association, Decatur, and a director and treasurer of the Purity Baking Co., Decatur. Active in community affairs, he served for some years as a member of the board of the Decatur Public Library and as treasurer of the Art Center board, and from 1916 to 1954 he was a member of the board of managers of James Millikin University. In 1952 that university presented him with an award for distinguished service in banking. He was vice-president of the national bank division of the American Bankers Association of Illinois, a member in 1932 of the executive council of the National Bankers Association, and president in 1930-31 of the Illinois Bankers Association. He also belonged to the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Decatur Association of Commerce, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), IOOF, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and the Kiwanis, Decatur, and Decatur Country clubs of Decatur. His religious affiliation was with the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Decatur, of which he was a trustee and elder. For some years he was treasurer of the Illinois Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Mount Zion, Ill., Oct. 21, 1916, to Myrtle, daughter of Sheffie

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H. R. McGaughey

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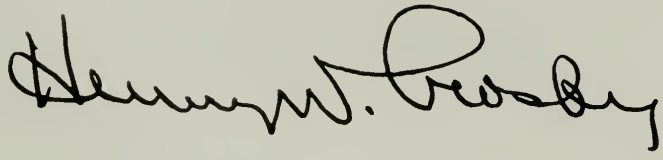

Reeves May of that place, a physician, and had two children: Joda Louise, who married Russell Harington; and William Ray. McGaughey's death occurred in Decatur, Ill., Apr. 10, 1955.

CROSBY, Henry Wood, manufacturer, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Mar. 27, 1896, son of William Hugh and Emma (Newton) Crosby, grandson of Hugh Powell and Harriet Newell (White) Crosby, and great-grandson of Chauncey Crosby. Henry W. Crosby attended public schools and the Nichols School in Buffalo and later the Manlius (N.Y.) School, and, upon completing his education, began work in 1915 on the factory assembly line of the Crosby Co., in Buffalo. This company, organized in 1896 by his father, engaged in the manufacture of all types of sheet metal stampings and the Ideal trolley wheel. It started operations as the Crosby & Mayer Co. and adopted the name of the Crosby Co. in 1900. William H. Crosby retired as president in 1932, becoming chairman of the board of directors, and his son succeeded to the presidency at that time. He held the office until 1943, at which time he, in turn, became board chairman. The firm pioneered in the production of bicycle fittings from sheet steel in dies, and grew rapidly from a small start, enlarging its activities from the stamping of small bicycle parts to parts for the motorcycle and then the automobile. By 1936 its products were in use by almost 100 different industries, its plant space totaled 360,800 square feet, and it had branch offices in Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich, New York city, and Philadelphia, Pa. During the Second World War it devoted its facilities to manufacture of DR-4, DR-5, and DR-6 reels as a prime contractor to the U.S. Army Signal Corps, these being used to lay telephone wire, and produced 20-round, 30-round and 50-round magazines for use in conjunction with the Thompson sub-machine gun, these being supplied to the Ordnance Department. The bulk of its production during the war period, however, consisted of sub-assembly items of various kinds for the Ordnance Department and U.S. Navy Bureau of Ships. Within a few years after the close of the war, the Crosby Co. was employing some 370 persons, had 366,000 square feet of plant floor space, and was capitalized at $800,000. During the First World War Crosby served in the U.S. Navy. He was a member of the Buffalo and Buffalo Canoe clubs. In religion he was a Presbyterian; in politics he was a Republican. Golf and tennis were his chief recreations. He was married in Portland, Maine, June 17, 1919, to Helen, daughter of Charles James Bailey of that place, president of a sporting goods company, and had two sons, Henry Wood and William Hugh II. Crosby's death occurred at Bay Beach, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 25, 1951.

COMFORT, William Wistar, college president, was born in Germantown, part of Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1874, the son of Howard and Susan Foulke (Wistar) Comfort. He received his preparatory education at the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, and was graduated B.A. in 1894 at Haverford (Pa.) College and B.A. in 1895, M.A. in 1896, and Ph.D. in 1902 at Harvard University. He also studied and traveled for three years during 1898-1901 in Germany, Spain, Italy, and England. William W. Comfort began his career in education in 1897-98 as an instructor of Romance languages at Haverford College, of which his father, a banker, was a manager. After returning from Europe in 1901, he was again at Haverford as instructor and later associate professor of Romance languages until 1909. He then was professor and head of the department of Romance languages and literature at Cornell University until 1917. In that year he returned to Haverford upon his election as president of the college to succeed Isaac Sharpless (q.v.). He served in that office until 1940, retiring as president emeritus. During his administration the student body increased from 195 to 325, the faculty doubled in number, and the endowment was increased from $2,500,000 to $4,400,000. Following his retirement as president of the college, he remained active at Haverford until 1953, teaching the history and philosophy of Quakerism, in which subject he had been interested throughout his career. Among his books were "French Prose Composition" (1907), "Eric and Enid" (1913), "The Choice of a College" (1925), "The Clermont Assizes of 1665" (1937), "Just Among Friends: the Quaker Way of Life" (1941), "Stephen Grellet: A Biography" (1942), "William Penn: A Tercentenary Estimate" (1944), "Quakers in the Modern World" (1949), and "The Quaker Persuasion" (1956). He also wrote numerous articles for philological and other journals and edited various French and Spanish texts. Comfort helped to establish the American Friends Service Committee during the First World War, and for

some years he served as clerk of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. He was a member of the boards of Haverford College and the William Penn Carter, Baldwin, Westtown, and Haverford schools. In addition, he served from 1919 to 1942 as a trustee of Lingnan University, Canton, China. An honorary Litt.D. degree was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1918, and he received honorary LL.D. degrees from the University of Maryland in 1919, Lake Forest (Ill.) College in 1925, and Haverford College in 1940. He was a member of the Modern Language Association of America, Bible Association of America, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Friends Historical Association (pres. 1935-53), Phi Beta Kappa, the Pennsylvania and Delaware County tuberculosis and health associations, the Haverford Club, and the University Club of Philadelphia. He was married in Lake Forest, Ill., June 26, 1902, to Mary Lawton, daughter of David Fales of Chicago, Ill., a lawyer, and had five children: Howard; Mary Lawton, who married (1) Richard Longstreth, (2) William Kuntz

Hartzell, and (3) Gordon Milne; Susan Wistar, who married James Gillinder Masland; Anne Wistar, who married William Meyer Masland; and Priscilla Fales, who married Kintzing Blyth Emmons. Comfort died in Haverford, Pa., Dec. 24, 1955.

RAAB, Harold Sherman, lawyer and business executive, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1915, son of Joseph and Pauline (Sherman) Raab. His father came to this country from Austria in 1899 and settled in New York city, where he was a manufacturer of trousers. Harold S. Raab received his preliminary education in the Brooklyn public schools and was graduated B.A. in 1936 at Brooklyn College and LL.B. in 1939 at the Brooklyn Law School. While taking night courses for his law degree he was employed as a law clerk by the firm of Paskus, Gordon & Hyman, New York city, and later, after passing civil-service examinations, he worked in a clerical capacity for the New York City Department of Hospitals. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1940. Subsequently, he worked by day as a volunteer attorney for the Legal Aid Society and by night as a bookkeeper at Queens General Hospital, Jamaica, N.Y., prior to entering military service during the Second World War. After the war he worked in the legal division of the Veterans Administration during 1946-48. He then joined the law firm of Patt & Heimowitz, New York city, with which he was associated until the close of his life. At the same time he and his brother, Frank Raab, opened Raab's restaurant in Laurelton, N.Y., and he practiced law by day and managed the night shift of the restaurant by night. Within a year after opening the restaurant, he helped to organize the Laurelton Chamber of Commerce, serving until 1953 as its president for three successive terms. In that capacity he presided over a number of trade promotional ventures and became interested in trading stamps as an effective method of drawing customers to a particular establishment. Convinced of the future of trading stamps as a promotional device, he sold his interest in the restaurant and became associated with the World Green Stamp Co., Roosevelt, N.Y. He served as general counsel and Connecticut sales manager for this company for several years and in 1960 was also named general divisional sales manager, a position he held at the time of his death. Established in 1947, the World Green Stamp Co. supplied retail stores with trading stamps that were offered to customers in quantities proportional to the value of their cash purchases in the stores. These stamps were exchangeable for housewares and similar merchandise at stamp-trading centers maintained by the company. This method of promotion induced a higher rate of cash payment and reduced accounts receivable to a minimum, and retailers experienced a decrease in bookkeeping expenses and an increase in volume of sales more than sufficient to offset the cost of supplying the trading stamps. Raab was regarded as an authority on the sale of trading stamps, and in 1956, at a meeting of all trading-stamp companies, he proposed the formation of an association to provide industry-wide public relations services and to enhance the industry's prestige with the general public. He volunteered to draft a code of ethics for the industry and drew up the by-laws of the new association. At its first meeting, held in 1957 at Atlantic City, N.J., Raab was named executive secretary of the Trading Stamp Institute of America, a position he held until the close of his life. In that capacity he served as spokesman for the trading-stamp industry and wrote a monthly bulletin informing the institute's membership of industry news. During the Second World War he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army in 1942 and was advanced to the rank of 1st lieutenant prior to his honorable discharge in 1946. He was stationed at Camp Barkeley, Camp Maxey, and McCloskey General Hospital, all in Texas. Subsequently he held a commission as captain in the U.S. Army Officers Reserve Corps and served as adjutant of the 377th Field Evacuation Hospital, an active reserve unit. Raab was a member of the American Legion, American Veterans Committee, Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, IOOF, Iota Theta, the Laurelton Jewish Center, and the Lions Club. In religion he was of the Jewish faith. Politically he was a Democrat. As a student he played basketball, and in later life his leisure interests included photography and golf. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1943, to Adelaide Frances, daughter of Hyman Karelitz of Ozone Park, N.Y., a manufacturer, and had two sons, Joseph Victor and Edward Mark. Harold S. Raab's death occurred in Glen Oaks, N.Y., Apr. 23, 1961.

SALZEDO, Carlos, harpist and composer, was born in Arcachon, France, Apr. 6, 1885, son of Gaston and Anna (Silva) Salzedo. Both his parents were musicians, his father a singer and his mother a pianist. Carlos Salzedo received his early musical education with his parents, at the age of eleven entered the Bordeaux Conservatory to study the harp, and was graduated from the Paris Conservatory in 1901. At the time of his graduation from the last-named he won the premier prix for both harp and piano, an unprecedented achievement, and at the time of his death he was still the only person ever to have attained this signal honor. Meanwhile, he made his first public appearance as a concert pianist at the age of five, and after his graduation from the Paris Conservatory he toured Europe as a harpist and pianist. In 1909 he was invited by Gatti-Casazza to come to the United States to perform as solo harpist under Arturo Toscanini with the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York city. Accepting the invitation, he continued that association until 1913. Meanwhile, he had abandoned the piano as an instrument for performance to devote himself entirely to the harp, and he had also begun composing and teaching the technique of playing that instrument. In 1913 he organized the Trio de Lutèce, with which he planned to perform in this country, but on the outbreak of the First World War in Europe he went back to France in 1914 to join the French army. He returned to the United States in 1917 and in that year organized the Salzedo Harp Ensemble, a septet, with which he toured the country several times in the years following. With Georges Barrere and Horace Britt he organized in 1932 an instrumental group for the presentation of classical and contemporary compositions, and in 1939, with his wife, Marjorie Call, he formed the Salzedo Harp Duo. In 1941 he organized the Salzedo Concert Ensemble, composed of two harps, a flute, and a cello, with which he performed in yearly transcontinental tours until the close of his life. Throughout these years he also appeared with all major symphony orchestras throughout the United States. From his earliest days he was concerned over the repertoires of harpists, whose performances were limited largely to mediocre musical compositions, and in his teaching he adopted a new approach, repudiating former concepts and developing completely new patterns for the harp as a medium of musical expression. To implement his theories he became interested about 1920 in increasing the flexibility and range of sonorities of the harp, and thereafter he made several important changes in the design and construction of the instrument. In 1928 the so-called Salzedo Model harp was introduced, incorporating innovations designed by him. In the field of musical education Salzedo founded the harp department at the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, Pa., in

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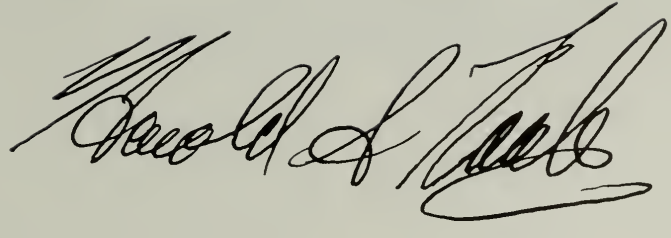

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Harry A. Knox

1924 and taught there for many years, and in 1931 he organized the Summer Harp Colony of America at Camden, Maine, serving as director of the annual summer seminars until his death. He also conducted the composers laboratory of the Philadelphia Chamber Orchestra in 1936. It was estimated that he taught approximately 500 students of exceptional ability, and they in turn introduced his teachings and methods throughout the United States. The most important of Salzedo's compositions were considered to be: "Variations on an Ancient Theme" (1909), "Five Preludes" (1917), a sonata for harp and piano (1922), a concerto for harp and seven wind instruments (1927), and "Prelude to a Drama" (1948). He was the author of "Modern Study of the Harp" (1921) and co-author with Lucile Lawrence of "Method for the Harp" (1929) and "The Art of Modulating" (1950). He further contributed a number of articles to musical periodicals, and he wrote a series of fantasies on best known American folk songs, which were broadcast over various radio stations in 1946-47. Salzedo was noted for his efforts in presenting works of contemporary composers and in behalf of contemporary music in general. He assisted in founding the International Society of Contemporary Music, of which he was president in 1923, and in 1921 he founded the Aeolian Review, the first periodical in this country devoted entirely to contemporary music. He served as its editor-in-chief from its founding and of its successor, Eolus, as well, until publication ceased in 1933. With Edgar Varèse he was co-founder of the International Composers Guild in 1921, and he was an organizer of the Pan American Association of Composers in 1928. He was president of the National Association of Harpists, Inc., from 1920 to his death, and in that capacity organized national harp festivals at various music centers in this country. He was also a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, the Beethoven Association, and the Bohemian Club of New York city. In recognition of his achievements he was awarded honorary D.Mus. degrees by the Philadelphia Musical Academy in 1937 and by the Curtis Institute of Music in 1940. Salzedo became a naturalized citizen in 1923. His avocational interests were architecture and decoration and photography. He was married three times: (1) in New York city, Apr. 30, 1914, to Viola, daughter of Emile Frederick Gramm of that city, a music educator; (2) in New Orleans, La., Sept. 25, 1928, to Lucile, daughter of Everett Lawrence of that place; and (3) at Roachdale, Ind., April 21, 1938, to Marjorie, daughter of William Byrd Call of that community. By the third marriage he had a son, Jacques. Carlos Salzedo's death occurred in Waterville, Maine, Aug. 17, 1961.

KNOX, Harry Austin, automotive engineer, was born in Westfield, Mass., Jan. 19, 1875, son of John and Sylvia (Clark) Knox. His first paternal American ancestor was William Knox, who came to this country from Scotland in 1735. From William, the descent was through John and Rachel Freeland, Elijah and Ruth Hartley, Curtis and Mira Bishop, and Austin Curtis and Eunice C. Fowler, the grandparents of Harry A. Knox. His father was a plumber. The son was graduated in 1894 at the Springfield (Mass.) Technical Institute. In the following year he designed and built a four-cylinder automobile engine at the Springfield Technical Institute and arranged to design a gasoline automobile equipped with this engine for the Overman Bicycle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. In 1896 and 1897 he designed, built, and tested for this company three different models of gasoline automobiles. One of these, which was the first in this country to be equipped with the jump-spark ignition system later universally employed, made a 100-mile non-stop run in the then incredible time of four hours. In 1898 he organized the Knox Automobile Co., Springfield, and began to design and manufacture a line of air-cooled gasoline runabouts, touring cars, and commercial cars. In the first reliability contest run in 1902 by the Automobile Club of America he made a perfect score and won a gold medal driving one of his Knox automobiles. The course in this contest was from New York city to Boston, Mass., and return. In 1903 he won a first prize driving a Knox delivery car in the first commercial vehicle contest, which was also sponsored by the Automobile Club of America and took place in New York city. In the following year he organized the Knox Motor Truck Co. (later the Atlas Motor Car Co.) in Springfield and began to design and manufacture water-cooled pleasure and commercial cars, taxicabs, and trucks, including the first three gasoline trucks purchased by the U.S. Army. In addition to his work with the Knox Motor Truck Co., in 1913 he designed a line of automobiles equipped with Knight sleeve-valve engines and worm-drive rear axles for the Lyons Atlas Co., Indianapolis, Ind. These were the quietest-running gasoline automobiles of their day. In 1918 Knox was appointed chief of the tractor section of the Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., and subsequently he became head automotive engineer with the Ordnance Department, a position he held until his retirement in 1945. He was on active service during the First World War as a major, U.S. Army, from April, 1918, to February, 1919. Continuing in the Ordnance Reserve Corps as a major, he held a commission as lieutenant colonel from 1923 to 1943. As chief of the tractor section and later as head automotive engineer of the Ordnance Department, Knox designed fighting tanks and track-laying vehicles and received many U.S. patents on their transmissions, suspensions, tracks, and controls. He designed and patented the mechanical transmissions, vertical and horizontal spring suspensions, and rubber-bushed double pin tracks on the medium and light tanks used by the Allies during the Second World War. His later designs included an improved mechanical combined transmission and steering unit for track vehicles, which gave four forward and four reverse speed changes, several different forward and reverse steering ratios, and fast and slow pivot turning. This unit eliminated the torque converter, the differential, and synchro-mesh and all jaw clutches, as well as all brake bands, epicyclic gearing, radiators, and oil pumps that were required in the transmission and steering systems previously used on such vehicles. In the course of his career Knox also received more than 100 U.S. patents on automobile equipment. One of the Knox runabouts built in 1899 was placed on permanent exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. This model had an air-cooled one-cylinder engine under the body in the middle of the chassis. It was cranked on the side, steered by an arm, and was chain-driven. Another of his gasoline runabouts, built in 1901, was placed on exhibit at the Ford Museum in Dearborn, Mich., and a three-wheeler of his design was on exhibit at the Pynchon Memorial Building in Springfield. Knox was one of the founder-members of the Society of Automotive Engineers in 1905 and was honored with life membership in that society in 1940. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a great enthusiast of harness racing and kept a string of horses for that purpose. He also enjoyed playing golf. He was married in Springfield, Mass., June 29, 1904, to Mildred, daughter of Merrick L. Fuller of Chicopee, Mass. Knox died without issue in Miami, Fla., June 2, 1957.

WOODRING, Edwin Stephen, bishop, was born in Wescosville, Pa., Feb. 17, 1872, son of John and Mary (Acker) Woodring. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native town and in Philadelphia, Pa., Edwin S. Woodring attended Schuylkill Seminary (later part of Albright College), Fredericksburg, Pa., in 1889-90 and was graduated B.A. in 1894 and M.A. in 1897 at Muhlenberg College and B.D. in 1897 at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill. He was licensed to preach by the United Evangelical Church in the last-named year. His first charge was that of student pastor at the Adams Street Church, Chicago, Ill., a post he held during 1896-1900. In that period 137 new members joined the church. In the next three years he was pastor at Grace Church, Geneseo, Ill., and during 1903-07 at Grace Church, Naperville, Ill. There he aided the Baraca Bible Class movement and assisted in the preparation of a charter for this organization, and while he was pastor in Naperville 115 new members joined the

church. In 1907 he became pastor of Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa., where ninety-two new members joined, and in 1911 took over the pastorate of Seibert United Evangelical Church, Allentown, Pa., where he continued until 1915 and added 258 new members. He then went to Bethany Church, Tamaqua, Pa., where 192 new members joined. In 1920 he returned to Allentown as pastor of Trinity Church. At this time the United Evangelical Church, which he was serving, and the Evangelical Association merged. A number of United Evangelical churches refused to merge and instead organized to form the Evangelical Congregational Denomination. During the reorganization period he was elected presiding elder of the Harrisburg (Pa.) district of the Conference of the Evangelical Congregational Denomination in 1921. He was elected in the same capacity in the Allentown district in 1925. In 1927 he was elected bishop of the Eastern Conference of the Evangelical Congregational Denomination. He was re-elected bishop in 1930 and served in that capacity until 1935, when he was again elected presiding elder of the conference. In 1943 he returned to the pulpit at Trinity Evangelical Congregational Church, Allentown, where he served until his retirement in 1947. Following his retirement he was guest preacher and lecturer in various communities until the close of his life. In 1920 he founded the School of Methods at Waldheim Park, Allentown, an institute for ministers and laymen and a summer camp for young people taking religious training. He was the first president of the School of Methods and served in that post until 1926, when he became president emeritus. He maintained a close interest in the school until the close of his life. An honorary D.D. degree was conferred upon him by Muhlenberg College in 1930. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Allentown, Oct. 13, 1896, to Lulu E., daughter of Simeon Koons of that city, a civil engineer, and had three sons: one unnamed (died in infancy), Mark Thomas (died in childhood), and Philip Wendell. Edwin S. Woodring died in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1957.

BACON, Lester Campbell, automobile dealer, was born in Ouray, Colo., Aug. 27, 1901, son of Ernest Clifton and Eliza Christy (Taylor) Bacon. His first paternal American ancestor was Michael Bacon, who came to this country from England in 1640 and settled in Dedham, Mass. From Michael and his wife, Alice, the descent was through John and Rebecca Hall, Stephen and Mary Loker, Stephen and Ruth ————, Elijah and Sarah Perry, Elijah and Polly Rider, Elijah and Mehitable Winch, and Reuben Winch and Ellen Lucretia Brackett, who were the grandparents of Lester C. Bacon. His father was a newspaperman. The son was graduated at Hollywood (Calif.) High School in 1921 and attended the Telluride School, Deep Springs, Calif., for two years. He then established a decomposed granite business in Los Angeles, Calif., under the style of the Sunset Development Co. He sold this enterprise in 1925 and entered the automobile sales field as general sales manager for the Hollywood Marmon Auto Co., a position he held until 1927. He was vice-president of the Autobank Finance Co., Hollywood, from 1927 to 1937 and sales manager for Boyd Gibbons, Ford dealers of Los Angeles, from 1937 to 1943. In the last-named year he established his own new car dealership under the name of Bacon & Laughlin, Hudson automobile dealers of Los Angeles. He continued this partnership until 1948, building the business from a small lot to one of the largest dealerships in the area with sales of 100 new cars a month. In 1949 Bacon acquired the Studebaker automobile dealership in Hermosa Beach, Calif. He relinquished this in 1954, when he assumed ownership of the small Nelson-Stickney Ford Agency in Hermosa Beach. He renamed it Les Bacon & Sons Co. By the close of his life this agency was the largest Ford dealership in the eleven western states, its sales increasing under his leadership from an average of thirty to forty cars a month in 1954 to as many as 500 cars a month by 1959. Bacon was particularly known for sharing his profits with his employees in the form of generous bonuses. Among his other business interests were the B. B. Car Leasing Co., the Campbell Loan Co., the Insurance Associates Co., and the Bacon Land Development Co., all of Hermosa Beach. He was founder of these companies and served them as president until the close of his life. Aside from his business activities, Bacon was a strong supporter of sports, especially of sports programs designed for young people. He had been a distinguished athlete at Hollywood High School, and in later years he provided annual trophies for outstanding high school athletes. He sponsored fourteen little league baseball teams, often paying the franchise fees upon the first visit of the league officials and providing uni-

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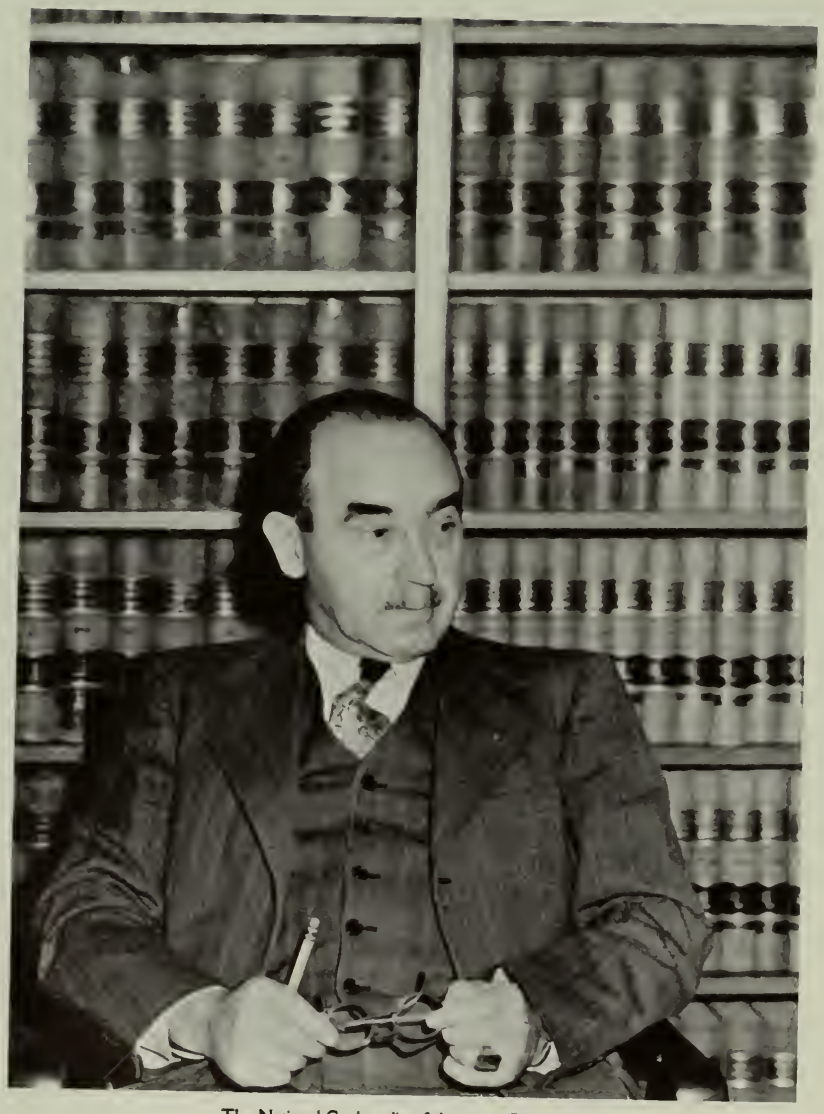
Lester C. Bacon



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Cloyde B Ellis

forms and equipment. He sponsored telecasts of many sports events, provided his employees with blocks of tickets to major athletic programs, and opened his home swimming pool to numerous groups, including local Boy Scout troops, service clubs, volunteer baseball teams, and high school teams. Bacon was a member of the Los Angeles New Car Dealer Association, the Los Angeles Used Car Dealers Association, the Kelly Blue Book Board, Hermosa Beach Chamber of Commerce, and the National Exchange Club. His religious preference was Christian Science. Politically he was Republican. Bacon was an ardent fisherman and raised English pointer dogs. He was married in Inglewood, Calif., June 18, 1927, to Marian Elizabeth, daughter of Archie George Sylvester, a railroad executive, and had two sons: Robert Sylvester and Roger Eldon. He died in Hermosa Beach, Calif., Nov. 24, 1959.

ELLIS, Cloyde Bryan, lawyer and judge, was born in Wymore, Nebr., May 18, 1896, son of Charles Cloyde and Minnie Margaret (Campbell) Ellis and grandson of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah (Wiese) Ellis. His father was a feed and grain merchant. After attending public schools of his native community, Cloyde B. Ellis was graduated LL.B. in 1923 at the University of Nebraska. While attending the university, he worked as a timekeeper in the Wymore office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. In 1924 he established practice in Wymore, continuing his professional activities there until 1937, with the exception of a brief period in 1923-24 during which he practiced in Norfolk, Nebr. He also served during 1924-37 as Wymore city attorney. In the latter year he was appointed judge of the Nebraska 18th District Court, Beatrice, the post he held until the close of his life. While serving as district judge, he was called on a number of occasions for temporary duty on the Nebraska Supreme Court bench. Aside from his professional interests, Ellis was vice-president of the Wymore National Bank from the time of its founding in 1934 until 1942 and president thereafter until his death. During the years of his presidency the bank's capital and surplus increased from $65,000 to $100,000, and total assets increased from $524,000 to approximately $1,900,000. Further, he was secretary of the Farmers' Grain, Lumber & Coal Co., Wymore, from 1938 to 1948. Active in civic pursuits, he was president of the Wymore Board of Education at one time, an originator of the Beatrice Community Chest, and chairman of the board of Lutheran Hospital, Beatrice. He also took an interest in youth organizations. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army Infantry, receiving training at Camp Deming, Colo., and was discharged with the rank of 1st lieutenant; afterward he was active as a reserve officer. Organizations in which he held membership included the American, Nebraska, and Gage County bar associations, American Judicature Society, Nebraska District Court Judges' Association (pres. 1956), Isaak Walton League of America, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), BPOE, IOOF, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the American Legion, and the Beatrice Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation was with Christ Episcopal Church, Beatrice, of which he was a vestryman. Politically he was a Democrat. Ellis' hobbies were reading, woodworking, and fishing, and he had a general interest in sports. He was married in Wymore, Nebr., Sept. 5, 1927, to Marguerite Sara, daughter of K. Otis Parrish of that community, a railroad engineer, and had two children, Patricia Marguerite, who married John Edward Hickman, and Charles K. Cloyde B. Ellis died in Beatrice, Nebr., Apr. 21, 1958.

YAVROUMIS, George Constantine, engineer, was born in Vytina, Arcadia, Greece, Oct. 27, 1882, son of Constantine and Elizabeth (Yavis) Yavroumis. His father was a tailor. After receiving his early education in Greece, George C. Yavroumis came to the United States about 1896 and was graduated B.A. at the American International College, Springfield, Mass., and Ph.B. in 1905 at Yale University. He was employed briefly thereafter by the City of New York, and for fourteen years prior to 1920 he was associated with the New York State Department of Highways. During 1920-25 he worked for the state highway department of Tennessee, surveying and supervising the construction of highways in Wayne, Lawrence, Lewis, and Perry counties. He then returned temporarily to his native country, where from 1925 to 1929 he was a resident engineer with Ulen & Co. He had charge of preliminary surveys and construction of the Boyiati Tunnel, through which waters of Marathon Lake were enabled to pass beneath the Parnes Divide into reservoirs in the Attic Plain near Athens. He did related work at Chalkis, and during 1929-31 was a division engineer with John Monks & Sons, Serres, Greece,

an affiliate of the Ulen company. Yavroumis worked there on a flood control project and the reclamation of the Struma and Drama plains, and the Karajakioi Dam was completed under his direction. He was a resident engineer with the Foundation Co. during 1931-33, working on reclamation of the Salonica Plain. He returned to the United States in the latter year, and thereafter until 1938 he had charge of various Public Works Administration projects in Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn. During 1938-40 he was associated with the Tennessee Valley Authority in the capacity of engineer. Following two years of inactivity because of poor health, he resumed work in 1942 as a resident engineer with the department of highways in Georgia, with which he did field work until his retirement in 1955. His religious affiliation was with the Greek Orthodox church. He became a citizen of the United States in 1905, and politically he was an independent. Hiking was his chief recreation. He was married in New York City, Sept. 18, 1909, to Sara, daughter of David Sheinart of that city, a merchant, and had four children:

Elaine, who married Michael Arpacioglu; Katina (died in childhood); and twins, Constantine George (below) and Harry. George C. Yavroumis died in Arlington, Va., May 3, 1958.

YAVIS, Constantine George, educator, was born in Binghamton, N.Y., May 13, 1917, son of George Constantine and Sara (Sheinart) Yavroumis. He changed his surname to Yavis in 1934. His father (above) was an engineer. After attending public and private schools in this country and Athens, Greece, Constantine G. Yavis studied at Anatolia Junior College, Thessalonica, Greece, and was graduated B.S. in 1937 and M.A. in 1940 at Syracuse University and Ph.D. in 1942 at Johns Hopkins University. He also studied in France and received a diploma at the University of Besançon in 1938. He was a John Simon Guggenheim fellow in 1951-52 for research on Greek sacrifices, and shortly before his death he was awarded a grant from the Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., on which he was to have studied in

Greece and Italy in 1958-59. He was an instructor of Latin and Greek languages and literature at Syracuse University in 1942-43, assistant professor of French at the Catholic University of America during 1946-48, and assistant professor of classics and archaeology at Saint Louis (Mo.) University thereafter for three years. From 1952 until the close of his life he was associate professor of classics at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. He also did part-time teaching at George Washington University in 1946-47 and at Georgetown University in 1948, and he was visiting professor of classical languages at Clark University, Worcester, in 1955-56. During his teaching career, Yavis' subjects further included the history of art. From 1943 to 1946, during the Second World War period, he was employed by the U.S. government, working variously in Washington, D.C., Cairo, Egypt, and Athens, Greece, for the Department of Justice, Office of Strategic Services, and Department of State. He collected and evaluated economic and political intelligence, analyzed enemy propaganda, wrote reports, made press summaries, and recruited, hired, and supervised interpreters. In 1946 he was a member of the U.S. Mission to Observe the Greek Election. From 1955 until his death he was a member of the directors' council of the Worcester Art Museum, and for three months in 1956 he served as director of the John Woodman Higgins Museum of Armor and Metalcraft, Worcester. For four years he worked with the Boy Scouts of America as a cub scout leader in that community. He was author of the book "Greek Altars, Origins and Typology" (1949), an authoritative work on ancient Greek religion, and wrote a monograph, "Characteristics of the Greek People" (1954), a sociological study commissioned under a research contract by the State Department. During 1949-51 he was associate editor of the Classical Bulletin. He prepared and conducted about twenty educational radio programs and gave some twenty-five public lectures on archaeological and other subjects. He was a traveling lecturer of the Archaeological Institute of America, acting general secretary of that institute in 1954, and the organizer of its Worcester chapter in 1952. Organizations in which he held membership further included the Philological Society of the United States, American Council of Learned Societies, Classical Association of New England, Massachusetts Archaeological Society, and United World Federalists. His religious affiliation was with the Greek Orthodox church. Politically he was a Democrat. Reading, gardening, and hiking were Yavis' chief recreations. He was married in Brookline, Mass., Aug. 6, 1944, to Muriel I., daughter of Maurice A. Ross of Boston, Mass., a merchant, and had two children, Paul Ross and Stephanie Katina. Constantine G. Yavis died in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 24, 1957.

SMITH, Samuel Miller, lawyer, was born in Jefferson, Pa., Oct. 12, 1865, son of Sylvanus and Louisa (Crayne) Smith. His father was a physician. Samuel M. Smith was graduated B.A. in 1884 and M.A. in 1887 at Monongahela College, Jefferson. Meanwhile, he read law in the office of Walton, Buchanan & Walton in Waynesburg, Pa. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1888 and later to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. From 1888 until the close of his life he practiced law in Waynesburg. He maintained an independent practice until 1923, when he formed a law partnership with James E. Isherwood under the firm style of Smith & Isherwood. Following Isherwood's death in 1945, Anthony J. Marion became his law partner, and in 1947 Thomas Balaban joined the firm. At his death Smith was senior member of the firm of Smith, Marion & Balaban. Most of his early practice dealt with coal land contracts and their association with real estate, and in later years his practice consisted mainly of managing and settling estates. Smith became first president and a director of the First National Bank & Trust Co., Waynesburg, when it was organized in 1927 and continued as president until 1935. He was a member and secretary of the Waynesburg School Board from 1900 to 1922 and through the years served on numerous charitable fund-raising campaigns in Waynesburg. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State and Greene County (Pa.) bar associations, Waynesburg Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (32d degree), IOOF, and the Greene County Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Church, Waynesburg, where he was president of the board of trustees from 1935 to 1945 and thereafter an adviser to that board. In 1920 he was Pennsylvania delegate to the International Conference of The Methodist Church held in Des Moines, Iowa. In politics he was a Democrat. Hunting and fishing were his favorite recreations, and he also played golf. Smith was married

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Samuel M. Smith

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Robert A. Gardiner

in Jefferson, Pa., Oct. 22, 1890, to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Moredock of that place, a farmer, and had two children: Harry Sylvanus and Louisa Crayne. Smith died in Waynesburg, Pa., June 21, 1956.

GARDNER, Robert Abbe, investment broker, was born in Hinsdale, Ill., Apr. 9, 1890, son of Henry Alansin and Deborah Chandler (Fessenden) Gardner. His father was a lawyer. Robert A. Gardner completed his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated B.A. at Yale University in 1912. His first employment following graduation was with the commercial paper firm of W. O. Gay & Co., Chicago, Ill. Later the same year he joined the Consumers Co., coal dealers of Chicago, with which he remained for three years. Thereafter he was a sales executive with the Peabody Coal Co., Chicago, until this country entered the First World War in 1917. He joined the U.S. Army and served overseas with the 338th Field Artillery, 88th Division, AEF, reaching the rank of 1st lieutenant prior to his discharge. Following the war he resumed his association with the Peabody Coal Co. for a brief period. In 1919 he became a partner in the investment securities firm of Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., New York city and Chicago. In 1929 he and W. Edwin Stanley, James C. Hutchins, and William H. Mitchell formed a partnership, and this interest continued until the close of his life. For several years Gardner was chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Co. Gardner took a keen interest in civic affairs in Chicago and was president of United Charities in 1934-36 and president of the Community Fund in 1941-42 and 1945-47. He also served as president of the Cook County Emergency Welfare Fund at one time and was a member of the Cook County Superhighway Authority in 1941-42. He rendered further civic service as a trustee of Northwestern University and of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. During the Second World War he again served in the U.S. Army, with rank of colonel, and directed Army emergency relief in the 6th Service Command, with headquarters in Chicago. Gardner was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Commercial, Chicago, University, Attic, Old Elm, and Shoreacres clubs of Chicago, the Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest, Ill., Glenview (Ill.) Golf Club, Hinsdale (Ill.) Golf Club, and the Yale and Links clubs of New York city. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Prominent in athletics, in 1912 he won the United States collegiate pole vault championship with a vault of 13 feet, 1 inch, the first recorded leap over 13 feet. In 1926, with Howard Linn, he won the national doubles rackets championship. He won the national amateur golf title in 1909 and again in 1915 and was runner-up in 1916 and 1922, and he was a member of the Walker Cup team in match play with the British in 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1926, as well as U.S. team captain in 1923, 1924, and 1926. Gardner was married in Chicago, May 6, 1916, to Katharine Frances, daughter of Chauncey Keep, Chicago financier and trustee of the estate of Marshall Field, and had three children: Mary Blair, who married William Curtis Taylor; Robert Abbe; and Henry Keep. Robert A. Gardner died at Lake Forest, Ill., June 21, 1956.

SEATON, William Biggs, industrialist, was born in Greenup, Ky., July 18, 1855, son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Rice) Seaton. His first paternal American ancestor was John Seaton, a native of Scotland, who came to this country from Ireland in 1729 and settled near Andover, Mass. From John and his wife, Jane Edwards, the descent was through John and Ismena Seaton, John and Rebecca Kendall, and Samuel and Hannah Eddy, the grandparents of William B. Seaton. After receiving a public school education in his native community, he began work at the age of sixteen in a store of the Means & Russell Iron Co., situated at the Bellefonte furnace near Ashland, Ky. He became manager of the Mount Savage Furnace, located in Carter County, Ky., in 1881, and three years later he moved to Charleston, W.Va., where he became one of the organizers and cashier of the Charleston National Bank, the first national bank in the city. He returned to Ashland in 1886 as cashier and bookkeeper of the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Co. and the Ashland Iron & Mining Co. In the following year he was made general manager of the Means & Russell Iron Co. at the Bellefonte furnace, and in 1896 he was named company president, continuing in the latter capacity until his death. He became president of the Ashland Iron & Mining Co. and of the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Co. in 1908 and served as executive of both companies until they were merged with the American Rolling Mill Co. in 1921. Meanwhile, when the telephone first came into practical use, he was among the earliest to realize its commercial possibilities and

organized the Citizens Telephone Co., Ashland, and the Lawrence Telephone Co., Ironton, Ohio, becoming president of both; the People's Telephone Co., Catlettsburg, Ky., of which he became secretary and treasurer; and the Russell (Ky.) Telephone Co. Additionally, he was a director of the United States Long Distance Telephone Co., president of the Ashland Fire Brick Co., secretary and general manager of the Kentucky Iron, Coal & Manufacturing Co., and a director of the Ashland National Bank. A trustee of the King's Daughters' Hospital, Ashland, he became chairman of its building fund. He was the founder and first president of the Bellefonte Country Club, Ashland. His religious affiliation was with the First Christian Church, Ashland, of which he was an elder, and he served as chairman of a committee that erected a new church edifice in 1913. Politically he was a Republican. Riding, hunting, and playing golf were Seaton's chief recreations. He was married in Ashland, Sept. 17, 1885, to Eliza Isabella, daughter of John Means of that city, a businessman, and had five children: Hilda, who

married Richard Rogers Peebles; Isabella, who married Arthur William Humphrey; John Means; Kendall Gordon (q.v.); and Edward William. William B. Seaton died in Ashland, Ky., Sept. 8, 1927.

BEASLEY, Victoria Louise Dowling (Mrs. William J. Beasley), was born in Darlington County, S.C., Sept. 3, 1888, daughter of William Andrew and Leola Melissa (Large) Dowling. Her father (q.v. for ancestry) was a planter. The daughter completed her preliminary education at Lydia (S.C.) High School and attended Williamston (S.C.) Female College and Lander College, Greenwood, S.C. Following her marriage in 1906, Mrs. Beasley lived at Ashland in Darlington County until 1922. In the latter year she moved to Hartsville, S.C., where she resided until the close of her life. From 1908 to 1922 she taught an adult Bible class at the Ashland Methodist Church, and after moving to Hartsville she taught a Sunday school class at Wesley Methodist Church for girls attending Coker College for Women, a Baptist school in that community. In addition to her responsibilities as a homemaker and Sunday school teacher, Mrs. Beasley was extremely active in church, civic, cultural, and community affairs. In 1935 she helped to organize the Pee Dee Medical Auxiliary in Florence, S.C., and she was a member of this organization until her death. In 1955 she was a charter member of the Women's Auxiliary at Byerly Hospital, Hartsville, and in 1960 that auxiliary dedicated the Victoria Beasley Memorial Garden at Byerly Hospital in her honor. For many years she served as a director of the Darlington County Tuberculosis Association, and she was also a member of the Women's Temperance Union of Hartsville and a member and at one time president of the Women's Society of Christian Service at Wesley Methodist Church, Hartsville. In 1955 one of the circles of the last-named society was named the Victoria Beasley Circle in her honor. An ardent supporter of music and the arts, Mrs. Beasley studied piano while in college, served as art chairman of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs during 1933-34, and was a sustaining member of the Hartsville Community Orchestra, a sustaining member of the Hartsville Community Concert Association, and a patron of the Little Theatre of Hartsville. She was also a charter member of the Argus Literary Club of Hartsville, a member and president in 1927 of the Stitch and Study Club of Darlington, S.C., and an honorary member of the Pilot International Club of Hartsville. Gardening was another of Mrs. Beasley's many interests, and she served as vice-president and treasurer in 1936 of the Hartsville Garden Club (later the Pine and Lake Garden Club). She was a member of the National, South Carolina, and California camellia societies and a charter member of the Camellia Society of Florence, S.C., which in 1955 established the Victoria Beasley Trophy, a silver award to be presented annually for the best seedling in the yearly camellia show. A member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Beasley attended that organization's Continental Congress in Washington, D.C., in 1939 and served on the house committee, and she also served for many years on the Ellis Island committee of its Florence chapter. She was also a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the French Huguenot Society of South Carolina, the Historical Society of South Carolina, the Darlington County Historical Society, and the Hartsville Golf and Prestwood Country clubs of Hartsville. During both the First World War and the Second World War she worked for the American Red Cross and sold war bonds and stamps. In politics she was a Democrat, and in 1940 she served on the membership drive in Darlington County of a women's club to re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Presidency. She was married in Darlington County, S.C., Sept. 5, 1906, to William Jesse Beasley and had two children: Willie Louise, who married Charles Aaron Manship, Jr.; and William Jennings (died in childhood). Her death occurred in Hartsville, S.C., Aug. 22, 1956.

ELLISTON, Herbert Berridge, editor, was born in Wakefield, England, Nov. 15, 1895, son of Frederick Thomas and Elizabeth (Berridge) Elliston. Herbert B. Elliston received his education in Wakefield, leaving school at the outbreak of the First World War to enlist in the British army. He served three years as signaller with the Royal Horse Artillery and was discharged with the rank of cadet. He then began his newspaper career, serving briefly as reporter in England with the Midland Daily Telegraph, Coventry, and the Portsmouth Evening News before becoming foreign correspondent in China, in 1919, for the Manchester (England) Guardian (later the Guardian) and the New York Herald (later part of the New York Herald Tribune). While in China, where he remained until 1921, he also wrote for the Shanghai Times. He came to the United States in that year and worked in New York city until 1923, first as an assistant to the cable editor of the New York Sun and later as an editorial writer for the New York Herald. He then returned to China and served as economic adviser to the government of that country from 1925 to 1927. Concurrently, he was chief editor of several economic publications issued by the Chinese government. In 1927 he returned to New York city as assistant director of research in the editorial offices of the Council on Foreign Relations. He relinquished that position in 1930 to join the staff of the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., serving until 1933 as editorial writer and thereafter until 1940 as financial editor and writer of the front-page column on international affairs, "This Changing World." During 1940-46 he was associate editor of the Washington (D.C.) Post (later part of the Washington Post and Times Herald), and in the latter year he became editor of the paper. He held this position until 1953, when he went into semi-retirement, continuing, however, to write editorials and articles and to supply a Sunday column entitled "Second Look" until the close of his life. Elliston was known for his attempts to instill in his readers an awareness of the necessity for enlightened American participation in contemporary world affairs. During the Second World War he wrote numerous editorials in support of formation of the United Nations Organization, and following the war he advocated the concept of a united Europe. While associated with the Christian Science Monitor, he was on an assignment in Europe when in November, 1939, the Russian army attacked Finland. He was the first American correspondent to cable dispatches on the event and three days after the initial attack made a radio broadcast on the conflict. In 1940 he published a book on the subject, "Finland Fights." During 1927-30 he was co-author of "American Foreign Relations," a yearly volume published by the Council on Foreign Relations, and he also contributed articles on world affairs and economics to American and foreign publications. In 1949, with John H. Crider of the Boston (Mass.) Herald, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished editorial writing, and in 1956 he was presented with the Order of the White Rose of Finland by Johan Nykopp, Finnish ambassador to the United States. He was a member of the American Economic Association, Royal Economic Society of England, Council on Foreign Relations, Century Club of New York city, and the Cosmos, Metropolitan, and National Press clubs of Washington, D.C. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. He became a United States citizen in 1938 and in politics was an independent. He was married twice: (1) in

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Victoria D. Bearley

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Wm. G. Eckhardt

1923, to Mildred, daughter of Stephen Foster of Vermont, and had a son, Stephen Foster; he was divorced from his first wife in 1941; (2) in Peterborough, N.H., Aug. 9, 1941, to Joanne, daughter of Louis Agassiz Shaw of Boston, Mass., a scientist, and had two sons, Peter Berridge and Michael Shaw. Elliston died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 22, 1957.

PAULEN, Ben[jamin] Sanford, governor of Kansas, was born on a farm in DeWitt County, Ill., July 14, 1869, son of Jacob Walter and Lucy Bell (Johnson) Paulen and grandson of Debold Paulen, a native of Strasbourg, Alsace (later part of France), who came to the United States in 1836 and settled on a farm near Springfield, Ill. Ben S. Paulen attended public schools in Fredonia, Kans., was a student at the University of Kansas in 1886, and completed the course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Saint Louis, Mo., in 1887. Three years later he joined his father in the operation of the family's hardware store in Fredonia. In 1918, on the retirement of his father, the business was disposed of, and Paulen became president of the Wilson County Bank of Fredonia. He continued as president of that institution until 1931, and in 1932 he was appointed liquidating agent for the Security National Bank, Independence, Kans. His other business associations were with the Fredonia Ice & Light Co., which he served as vice-president, and the Kansas Life Insurance Co., of which he was treasurer. Meanwhile, he had become active politically as a Republican. He served on the Fredonia city council and as treasurer of the community before entering the office of mayor, a post he held for two terms during 1900-04. He was elected state senator in 1912, representing Wilson and Neosho counties, and was re-elected in 1916. He served as state oil inspector during 1917-21 and then was elected lieutenant-governor of the state for the term ending in 1923. In the following year he became the Republican candidate for governor of Kansas, running against the Democratic incumbent of the office, Jonathan M. Davis, and William Allen White, who had entered the race as an independent on an anti-Ku Klux Klan platform. Despite the strong opposition, Paulen won the election with 323,403 votes, and in 1926 he was elected for a second term. He took the oath of office for his second gubernatorial term on Jan. 10, 1927, in Fredonia, owing to his father's death the previous day, and this occasion marked the first time in the history of Kansas that a governor was sworn into office away from the state capital. Among the important legislative measures passed during his administration were bills placing the supervision and regulation of motor carriers under the control of the Public Utilities Commission; introducing a state gasoline tax; creating a banking board, a state budget and accounting system, a forestry, fish, and game commission, a public service commission, and a board of regents for certain educational institutions; authorizing a board of administration to lease state lands for oil, gas, and other mineral development purposes; and appropriating $1,150,000 for new buildings at various state institutions. Also during his tenure as governor, Kansas adopted a state flag. In his capacity as governor, he was chairman of the forestry, fish, and game commission, which acquired land and built lakes for the establishment of public game preserves and recreation grounds. Paulen returned to public service in 1939, on his appointment as chairman of the State Board of Welfare by Walter A. Huxman, then governor. In 1958 George Docking, at that time governor of the state, appointed Paulen to the commission that was charged with revising the state constitution. In civic affairs, Paulen was from 1916 to 1920 a trustee of the Wilson County Hospital at Neodesha, Kans. Two weeks before his death he was guest speaker at the dedication of the Ben S. Paulen Elementary School in Fredonia, named in his honor. Prominent in organizational matters, he at one time served as president of the Kansas Bankers Association and as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association, and as a Mason (33d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner) he served as grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Kansas. In religion he was a Christian Scientist. Paulen was married at Holton, Kans., Feb. 14, 1900, to Barbara, daughter of Edward Thomas Ellis of that place, a farmer. He died without issue in Fredonia, Kans., July 11, 1961.

ECKHARDT, William George, agronomist, was born in Marston, Ill., Jan. 6, 1879, son of Casper and Sarah (Fuhr) Eckhardt, grandson of Ferdinand and Barbara (Ziegler) Eckhardt, and great-grandson of Conrad Eckhardt, who came to this country from Germany with his five sons in 1851. His father was a farmer. William G. Eckhardt received his preliminary education at public schools in Buffalo Prairie, Ill., and at an academy in Urbana, Ill., administered by the University of Illinois, and in 1905 he was graduated B.S. at that university, having specialized in courses relating to the so-called ailments of agriculture. While engaged as a professor of agronomy there during 1905-12, he became an expert on soil inadequacies, and when the services of a specialist were required to head the De Kalb County, Ill., soil improvement program, Eckhardt was chosen. Leaving his university position in 1912 to accept appointment as De Kalb County agricultural demonstrator by the newly formed De Kalb County Soil Improvement Association, he was said to be one of the two first county farm advisers in the United States. Prior to the First World War period, when the state farm bureau movement was inaugurated to combat a serious crop productivity decline, Eckhardt became farm adviser with the Illinois bureau and in that capacity instituted a policy of soil conservation as well as improvement in the state. He was called upon early in 1918 by Frank O. Lowden (q.v.), then governor of Illinois, to meet the emergency caused by a freeze that had curtailed the seed corn supply for the nation's wartime crop. As Illinois seed corn administrator, Eckhardt found and distributed the seed necessary for an adequate crop. He resigned his posts with the farm bureau and with the De Kalb County association in 1920 to become director of grain marketing for the newly formed Illinois Agricultural Association, the state organization of farm bureaus. A disabling fall necessitated his retirement from that position in 1922, and thereafter he lived in semi-retirement until his full retirement in 1955. Meanwhile, soon after leaving the agricultural association, he invented and received a patent for a device for drying corn following a two-year period of testing it at his own home. Subsequently he rented rights to its use to the De Kalb Agricultural Association. In 1925 he established the Corn Belt Seed Co., De Kalb, a trust estate, and continued his association with that enterprise until 1952. He organized the De Kalb County Agricultural Association (later De Kalb Agricultural Association) in 1917 and served for a number of years as its director. Further, in 1921 he was chosen treasurer of the United States Grain Growers Association, one of the nation's first great farm cooperatives. He also held membership in Alpha Zeta, agricultural honor fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church, De Kalb, and he was active in its Men's Club. Politically he was an independent. His main recreational interest was landscape gardening, and he also enjoyed hunting, fishing, and reading. Eckhardt was married in Urbana, Ill., Dec. 25, 1909, to Eva Luella, daughter of Elbridge Monroe Alverson of Stonington, Ill., a

physician, and had three sons: Willard Leland, Robert Casper, and Richard Dale. He died in De Kalb, Ill., Feb. 22, 1959.

BOYD, Kenneth Bray, obstetrician and gynecologist, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 8, 1901, son of Harry Roberts and Anna M. (Bray) Boyd. His father was a merchant. After receiving his preparatory education at the Cathedral Parochial School and Calvert Hall College, Kenneth B. Boyd did premedical work at Mt. Vernon College and was graduated M.D. in 1924 at the University of Maryland. He served his internship at the Hospital for Women of Maryland, Baltimore, and was a resident in gynecology at University Hospital in that city prior to beginning practice in 1929. He specialized in obstetrics and gynecology in Baltimore thereafter until shortly before the close of his life. Affiliated with a number of hospitals, he served as visiting obstetrician at the Baltimore City Hospitals; visiting obstetrician and gynecologist at the Hospital for Women of Maryland and the Bon Secours, Mercy, St. Agnes,

University, and Maryland General hospitals, all in Baltimore; and chief obstetrician at the last-named for fifteen years. Other Baltimore institutions served by him at various times were the Franklin Square and Lutheran hospitals and the Church Home. He also was an associate in gynecology and obstetrics at the University of Maryland. During the Second World War period he relinquished his practice temporarily to serve in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. He commanded the 93d Station Hospital in Dakar, French West Africa, for six months and afterward the 99th Field Hospital in Italy. Active for thirty-six months in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, he saw duty in the Foggia-Rome, Arno, North Apennines, and Po Valley campaigns, and received his honorable discharge in March, 1946, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. A fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, he also held membership in the American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and Baltimore City Medical Society. In religion he was of the Roman Catholic faith, and in politics a Democrat. He was married twice: (1) in Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1927, to Anne Louise Taylor of that city; he was divorced from his first wife in 1946; (2) in Baltimore, Aug. 14, 1946, to Hallie Elizabeth, daughter of Irvis Hurl Almond of Albemarle, N.C., a merchant. Kenneth B. Boyd died without issue in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1955.

WACHOWITZ, Walter John, manufacturer, was born in Manitowoc, Wis., Sept. 19, 1893, son of Jacob and Constance Wachowitz. His father, a cabinetmaker, came to this country from Poland and settled in Manitowoc. Walter J. Wachowitz was educated in the public schools of his native community. While a young man he began experimenting in order to teach himself the process of retinning the large cans used for the delivery of milk. For a time he practiced this trade independently in Manitowoc, and in 1923 he organized the Wacho Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and opened a small factory specializing in this work. He continued to direct the activities of this company for a number of years. Meanwhile, in the early 1920's stainless steel had been introduced, and in order to learn about the characteristics of this new product he went to work for the Heil Co., Milwaukee, serving as manager of the company's dairy tank sales division in 1922-23. In 1929 he organized the Alloy Products Corp., Waukesha, Wis., to fabricate stainless steel dairy tanks. He was president of this company until the close of his life. Under his direction the Alloy Products Corp. grew from a small shop employing three men to a large factory employing over 200 persons, with an annual sales volume in excess of $3,000,000 by the time of his death. Wachowitz continued to experiment with methods of working stainless steel in combination with other alloys and soon became known as one of the country's outstanding experts in this highly specialized field. He was frequently approached by other companies in regard to complex problems involving the welding or forming of stainless steel and other alloys. In 1938 the Alloy Products Corp. added stainless steel sanitary fittings for the dairy industry to its line of products. In the late 1930's Wachowitz developed a method of welding stainless steel manifolds to fabricated parts in aircraft engines that was adopted by the U.S. Navy. One of his most notable achievements was the development of a low-pressure stainless steel oxygen tank for high-altitude aircraft so designed that it would not explode when pierced by bullets or shrapnel. During the Second World War his company made nearly a million of these oxygen tanks for the U.S. Army Air Force. After the war the Alloy Products Corp. continued to service special orders of stainless steel alloy products according to the individual specifications of various industries, and by the close of his life the company was manufacturing a large volume of specialized equipment for other manufacturers in the soda fountain and meat products fields and was one of the two companies in the United States approved by the Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., to manufacture a pre-mix product tank used in Coca-Cola vending machines. Aside from his business interests, Wachowitz served as a trustee of the Waukesha Memorial Hospital. An enthusiastic sportsman, he took a leading part in amateur golf and bowling. In 1952 he was president of the Senior Golf Association of Wisconsin, and in 1954 he was president of the Wisconsin State Bowling Association. He was serving as a director of both organizations at the time of his death. Wachowitz was also a member of the BPOE, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and the Kiwanis and Merrill Hills Country clubs of Waukesha. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Manitowoc, Wis.,

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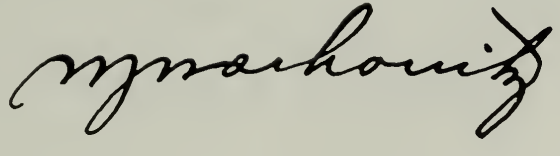

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J. D. Clark

Mar. 7, 1914, to Angeline, daughter of Peter Orth of that city, a brewer, and had two children: Walter John and June Katherine, who married Stanley Piza. Wachowitz died in Waukesha, Wis., Nov. 7, 1955.

CLARK, John Donavan, physician, was born in Gahanna, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1874, son of James Augustus and Henrietta (Donavan) Clark. His first paternal American ancestor was James Clark, who came from Ireland and settled in Martick Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1755. From James the descent was through William and Griselda ————, Joseph and Elizabeth Rogers, and John and Mary Murry, the grandparents of John D. Clark. His father was a farmer. The son received his preparatory education in the Central College Academy, Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated B.S. in 1898 at Washburn College and M.D. in 1901 at Northwestern University. He served his internship at St. Francis Hospital, Wichita, Kans., and began the practice of medicine in that city in 1901, continuing in this practice until his retirement in 1940. After several years of general practice he began to specialize in gynecology and obstetrics, being one of the first Kansas physicians to limit his work to these fields. Clark was believed to be the first physician to enter women into hospitals for confinements in that state and had one of the largest obstetrical practices in Kansas. He was a member of the staffs of Wesley, Wichita, and St. Francis hospitals. In addition, he was the author of numerous articles contributed to medical journals and for Rotary clubs, the latter written to interest and inform the public on the medical profession. He was active for many years in the work of the Wichita Child Guidance Center, the Wichita Welfare Association, and the American Red Cross and the Community Chest in Wichita. During the First World War he served on an advisory medical board in that city. He was honored by an award of the alumni of Northwestern University for fifty years of service to his community. A fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Clark was also a member of the American, Kansas State, and Sedgwick County (pres. 1908) medical associations, Central Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Academy of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club of Wichita, and the Wichita and Wichita Country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church of Wichita, which he served as a member of the board of deacons. Politically he was a Republican. Traveling and fishing were his chief recreational interests and he was particularly fond of engaging in the latter sport in Canadian waters. He was married in Algona, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1903, to Margaret Agnes, daughter of Robert J. Hunt of that place, a stockman, and had three children: John Donavan; Laura Agnes, who married Douglas C. Reybold; and Preston Melville. Clark died in Wichita. Kans., June 6, 1955.

NEFF, Frank Howard, engineer, educator, and manufacturer, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 30, 1865, son of William Alfred and Eliza (Mong) Neff. His first paternal American ancestor was William Neiff, who came to this country from Switzerland prior to 1715 and settled in Pennsylvania. From William the descent was through Daniel and ——— (———) Neff, John and Fanny (Kauffman) Neff, and Isaac and Susan (———) Neff, the grandparents of Frank H. Neff. His father was a tobacco merchant. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in Cleveland and was graduated B.S. in civil engineering in 1887 and C.E. in 1892 at the Case School of Applied Science (later the Case Institute of Technology). Meanwhile, he joined the Case faculty in 1887 as instructor in civil engineering. He was advanced to assistant professor in 1891 and to professor and head of the department of civil engineering in 1897. Shortly after his appointment as professor, Neff became the occupant of the Swasey chair of engineering, and he continued in that capacity and as head of the department until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1931. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, Neff was active in industry. During 1904-08 he was president of the Forest City Electric Co., and from 1913 until the close of his life he was president of the Electric Railway Improvement Co. (later Erico Products, Inc.), Cleveland. This company engaged in the manufacture of welded railbonds, including brazing of copper onto steel as well as welding of steel and copper. The company was organized in 1903 to develop a process for the brazing of railbonds to rails, to manufacture bonds for installation by this process, and to produce the equipment for installing the bonds. Neff successfully developed processes in the field of railbonds that came into universal use throughout the world, including, in 1934, a method of welding copper to steel that utilized a compound

powder known as copper-aluminum thermite. From a small beginning this company had become a leader in its field by the close of Neff's life, with gross sales of $700,000 and more than 100 employees in 1936. Neff was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Railway Engineering Association, American Society for Testing Materials, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Cleveland Engineering Society, the Aintree, Rowfant, and University clubs of Cleveland, and the Tomahawk Club of Canada. His religious affiliation was with the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland, and he took an active part in the affairs of that church, serving at one time as deacon as well as in other capacities. Politically he was a Republican. His avocations included gardening and raising flowers, and he was interested in rare books and antiques. During his summer vacations from teaching, he relaxed at his cottage on Georgian Bay, Canada, which he began building in 1894 and to the development of which he devoted considerable time through the years. Neff was married in Cleveland,

Dec. 23, 1903, to Ida Crawford, daughter of Jacob Hayes Brown of that city, a funeral director, and had two sons: Frank Howard and Edward Brown. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1936.

STINSON, Robert V., Jr., merchant, was born in Enfield, Ill., Apr. 4, 1892, son of Robert V. and Emma (Miller) Stinson, grandson of David N. and Rebecca (Dunn) Stinson, great-grandson of Andrew and Kate (McAlister) Stinson and great-great-grandson of David Stinson, who came to this country from Ireland about 1779 and settled in Mecklenburg County, Va. After attending public schools of Mount Vernon, Ind., Robert V. Stinson, Jr., was graduated at the Staunton (Va.) Military Academy in 1912 and at Lockyear's Business College, Evansville, Ind., in 1913. Meanwhile, he began his career in 1911 as a salesman with the Stinson Department Store, Mount Vernon. Becoming bookkeeper in 1914 and general manager in 1935, he served in the latter capacity until his retirement in 1956, when the store was sold and renamed Roth's Department Store. The business

had been founded in 1886 by his father and three uncles, Charles A., Rufus D., and Edward Stinson, under the title of the Stinson Brothers Corp., which opened its first establishment in Enfield, Ill., and ultimately owned and operated eleven stores in Mount Vernon and Evansville, Ind., and Norris City, Carmi, and McLeansboro, Ill., as well as in Enfield. Stinson acquired sole ownership of the organization in 1955. Additionally, he became a director of the Franklin Bank & Trust Co., Evansville, in 1934 and was also associated with the People's Bank & Trust Co., Mount Vernon, as director after 1934, member of the discount committee for a number of years prior to 1954, and member of the executive committee beginning in that year. At one time he operated a farm in White County, Ill. Aside from his business interests, Stinson served as president of the Mount Vernon School Building Corp. from the time of its organization in 1954 until the close of his life. This company acted as agent when construction of the Hedges Central Grade School building in Mount Vernon was being financed in 1955. In Mount Vernon he was active in the work of the Boy Scouts of America. He was a member of the American Retailers Association (pres. 1947-51), the Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), and BPOE. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Mount Vernon, of which he was secretary and treasurer from 1930 to 1957 and an elder. Politically he was a Republican. His hobby was philately. He was married in Mount Vernon, June 24, 1914, to Alma, daughter of Louis Wasem of that city, a merchant, and had two children, Robert Louis and Suzanne, who married Herman Andrew Dettwiler. Robert V. Stinson, Jr., died in Evansville, Ind., Apr. 21, 1957.

SWIMMER, Jack [Jacob Charles], manufacturer and prestidigitator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1900, son of Charles and Goldie (Eisgrau) Swimmer. His father, a business executive, came to this country from Austria in 1895 and settled in New York city. Jack Swimmer received his preliminary education at Brooklyn public schools and attended the Pratt Institute. In 1913 he developed what was believed to be the first chemistry set for students, and his family began production of the sets under the name of the Swimmer Chemical Co. Working at home, they processed orders received from the readers of such publications as Popular Mechanics and Popular Science. In 1920 Swimmer formed the Dryolin Corp., Long Island City, N.Y., jobbers in roofing materials. The company grew rapidly, soon becoming one of the largest distributors of roofing materials in New York city. He sold the business to his father in 1922 and established the Standard Solvents Co., Brooklyn, manufacturing and selling lacquers for use by automobile and furniture dealers. To eliminate much of the waste incurred through the practice of discarding sludge scraped from the floor after spray-painting, he developed a water-screen process making it possible to reclaim this waste material. In 1933 he founded in Brooklyn the National Titanium Co., manufacturing high-quality white paint from the processed waste, and he operated this concern until the close of his life. The paint was sold exclusively by mail order, and sales soon spread throughout the United States and Canada. The National Titanium Co. was moved to Los Angeles, Calif., in 1939, and in 1957 a mid-western branch was built in Chicago, Ill., to accommodate increased manufacture and sales. Swimmer gained wide recognition in this country and abroad for his demonstrations of prestidigitation, precognition, extra-sensory perception, and thought projection. Refusing monetary compensation for all performances, he entertained children in hospitals and orphanages and gave programs in homes for the aged and before other charitable organizations. In addition, he performed aboard ship and internationally before night-club audiences, in behalf of charitable causes. During the Second World War he frequently entertained members of the United States armed forces overseas through the auspices of the United Service Organizations. For his many philanthropic activities he was awarded the Scroll of Moses by the National Jewish Welfare Fund and, in 1943, the Akiba award of B'nai B'rith, Beverly Hills, Calif. Swimmer was an honorary life member of the California Press Photographers Association, advisory board member of the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, and member of B'nai B'rith and BPOE. As a young man he enjoyed wrestling, and his recreations in later life included travel, golf, and walking. Also interested in flying, in 1940 he acquired the Wright Flying School, Montebello, Calif. In religion he was of the Jewish faith. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Brooklyn, Mar. 7, 1922, to Henrietta, daughter of Harry Levine

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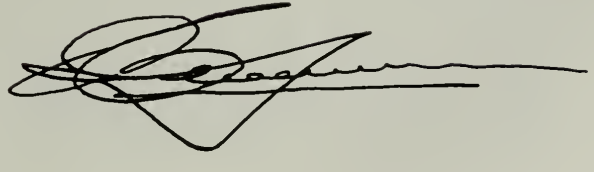

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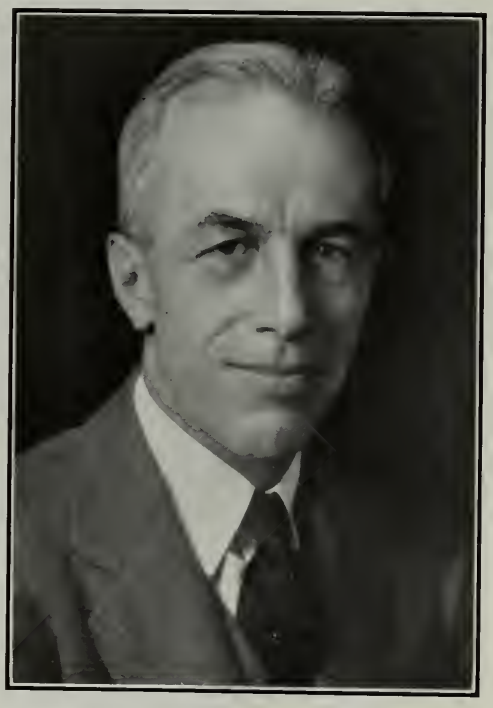
W. R. Carswell

of that place, a merchant, and had two daughters, Elinore, who married Irving S. Tushner, and Annette, who married Bertram Barnett. Jack Swimmer died in Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 31, 1958.

CARSWELL, William Ross, banker, was born in Crosshill, Baillieston, Scotland, Jan. 12, 1883, son of James and Elizabeth (Ross) Carswell. His father was a patternmaker. William R. Carswell completed his elementary education at schools in his native community. He was a clerk in the burgh treasurer's office, Clydebank, Scotland, before emigrating in 1906 to Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Employed in 1907 by the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, again in the capacity of clerk, he remained in that city until 1908 and spent the period 1908-09 at the bank's branch in Havana, Cuba. He then went to San Francisco, Calif., where he was employed until 1920 as a bookkeeper with the Bank of California N.A., subsequently becoming an assistant cashier with the Savings Union Branch of the Mercantile Trust Co. For two years, from 1925 to 1927, Carswell served as vice-president of the Banca Popolare Fugazi, San Francisco, and during the following three years was assistant vice-president of the Anglo California Trust Co. and manager of its Market and Ellis branch. He left that organization in 1930 and for four years served as vice-president, manager, and a director of the Northern California Building & Loan Association. In 1934 he was engaged by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in San Francisco as an examiner, a position he held until 1936. Carswell was associated with the stockbrokerage firm of Davis, Skaggs & Co. from 1936 until the close of his life. Meanwhile, in 1921 he completed a four-year course given by the American Institute of Banking, and subsequently he was active in that organization, serving as president of the San Francisco chapter in 1925 and as national chairman in the following year. During his banking career he wrote a number of articles for such periodicals in his field as Progressive Banking, Coast Banker, and Bulletin of the Consumer Bankers Association. In Scotland he had served with the 10th Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and was a member of the guard of honor for King Edward VII during the latter's visit to Scotland in 1904. Interested in assisting emigrants from the British Isles, Carswell was a life member and secretary-treasurer of the St. Andrews Society, director of the British Benevolent Society, and a trustee of the Caledonia Club, all in San Francisco. He also held membership in the Masonic order (32d degree), the Independent Order of Foresters, the Oakland (Calif.) Lawn Bowling Club, the Lakeside Lawn Bowling Club, Oakland, and The Fraternity Club of San Francisco. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican, having become a citizen of this country in 1914. An expert in lawn bowling, Carswell won the California state doubles championship in 1949. His leisure interests further included reading, music, and flower gardening. He was married in San Anselmo, Calif., Aug. 8, 1909, to Jeanie Catherine, daughter of John Duncanson of San Francisco, an ironsmith, and had two daughters, Dorothy Elizabeth and Jessie McLaren. William R. Carswell died in Oakland, Calif., Jan. 9, 1956.

FOLSOM, H[enry] Lloyd, merchant, was born in East Orange, N.J., Apr. 21, 1888, son of Henry Titus and Carolyn Nevers (Saltus) Folsom. His first paternal American ancestor was John Folsom, who came to this country from England with his wife, Mary Clark Gilman, in 1638 and settled first in Hingham, Mass., and later in Exeter, N.H. From them the descent was through John and Abigail Perkins, Jeremiah and Elizabeth ———, John and Sarah Veasy, David and Dorothy Johnson, John and Dorothy T. Underhill, and Henry and Phoebe Brown Fenner Titus, the grandparents of H. Lloyd Folsom. After completing his preparatory education at the Taft School, Watertown, Conn., he was graduated B.A. in 1911 at Yale University. Following graduation he became vice-president of the H. & D. Folsom Arms Co., New York city, wholesale and retail dealers in arms and ammunition, police equipment, and general sporting goods. This enterprise was founded in Saint Louis, Mo., in 1859 by his grandfather. Branches of the business were later established in other cities, but shortly after the Civil War the headquarters of the enterprise were established in New York city, and eventually the business was concentrated there. The New York city branch was originally known as H. & D. Folsom, and in 1888 it was incorporated as the H. & D. Folsom Arms Co. His father, Henry T. Folsom (q.v.), was president of the company from 1897 to 1937. H. Lloyd Folsom succeeded his father as president in 1937 and headed the company until his retirement three months before his death. Under his direction



the business was changed over in 1948 from a combination wholesale-retail operation to a jobbing business exclusively. Prior to his retirement the H. & D. Folsom Arms Co. was acquired by the Universal Tackle & Sporting Goods Co., and the two were merged under the Folsom name. Folsom had a lifetime interest in big-game hunting and pursued this sport in the western United States, Canada, and British East Africa. He also did some hunting with bow and arrow in Canada. With his interest in hunting Folsom combined an interest in colored motion picture and still photography and was able to make some unusual pictures of wild animals. He was a director of the Orange (N.J.) YMCA and a member of the Camp Fire Club of America, the Masonic order (32d degree), the Yale Club of New York city, and the Fin, Fur and Feather Club of New Jersey. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church, and for some years he was a vestryman of Grace Church, Orange, N.J. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in Bridgeport, Conn., June 5, 1915, to Anna May, daughter of

William Rogers Richards, a Presbyterian clergyman, and had four children: Carolyn Saltus, who married William Increase Stoddard; Charlotte Barrett, who married George Robert Saunders; Eleanor Anne; and Henry Titus. H. Lloyd Folsom's death occurred in Lyme, Conn., Oct. 11, 1954.

NEUN, Henry Phillip, manufacturer, was born in Rochester, N.Y., May 30, 1869, son of John and Dorothea (Schubert) Neun. His father came to this country from Bavaria (later part of Germany) in 1850 and settled in Rochester, where he established a paper box factory in 1880. Henry P. Neun received his education in the Rochester public schools and at the Rochester Free Academy. In 1889 he joined his father in the operation of the paper box factory, and the name of the firm was changed to John Neun & Son at this time. He became head of the enterprise following his father's retirement in 1898 and subsequently changed the name of the firm to Henry P. Neun. He continued to head the business until the close of his life. In 1910 he

began to manufacture corrugated cartons, and by the time of his death the plant was manufacturing corrugated paper, corrugated shipping cases, and various types of paper boxes. During the First World War the firm produced corrugated liners for hand grenades and other types of corrugated materials for the use of medical and supply sections. In addition to his major business interest, Neun was president for some years of the McLean-Ward Fibre Case Co., Rochester. He was also president of the Rochester Marshmallow Co. from 1900 until the close of his life and of the MacMillan Lithograph Co., Rochester, from 1912 until his death. He was a member of the Paper Box Association of America, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), BPOE, and the Rochester Athletic Association. His religious affiliation was with the Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester. Politically he was a Democrat. For recreation he enjoyed horseback riding and yachting, and his hobbies included horticulture and the collecting of paintings. He was married in Rochester, N.Y., Apr. 16, 1891, to Grace, daughter of George Levis of that city, and had eight children: Dora Estelle; Elsie Grace; Eva Marie; John Henry; Margaret, who married William Horton; Harriet, who married Ross Ferris; Harold Phillip; and Hiram James. Neun died in Saranac, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1922.

THOMSON, Alexander, manufacturer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1879, son of Peter Gibson and Laura (Gamble) Thomson, grandson of Alexander and Mary Randolph (Edwards) Thomson, great-grandson of Peter and Rhoda (Johnson) Thomson, and great-great-grandson of Peter and Christina (Scott) Thomson. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from Paisley, Scotland, in 1804 and settled in Paterson, N.J. His father was founder in 1893 and first president of the Champion Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio. Alexander Thomson was educated in the public schools of College Hill, Ohio, and at the Ohio Military Institute. Upon completing his education he became an apprentice in the plant of his father's company. After serving as assistant sales manager and as sales and advertising manager, he was elected vice-president in charge of sales in 1920 and president in 1931. He continued as president until 1935, at which time the corporate name was changed to the Champion Paper & Fibre Co. Thereafter until the close of his life he was chairman of the board. He also served as president of Hamilton Laboratories, Inc., a subsidiary manufacturing phenyl mercuric products. The Champion Coated Paper Co. in 1924 acquired 60 per cent and in 1926, the remaining common stock of the Champion Fibre Co., which was engaged in the manufacture of wood pulp. This wholly owned subsidiary was liquidated and its operations merged with those of the parent company in 1935. The Champion company originally engaged solely in the coating of papers but in a few years operations were expanded to include the manufacture of paper from wood pulp for coating purposes. In time it came to rank as one of the leading domestic producers of white papers, generally classified in the trade as book papers. These included several types of coated and uncoated book and magazine papers. It also manufactured bond, writing, tablet, envelope, high-grade kraft, and manila papers; cardboards, postcard boards, and specialty boards; groundwood papers; and kraft pulp and kraft paperboard. In addition to the plant in Hamilton, Ohio, the company had mills in Houston, Tex., and Canton, N.C. In the Canton plant chestnut extract, turpentine, resin extract, and other derivatives of the manufacturing process were also produced. Aside from this major interest, Thomson was vice-president of the Hamilton Community Hotel Corp. and a director of the Cincinnati Federal Reserve Bank. He was a trustee of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and of Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pa. Organizations of which he was a member included the American Pulp and Paper Association, National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Ohio (pres. 1934-38) and Hamilton chambers of commerce, New York Merchants Association, Chicago Association of Commerce, Cincinnati Historical Society, Cincinnati Caledonian Society, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), the Hamilton (Ohio) Club, the Filson Club of Louisville, Ky., and the Literary, Queen City, Commonwealth, Commercial, and Clovernook Country clubs of Cincinnati. A Presbyterian in religion, he was a trustee and elder of the College Hill (Ohio) Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Republican. His chief interest outside business was his farm in Indiana where he engaged in reforestation and model farming, and in connection with the former he served as a director of the National Forestry Association. As a hobby he liked to paint. He also found recreation in hunting and fishing and

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Alexander Thomson

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R. W. Routzahn

was an expert marksman. Thomson was married in Cincinnati, May 9, 1907, to Mary Moore, daughter of Charles William Dabney (q.v.), and had five children: Alexander, Mary Moore, Charles Dabney, Lewis Clark, and Chilton. Alexander Thomson died in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 27, 1939.

ROETHKE, Rudolph Walter, physician, was born in Mayville, Wis., June 25, 1884, son of August and Dorothea (Doerfler) Roethke. His father, a cabinetmaker and furniture merchant, came to this country from Germany in 1873 and settled in Mayville. Rudolph Walter Roethke received his preliminary education in public schools of Chilton, Wis., attended the University of Wisconsin for two years, and was graduated M.D. in 1910 at the University of Pennsylvania. After serving internships at Lock Haven (Pa.) Hospital and at the Lying-In Hospital, New York city, he practiced in Milwaukee, Wis., from 1912 until the close of his life. Roethke specialized in obstetrics and gynecology, and in his thirty-seven years as a practicing physician he delivered some 15,000 babies. He was a staff member at several Milwaukee hospitals, including Johnston Municipal, St. Luke's, Deaconess, Mt. Sinai, Columbia, and St. Mary's, and held the post of staff president at the last-named for some years. In addition, he was health officer of West Milwaukee from 1914 to 1918 and instructor in obstetrics at the Central School of Nurses, Milwaukee, from 1925 to 1932. He was the author of "Medical Students' and Nurses' Outlines of Obstetrics" and of various articles appearing in medical journals. He was a fellow of the International College of Surgeons and the Wisconsin Academy of Surgery, an honorary member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association, State Medical Society of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County Medical Society, Theta Nu Epsilon, Omega Upsilon Phi, the Izaak Walton League of America, and the Wisconsin and University clubs of Milwaukee. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. Roethke was a fisherman, hunter, and conservationist. He collected guns, first editions, and autographed copies of books, and was interested in the history of the American Indian. He was married in Milwaukee, June 25, 1918, to Agnes Steinhagen and had three children: Doris, who married George Redmond; Margaret, who married Walter Sheffer; and Anne. Roethke died in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 24, 1949.

SALTER, Robert Mundhenk, agronomist, was born in Huntington, Ind., Mar. 31, 1892, son of William Anderson and Minnie Elta (Mundhenk) Salter. His father was superintendent of schools in Williams County, Ohio, for a number of years. Robert M. Salter was graduated B.S. in 1913 and M.S. in 1914 at Ohio State University and in 1924-25 took further graduate studies at that university. Meanwhile, in 1914-15 he was an instructor in agricultural chemistry at Ohio State University. He was assistant soil chemist in 1915-16, soil chemist during 1917-19, and agronomist during 1919-21 at the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. Additionally, he was assistant professor of soil chemistry at West Virginia University during 1917-19 and professor of agronomy at that university during 1919-21. In the last-named year he returned to Ohio State University, where he was professor of soils during 1921-25. He was chief agronomist at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station from 1925 to 1940, also serving as associate director of the experiment station in 1939-40 and as professor and chairman of the department of agronomy at Ohio State University from 1929 to 1940. He next served as director of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station in 1940-41. In the latter year he began an association with the U.S. Department of Agriculture that continued until his death. He was chief of the division of soils and fertilizer investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1941-42, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering from 1942 to 1951, chief of the Soil Conservation Service during 1951-53, and chief of the soil and water conservation research branch of the Agricultural Research Service from 1953 until the close of his life. Salter became recognized as one of the nation's outstanding scientific leaders in soil conservation and crop management and for his contributions toward increasing and sustaining the productivity of the nation's soil resources. One of his most important contributions was the development of the so-called package approach to soil management, in which all known factors bearing on high yields were brought together. He continually emphasized the need for integrated application of new scientific developments in order to capitalize on their interactions. His work on the use of combinations of limestone, manure, fertilizers, and crop rotations

to build up soil productivity was particularly useful. For many years he was chairman of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application, and as a result of the research stimulated by this body there came a complete redesigning of farm machinery in this field. He also served on the National Research Council. Salter was a contributor to scientific journals, technical bulletins, and farm magazines. Among his most notable publications were "Our Heritage, the Soil" (Bull. 175, Agr. Ext. Serv. Ohio State Univ., 1936) and "Utilizing Our Soil Resources for Greater Production" (Annals Amer. Acad. Polit. & Soc. Sci., Nov. 1951.) An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred upon him by Rutgers University in 1944. Salter was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Society of Agronomy (pres. 1936) and a member of the Soil Conservation Society of America, Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Gamma Sigma Delta, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was an independent. He was interested in woodworking and

farming and found his principal recreation in playing golf. Salter was married in Emlenton, Pa., Aug. 14, 1917, to Sara, daughter of Ernest Louis Godfrey of Philipsburg, Pa., a mining engineer, and had four children: Elizabeth Ann, who married Francis Theodore Phillips, Jr.; Robert Mundhenk; Richard Godfrey; and Barbara Jane, who married Edmund Broadus Browne. Robert M. Salter died at Silver Spring, Md., Sept. 13, 1955.

GREEN, Frederick, professor of law, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 28, 1868, son of Nicholas St. John and Cornelia (Henshaw) Green. His first paternal American ancestor was James Greene, who came to this country from England about 1634 and settled first in Charlestown and later in Malden, Mass. From James and his wife, Elizabeth Newman, the descent was through John and Mary (———) Green, Samuel and Martha (Green) Green, Ezra and Eunice (Burrill) Green, Bernard and Lois (Diman) Green, and James Diman and Sarah Adeline (Durrell) Green, the grandparents of Frederick Green.

His father (q.v.) was a lawyer and educator. After completing his preparatory education at the Latin High School in Cambridge, the son was graduated B.A. in 1889 and M.A. and LL.B. in 1893 at Harvard University. He was admitted to the New York bar in the latter year and practiced with several New York city law firms, including that of Convers & Kirlin, until 1898. Subsequently he spent some time in Cambridge and in 1899 made a trip around the world. Upon his return he undertook part-time teaching in the Harvard University Law School. In 1904 he joined the faculty of the newly established University of Illinois Law School, where he was professor of law until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1936. He was recalled to active teaching at the University of Illinois for a year in 1938-39. Green specialized in constitutional law, the law of agency, and the law of carriers. He served on the committee of the American Law Institute that drafted "The Restatement of the Law of Agency," and he was the author of numerous articles for the law reviews and of "Cases on Carriers" (1910). In 1933 he edited and compiled his father's essays on tort and crime. He was a member of the American Law Institute, Illinois State Bar Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Order of the Coif, Psi Upsilon, and Phi Delta Phi. His religious preference was for the Unitarian church. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He enjoyed traveling, and in all he made five trips to Europe. He had a deep appreciation of English poetry and committed much of it to memory. Green was married in Plattsburgh, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1920, to Queen Lois, daughter of William Shepherd of Saint Louis, Mo., and Pueblo, Colo., a merchant, and had two children: Cornelia, who married David Nivison, and Frederick Shepherd. Frederick Green died in Urbana, Ill., July 27, 1956.

BARTLETT, J[ohn] Kemp, lawyer, was born in Leavenworth, Kans., Aug. 9, 1863, son of John Kemp and Virginia (Cowgill) Bartlett and a descendant of Thomas Bartlett, of Yorkshire, England, who came to this country and settled in 1692 on a tract of 1200 acres at Talbot Court House (later Easton), Talbot Co., Md. From Thomas and his wife, Mary Goodchild, the descent was through John and Mary Townsend, Joseph and Martha Milton, John and Susanna Thatcher, Robert and Sarah Fairbanks, and John and Sarah Pascall, the grandparents of J. Kemp Bartlett. His father was for some years proprietor of the Leavenworth Times and later had interests in Pennsylvania oil fields. The son attended Friends' School in Baltimore, the Baltimore City College, and Bryant and Stratton's Business College, graduating at the last-named in 1880; he received his LL.B. in 1898 at the University of Maryland. Meanwhile, in 1880-82 he was employed as a bookkeeper by Wm. B. Norman & Co., auctioneers. In 1882, with Samuel H. Shriver, he organized the Baltimore firm of Shriver, Bartlett & Co., a mercantile law and collection agency. Shriver retired from the firm several months after its inception, and Bartlett maintained it independently, under the same name, throughout his years at law school. He relinquished the collection agency upon his admission to the bar in 1898 and began law practice in Baltimore as Joseph C. France's partner in the firm of France & Bartlett. In January, 1910, he became associated with L. B. Keene Claggett and R. Howard Bland under the firm name of Bartlett, Claggett & Bland. With the admission of Edgar A. Poe to the firm in 1911, it became known as Bartlett, Poe, Claggett & Bland. Bartlett continued his association with this partnership until his retirement in 1943. The members of the firm engaged in general practice, specializing in corporation and insurance law. In 1896, Bartlett joined with John R. Bland in organizing the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore; he was elected a director and second vice-president at the time of organization, and from 1897 until his retirement served as first vice-president, a director, and general counsel. He also was a director of the National Marine Bank of Baltimore and of various other Baltimore corporations. During the rebuilding of Baltimore following a disastrous fire in 1904, he represented a number of contractors who were active in reconstruction work. Politically a Republican, he served at one time as commissioner of deeds for Maryland. He was chairman of the Republican state advisory committee in the 1911 gubernatorial campaign and in February, 1912, was appointed judge advocate general on the staff of Phillips Lee Goldsborough (q.v.), then governor. Bartlett was a member of the American, Maryland State, and Baltimore City bar associations, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Merchants, Maryland, Baltimore Athletic, Baltimore Country, and Baltimore Yacht clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Society of Friends. A yachting enthusiast, he was on three occasions winner of the Prince of Wales cup with

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

J. Kemp Bartlett

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Louis Rasmussen

his 45-foot sloop, "Dixie," and won several other yachting trophies. He was married in Baltimore, Apr. 4, 1888, to Mary Garrett, daughter of Robert Bartlett Dixon of Talbot County, a banker, and had six children: Robert Dixon, John Kemp, Virginia, Mary Garrett, Francis Gilpin, and James Dixon. Bartlett died in Talbot County, Md., Oct. 20, 1948.

RASSIEUR, Louis, surgeon, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21, 1876, son of Theodore Pierre and Pauline (Schraag) Rassieur. His father came to this country from Prussia (later part of Germany) in 1852 and settled in St. Louis, where he was a manufacturer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, Louis Rassieur was graduated M.D. at Marion Sims College of Medicine (later part of St. Louis University) in 1899. He then served an internship at St. Louis City Hospital, where he was senior intern in 1900 and assistant superintendent during 1901-03. From the latter year until 1907 he pursued postgraduate studies in Vienna, Austria. He then returned to St. Louis, where he established the medical practice in which he continued until the close of his life, specializing in surgery. He was surgeon at St. Louis City Hospital from 1910 until 1914, at Mount St. Rose and Lutheran hospitals during 1908-09, and at St. Mary's Infirmary from 1909 until 1924, all in St. Louis. In 1924 he became surgeon to St. Mary's Group of Hospitals, St. Louis, and in 1940 was named acting surgeon-in-chief, continuing in that capacity until 1946, and during 1940-46 he was also a member of the advisory staff of St. Mary's Infirmary. From 1914 until his death he was neurological surgeon to the St. Louis Sanitarium. Appointed an instructor in surgery at the St. Louis University School of Medicine in 1907, he became assistant professor in 1911, associate professor in 1920, and professor in 1925. After 1947 he also served as chairman of the department of surgery. Among the most noteworthy of the articles he contributed to the professional literature were: "Gunshot Wounds of the Heart and Their Treatment," "Surgery of the Gall Bladder," "Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Their Treatment," and "Congenital Hemolytic Icterus, Diagnosis and Treatment." For a number of years he was a member of the advisory board of the St. Louis County Health Department. During the First World War he served as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed at Base Hospital No. 109 in France. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the Western Surgical Association, American and Missouri State medical associations, and the St. Louis Medical Society. Traveling and fishing were his chief recreations. Rassieur was married in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 17, 1928, to Lillie (Widmann) Wehmiller, daughter of Frederick Widmann (q.v.) and widow of Fred Wehmiller (q.v.). He died without issue in St. Louis, Mo., May 28, 1953.

BECK, William Hopkins, foreign service officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, 1892, son of James Hopkins and Elizabeth Lawton (Morgan) Beck and grandson of Godfrey and Mary Eleanor (Houghton) Beck. His grandfather came to this country from Württemberg (later part of Germany) about 1830 and settled in Rahway, N.J. His father was a government employee. After attending public schools of his native city, William H. Beck studied at the Milton Business College, Washington, during 1908-10. He began his career as secretary to John M. Nelson (q.v.), a congressman from Wisconsin, in the latter year. Two years later he became secretary to Henry A. Gardner at the Institute of Industrial Research, Washington. He was private secretary during 1915-17 to Gilbert Grosvenor, editor of the National Geographic Magazine. While in the Army in 1918-19, he was assigned as secretary to Henry White (q.v.) during peace negotiations in France. In 1920 Beck became a special assistant to Robert Lansing (q.v.), U.S. secretary of state, and during the next eleven years he served in the same capacity to secretaries of state Bainbridge Colby, Charles Evans Hughes, Frank B. Kellogg, and Henry L. Stimson (qq.v.). During 1931-35 he was consul general of the United States in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, and he held the same post in Oslo, Norway, during 1936-39, Hamilton, Bermuda, during 1940-45, and Southampton, England, for the next five years. In 1950 he was detailed to the U.S. Department of State, Washington, and assigned to work relating to the claims board of the Economic Cooperation Administration. Upon retiring from the foreign service in 1951, he was appointed to the staff of the National Geographic Society, Washington, with which he remained until the close of his life; serving in the office of general administration as assistant to the executive vice-president, he also was liaison

officer for that society with the State Department and various foreign embassies. From 1952 to 1957 he served on the board of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Washington, of which he was appointed a governor in January, 1957. During the First World War, he enlisted in 1917 as a private in the U.S. Army Signal Corps and was assigned to Headquarters Base Section 3, London, England. He was discharged in January, 1920, from the position of field clerk. In 1926 he was commissioned a captain in the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Reserve. While serving as consul general in England, he was honorary vice-president of the English-Speaking Union, Winchester, and an honorary member of the Southampton and Winchester Rotary clubs. He also held membership in the American Legion, the Rideau Club of Ottawa, the Royal Yacht Club of Hamilton, and Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired, of Washington. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing was Beck's chief recreation. He was married in

Washington, Oct. 17, 1923, to Mae Edwards, daughter of George Haskell Norwood of Norfolk, Va., a jeweler, and had two daughters: Margaret Houghton (died in infancy) and Elizabeth Norwood, who married Hugo Georges Raoul Kenyon. William H. Beck died in Washington, D.C., Mar. 30, 1957.

BRIGGS, Ward Daniel, lumber dealer, was born in Antelope Valley, near Summit, S.Dak., Mar. 17, 1892, son of Watson Nathaniel and Jennie (Monahan) Briggs. His father was a carpenter. Ward D. Briggs was educated in the Summit public schools, including high school. While still a boy he began his career in the lumber business as an employee of the Lampert Lumber Co. in Summit. Subsequently, he became assistant manager of other plants of this company, and during 1916-20 he was yard manager of the company's yard at Lake Benton, Minn. From 1920 to 1925 he was manager of the Thompson Yards, Inc., Lisbon, N.Dak. He was promoted to the post of superintendent of the Thompson Yards, Inc., in 1925 and was transferred to Fargo, N.Dak.,

continuing with the company until 1930. In that year he became superintendent of the Crane-Johnson Co., lumber dealers of Fargo. He served this company in various capacities in the ensuing years and in 1941 was named president, treasurer, and general manager, positions he held until the close of his life. The Crane-Johnson Co. handled a complete line of building materials and had two yards in West Fargo, one in Fargo, and eight other yards in smaller communities in Griggs County, N.Dak. It also operated a hardware store in Fargo. In addition to his main business interest, Briggs was a director of the Reserve Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and the First National Bank & Trust Co., Fargo, at the time of his death. Active in community affairs, he served as a member for six years and as president in 1946 of the Fargo School Board, and he was a member of the Fargo Civil Service Commission from 1949 to 1954. Briggs was the only lumber dealer in the Dakotas ever to receive the master merchants certificate of light construction, which was awarded to him in 1950. He was a member of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, the Northwestern (pres. 1947) and North Dakota (pres. 1939) lumbermen's associations, the Masonic order (Shriner), Fargo Chamber of Commerce, and the Country and Kiwanis clubs of Fargo. His religious affiliation was with Plymouth Congregational Church, Fargo. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf was his favorite recreation. He was married in Lisbon, N.Dak., July 1, 1923, to Hazel, daughter of Frank Wilson of Barnesville, Minn., a contractor, and had four children: Lee; Patricia, who married Calvin L. Lien; Wylie; and Barbara, who married Per W. Michelsen. Ward D. Briggs's death occurred in Fargo, N.Dak., Sept. 8, 1956.

DOANE, George Washington, utilities executive, was born in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 13, 1853, son of James Treat and Marguerite L. (Dezendorf) Doane. His first paternal American ancestor was John Doane, who came to this country from England in 1630 and settled in Plymouth, Mass. From John and his wife, Abigail, the descent was through Ephraim and Mercy Knowles, Hezekiah and Hannah ———, Elisha and Hanna Cole, Joseph and Dorcas Eldredge, Joseph and Abigail Gould, John and Eunice Howes, and Joseph Howes and Frances Treat, the grandparents of George W. Doane. His father was a merchant. The son was educated in the public schools of his native city. In 1871 he went to New York city and found employment in a cotton commission firm. Later he worked for the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Gas Light Co. After a brief return to Atlanta, in 1873 he joined the New York Gas Light Co., New York city, where he rose through various positions to become secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1884 this company was consolidated with the Harlem, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Municipal gas light companies to form the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Doane became treasurer of the last-named company in 1894 and continued in that office until 1903. Meanwhile, in 1902 he was elected vice-president of the New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York city, a subsidiary of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. He became a director of the New Amsterdam Gas Co. in 1903 and president in 1908. He retired from the presidency of this company and became chairman of the board in 1928 shortly before his death. During his administration the gross revenue of the company increased from approximately $2,000,000 in 1908 to $5,500,000 at the time of his retirement as president in 1928. Doane was also actively associated with the subsidiaries of the New Amsterdam Gas Co. He was a director and vice-president from 1907 to 1925 and president thereafter until his retirement of the East River Gas Company of Long Island City, N.Y. He was president and a director of the Northern Union Gas Co. from 1905 and of the Central Union Gas Co. from 1925 until his retirement as president of the parent company. In addition, he was president and a director of the New York Carbide & Acetylene Co. for a number of years. He was treasurer for several years and president from 1902 to 1927 of the National Coke & Coal Co., and he was also for many years a director of the Municipal Light Co., a subsidiary of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Aside from his business interests, Doane served as treasurer of the Society for Foreign Mission Welfare, Ventnor, N.J., from the time of its incorporation in May, 1924, until his death. He was a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N.J., and of the Canoe Brook Country Club of Summit, N.J. His religious affiliation was with the Central Presbyterian Church, Summit. In politics he was a Republican. In his younger years he was a bicycle rider, and in later years he enjoyed playing golf. He was married twice: (1) in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 8, 1878, to Caroline Grimstead; his first wife

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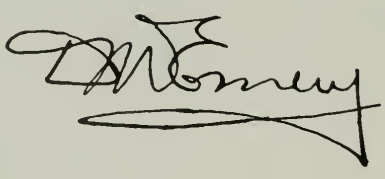

died in 1904; (2) in Watch Hill, R.I., June 20, 1912, to Marguerite Treat, daughter of William Howard Doane (q.v.). By his first marriage he had two daughters: Jessie and Caroline, who married (1) James Chester Brewster and (2) James Russell Hudson. George W. Doane's death occurred in South Orange, N.J., May 28, 1928.

EMERY, DeWitt McKinley, business executive, was born in Grove City, Pa., Dec. 12, 1896, son of William Sylvester and Mina Elizabeth (Alexander) Emery. His father was a contractor, specializing in the digging of oil wells and water wells. The son received his education in public schools, including high school in Youngstown, Ohio. During his early career he was employed by Stone & Webster and in the trust department of a Youngstown bank. In 1924 he became director of sales for the Monroe Letterhead Co., Huntsville, Ala. Four years later he purchased a part of the business, which he moved to Akron, Ohio, and incorporated as the Monroe Letterhead Corp. and of which he was president and treasurer until 1950. At the time of his death he was a partner in the firm of DeWitt Emery and Associates, management counselors, of Chicago, Ill. In November, 1937, Emery founded the National Small Business Men's Association in Akron, and he was president of the association from its inception until his death, with the exception of the years 1941-42, when he was active in behalf of the presidential campaign of Wendell Wilkie (q.v.). By the time of his death the association had between 25,000 and 30,000 individual members, representing 176 business categories. Executive offices of the association were established in Chicago in 1941, and in 1950 headquarters were moved into the organization's own building in Evanston, Ill. Emery also founded and was president of the Small Business Economic Foundation. He was a columnist for many weekly papers published in small towns throughout the nation, his syndicated column reaching some 4,000,000 readers and making him known throughout the country as a crusader for the free enterprise system and a constant contender that the voice of small business be heard in government. Emery was a director of the Chicago Executive Club and a member of the Masonic order, the Rotary, and the Sunset Ridge Country Club. His religious affiliation was with Northminster Presbyterian Church, Evanston, of which he was at one time a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. Golf was his favorite recreation. He was married twice: (1) in Mercer County, Pa., Nov. 27, 1917, to Lillian Price of Youngstown, Ohio; his first wife died in 1929; (2) July 7, 1931, to Florence, daughter of Walter Harp Price of Huntsville, Ala. By his first marriage he had two children: Marjorie Jane, who married James Detwiler; and Richard. By his second marriage he had a son, James DeWitt. DeWitt M. Emery died in Evanston, Ill., July 22, 1955.

BARTLETT, Clarence, physician and educator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1858, son of William F. and Margaret (Ruter) Bartlett. After receiving his preliminary education at public and private schools in Philadelphia, Pa., Clarence Bartlett was graduated M.D. in 1879 at Hahnemann Medical College (later Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital) in that city. Upon graduation he established a private medical practice in Philadelphia, where he continued to practice until his retirement in 1928. Throughout his active career he was associated with Hahnemann Medical College. During 1879-83 he was a physician in the general medical department of the dispensary affiliated with the college and also was assistant to William H. Bigler (q.v.) in the eye and ear department of the dispensary. In the latter year he was placed in charge of the newly created department of diseases of the nervous system, resigning his other positions in the dispensary at that time. In 1889 he was appointed lecturer on mental and nervous diseases at the college, and in the following year electrology was added to his lectureship. In 1902 he was appointed professor of clinical medicine, and in 1907 he became professor and head of the department of medicine at the college, positions he held until his retirement as professor emeritus of medicine in 1928. Additionally, he was associated with the Hahnemann Hospital from 1890 to 1928, serving for many years as professor of neurology, physician-in-chief, and head of the medical staff, and he was also neurologist on the staffs of Children's and St. Luke's hospitals in Philadelphia for a number of years. Bartlett was widely known as the author of medical textbooks, and his last treatise, "Practice of Medicine" (1924), was adopted by doctors throughout the world. He also contributed many articles and papers to the medical literature and edited a number of medical surveys. In 1886 he

edited and published "Farrington's Clinical Materia Medica," which was based on his own shorthand notes of Farrington's lectures during 1879-81. Further, he was assistant editor during 1883-88 and editor-in-chief from 1915 until his death of The Hahnemannian Monthly, the official organ of homeopathic physicians in the East. For a number of years prior to his death he served as a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Medical Education and Licensure. Bartlett was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy (honorary pres. 1925), Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, Eastern Homeopathic Society, Philadelphia Academy of Medicine, and the Union League of Philadelphia. He was also an honorary member of the British Homeopathic Society, New York State Homeopathic and Medical Society, and the Virginia Homeopathic Society. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Horticulture, music, and photography were his principal avocations. Bartlett was married twice: (1) in Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1885, to Anna

C. Miller; (2) in New York city, May 4, 1912, to Mary Gertrude Wright, widow of Joseph Virgil Wright. He had two adopted children: Anna Vivienne, who married Edward Meinel Klemm Klapp, and Earl Hampton. Clarence Bartlett died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 26, 1935.

PERUZZI, Mario, manufacturer, was born in Treviso, Italy, Sept. 8, 1875, son of Angelo and Elvira (Morlachi) Peruzzi. He attended public schools in Treviso and the Venice Industrial School and at the age of twelve began work in a bookstore in Rome. A short time later he began work in a large department store in Rome and remained at that store for six years, becoming assistant bookkeeper. At the age of nineteen he came to the United States with his father, who was a Baptist clergyman. His first position in this country was that of janitor for the coal office of A. S. Van Winkle in Hazleton, Pa., where he worked for several months. He then took charge of a wholesale importing grocery store in Hazleton. Subsequently he moved to Scranton, Pa., to take charge of the confectionary department of the Wentz & Duffy Co., wholesale grocers. In 1906 he joined Amedeo Obici (q.v.) in organizing the Planters Peanut Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He and Obici began business in a small plant, roasting peanuts by a process developed by Obici, whereby the peanuts could be readily blanched of their skins before salting, without breaking in half. The business was incorporated under the original name in 1907 with Obici as president and Peruzzi as secretary and sales manager. In 1911, the partners meanwhile having entered the confectionary business, the firm name was changed to Planters Nut and Chocolate Co. The partners early discovered that most people preferred blanched salted Virginia peanuts to the small, red-skinned Spanish nuts that earlier had dominated the market, and in order to be near the source of supply of raw peanuts, a warehouse was opened at Suffolk, Va., in 1913 and a plant there in 1924, Peruzzi remaining in Wilkes-Barre in charge of the office and main plant as secretary-treasurer and a director of the company. During the Second World War period the company reached a peak of business with the shipment abroad, under government contract, of salted peanuts at the rate of 10,000,000 cans a month. Following the death of Obici in 1947, Peruzzi became president of the company, which office he occupied until the close of his life. When he became president in 1947 the company was employing 2000 persons and doing an annual business of some $40,000,000, and, in addition to the main office in Wilkes-Barre, had additional plants in San Francisco, Calif., and in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, with branches in New York city, Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., and Memphis, Tenn., and warehouses in the principal cities of the United States. At his death there were some 3500 employees and the company was reputed to be the largest peanut and nut processing company in the world, with its products distributed throughout the world under the trademark of Mr. Peanut. Peruzzi also was president of two subsidiary companies, the Planters Edible Oil Co. and the National Peanut Corp., the latter operating seventy-five retail outlets throughout the United States. He was a director of the Miners National Bank of Wilkes-Barre for twenty years prior to his resignation from the board in 1949. For a number of years he served on the board of Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre. He was a member of the Wilkes-Barre-Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce, BPOE, and the Italo-American Citizens, Franklin, and Rotary clubs of Wilkes-Barre. In religion he was a Baptist. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1900 and was a Republican in politics. He was married twice: (1) in Hazleton, Pa., in 1897, to Mary McCarthy; his first wife died in 1910; (2) at Crystal Lake, Pa., Aug. 22, 1920, to Elizabeth Constance, daughter of Pietro Obici and sister of his business partner. By his first marriage he had two children: Mario, and Rita Elvira, who married Earl Ridgeway. Mario Peruzzi died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 10, 1955.

JETT, Thomas Marion, congressman and judge, was born in Bond County, Ill., May 1, 1862, son of Stephen Jackson and Nancy W. (Booher) Jett and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rogers) Jett. His father was a farmer. Thomas M. Jett received his preliminary education in local common schools, was graduated in 1884 at the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, and studied law under the preceptorship of Jesse J. Phillips, whose law office was in Hillsboro, Ill. Meanwhile, he supported himself as a farm and railroad construction worker, and while studying law he taught school in Bond and Montgomery counties during 1885-87. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1887, he began practice in Nokomis, Ill., as a member of the firm of Pepperdine & Jett. He became active in the local Democratic party organization in 1888 and in 1889 was elected state's attorney for Montgomery County, and through re-election he served in that office until 1896. In the meantime he had moved to Hillsboro in 1890 and there was associated in law practice with William A. Howett for the next seven years. In 1897 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 18th Illinois District, and he was re-elected in 1899, 1901, and 1903, serving in the 55th, 56th, and 57th Congresses until 1903. He refused to run for a fourth term in Congress and returned to law practice in Hillsboro as a partner in the firm of Zink, Jett & Kinder. This firm was later reorganized as Jett & Kinder, with offices in Litchfield, Ill., as well as in Hillsboro, and Jett continued as its senior partner until 1909. In that year he was drafted by his party as candidate for the post of circuit judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit of Illinois. Successful in that campaign, he was re-elected to the bench in 1915, 1921, 1927, and 1933 and was serving his thirtieth year as a circuit court judge at the time of his death. Additionally, in 1921 he was assigned by the Illinois Supreme Court to the Appellate Court of the 2d District at Ottawa and was reappointed in the succeeding years until 1932, when he asked to be relieved in order to devote his full time to the work in his own judicial circuit. During his years in Congress, as a member of the House military affairs committee, he strongly opposed the McKinley administration's imperialist policies toward Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines. Further, he was opposed to legislation seeking to place the power to regulate trusts in Congress and the attorney general rather than in the state legislatures. He voted against the bill to retire the so-called Greenback currency and fought vehemently any moves toward higher tariffs. He introduced bills in the 56th Congress to amend the Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy and to institute trial by jury in contempt cases in the federal courts. In the 57th Congress he sponsored legislation extending jurisdiction of the federal courts. Long an advocate of flood control measures, he secured an appropriation of $100,000 for a flood control project on the Mississippi River near Alton, Ill. Jett was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1900 and 1908, and at both conventions he actively supported the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency. He was a member of the Illinois State and Montgomery County bar associations, the Masonic order (Knight Templar), BPOE, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Hillsboro Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. His principal avocational interest

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M. Perruzzi

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Arthur Monroe

was his farm holdings, in the vicinity of Hillsboro, which he owned and managed in partnership with his son. He was married in Hillsboro, Dec. 24, 1889, to Mollie, daughter of James Washington Clotfelter of that place, a farmer, and had two children: Ross Wesley and Marian Clotfelter, who married Ralph Long Wright. Thomas M. Jett's death occurred in Litchfield, Ill., Jan. 10, 1939.

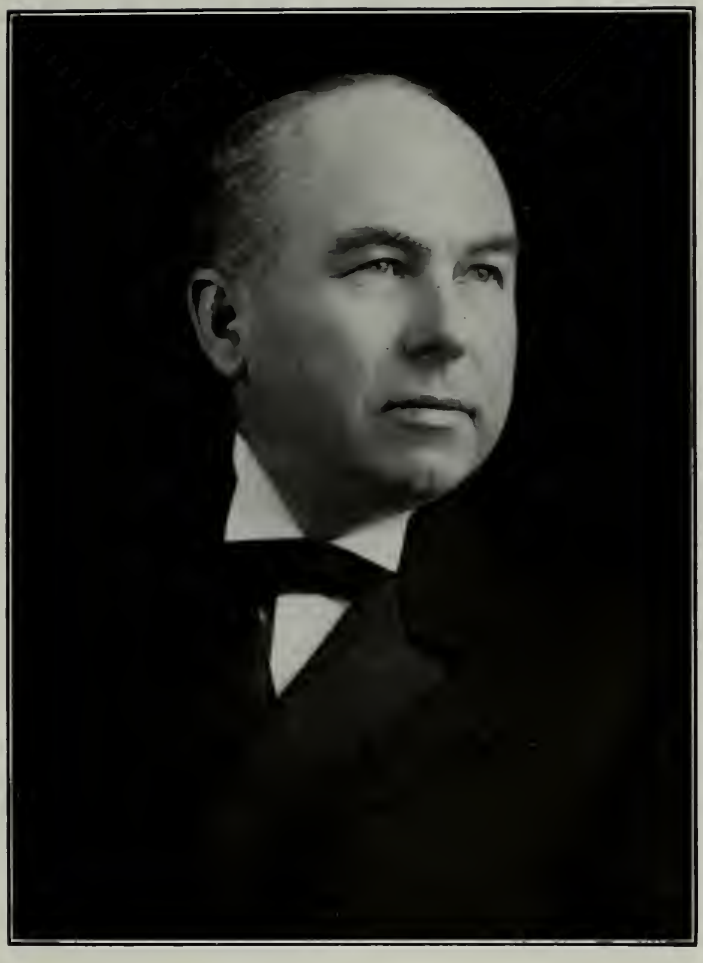
CALHERN, Louis (Carl Henry Vogt), actor, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1895, son of Eugene Adolph and Hubertina (Friese) Vogt and grandson of Carl Vogt, who came to this country from Germany in 1848 and settled in New York city. His father was a merchant. The son attended public schools in St. Louis, Mo. He began his acting career with Margaret Anglin in that city in 1912 and thereafter for the remainder of his life devoted himself to the theater, adopting the stage name of Louis Calhern. After his experience in St. Louis, he went to New York city in 1912, where he had small acting roles with the Prospect Stock Company, Bronx, N.Y., and subsequently until 1917 played parts with various theater companies. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1917 and during the First World War served as a sergeant with the 143d Field Artillery, 40th Division, AEF, in France. On his return to civilian life he went to California, where he became a comedian with Leo Carillo's touring production of "Lombardi, Ltd." Later he worked as a bit player and subsequently as leading man with the Morosco Stock Company in Los Angeles and in touring theater and burlesque companies. In this period he portrayed many characters of varied types. He played in "The White Peacock" in New York city in 1922 and later in the same year toured with Doris Keane in "The Czarina." In 1923 he began a Broadway career, appearing in "Roger Bloomer," with George M. Cohan (q.v.) in "The Song and Dance Man," and with Judith Anderson in "Cobra." Subsequent plays in which he appeared were: "In a Garden," with Laurette Taylor (1925); "Hedda Gabler," with Emily Stevens, "The Woman Disputed," "Up the Line," and "The Dark" (1926); "Savages Under the Skin" (1927); "A Distant Drum" (1928); "The Love Duel" (1929) and "The Tyrant" (1930), both with Ethel Barrymore; "The Rhapsody" (1930); "Give Me Tomorrow" and "Brief Moment" (1931); "The Inside Story" (1932); "Dinner at Eight" (1933); "Birthday" (1934); "Agatha Calling" and "Hell Freezes Over" (1935); "Robin Landing" (1937); "Summer Night" (1939); "The Great Big Doorstep" and "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" (1944); "The Magnificent Yankee" (1946); "The Survivors" and "The Play's the Thing" (1948); "King Lear" (1950); and "The Wooden Dish," which he also directed (1955). He toured in the road company of "Golden Boy" in 1938 and later in the same year appeared in that play in London, England. He toured summer theaters in "The Affairs of Anatol" (1940) and "Life with Father" (1941), and in September, 1942, he appeared in the latter in New York city. For his portrayal of Oliver Wendell Holmes in "The Magnificent Yankee," he was given the Donaldson Award by The Billboard, the New York Drama League's Delia Austria medal, and the Barter Theater Award for the best performance during the 1945-46 New York season. He played the part of Holmes on stage, screen, radio, and television to an estimated audience of some 150,000,000 persons. Calhern studied the part of King Lear for almost thirty years before attempting the play and received wide acclaim for his interpretation. His motion picture career began in 1919, and a few of the notable films in which he appeared in later years were "Notorious" (1946), "Arch of Triumph" (1948), "The Red Pony" (1949), and "The Asphalt Jungle," "Annie Get Your Gun," and "The Magnificent Yankee" (1950). He was a member of The Players and The Lambs of New York city. Politically he was an independent. His main recreational interests were the creation of ceramic tiles, painting, and writing. Calhern was married four times: (1) in 1926, to Ilka, daughter of Frank D. Chase of New York city; he was divorced from his first wife; (2) to Julia Lydia (Robbins) Hoyt, daughter of Julian Robbins of New York city; he was divorced from his second wife; (3) to Natalie Schafer; he was divorced from his third wife; (4) on Nov. 25, 1946, to Marianne Stewart Schunzel. Louis Calhern died without issue in Nara, Japan, May 12, 1956.

MONROE, Arthur, lawyer and judge, was born in Spencer, Mass., Nov. 25, 1874, son of David Boyden and Mary Jane (Hobson) Monroe. His first paternal American ancestor was William Monroe, who came to this country from England about 1652 and settled at Cambridge Farms (later Lexington), Mass. From William and his wife, Mary Ball, the descent was through Joseph and Elizabeth ———, Nathan and Mary Benjamin, Jonathan and Sally Cogswell, and Jonathan David and Hannah Augusta Boyden, the grandparents of Arthur Monroe. His father was a shoe worker. After completing his preliminary education at Spencer High School, the son was graduated B.A. at Amherst College in 1897 and then took a two-year law course at Harvard University during 1897-99. In 1911 he received his M.A. degree, in history and international law, at Clark College, Worcester, Mass., where he had been interim professor of international law in the early 1900's. Upon completing his studies at Harvard, he entered the Spencer law office of Albert W. Curtis, a judge with whom he worked until he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1900. Later that year he began an independent law practice in Worcester, and after two years he opened an additional office in Spencer. He closed his Worcester office in 1937. Meanwhile, in January, 1927, Alvan Fuller, then governor, appointed him special justice of the District Court of Western Worcester, and he remained on that bench until 1942, resigning in order to resume the private practice in Spencer that he continued thereafter until the close of his life. In early years Monroe had a number of manufacturing interests in Spencer. He was treasurer of the Taylor Woolen Co. during 1905-07 and the Wicks Manufacturing Co. in 1906-07, and served as president of the Priscilla Mills Co. during 1906-08. In politics a Republican, he was chairman of the town Republican committee in Spencer during the early 1900's. From 1927 to 1951, in which year he asked not to be reappointed, he served as Spencer town counsel. In addition, he was active in Spencer as a member of the town sinking fund committee for a number of years and at his death was a member of the town finance committee. During the period of the Second World War he served by appointment of the governor as chairman of the district advisory board under the Selective Service System. About 1912 he became the first president of the Spencer Farmers and Mechanics Association, which conducted the Spencer fair, and he continued to head the association for about two years. He was at one time a commissioner of the Drury Fund and was active in the Spencer Board of Trade. He was a member of the Worcester County Bar Association, the Grange, Knights of Pythias, and Delta Upsilon fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the Spencer Methodist Church, which he served as a trustee and as legal adviser and member of the building committee for the new church dedicated in 1955. Apart from his profession Monroe's special interests were bird lore and gardening. He was married twice: (1) in Leicester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1908, to Sara Maria, daughter of Thomas South-

wick of that place, a farmer; his first wife died in 1915; (2) in Spencer, May 29, 1917, to Inez, daughter of Charles Edward Hood of that place, a contractor and builder. He had three daughters: Mary Jane, who married Sherburne Merrill Buckler; Marjorie (died in infancy); and Drusilla, who married Joseph Constant Calitri. Arthur Monroe died in Worcester, Mass., Nov. 28, 1956.

GARDNER, Frederick Dozier, governor of Missouri, was born in Hickman, Ky., Nov. 6, 1869, son of William Henry and Mary Ella (Dozier) Gardner. His father was a manufacturer and public official. Frederick D. Gardner was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1886 he moved to Saint Louis, Mo., where he found a job as office boy with the St. Louis Coffin Co. He was promoted to the position of bookkeeper of this company within a short time, and he became a stockholder and was named secretary of the company in 1893. Before the turn of the century he acquired control of the stock, assuming the presidency of what became one of the leading independent concerns of its kind in this country. He was also chairman of the board of the Memphis (Tenn.) Coffin Co., which he established in 1898, and had interests in casket manufacturing plants at Texarkana and Dallas, Tex. Additionally, he was financially interested in stock breeding in Missouri and lumber in Arkansas, and he was a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., one of the larger financial organizations in Saint Louis. He continued in these business activities until the close of his life. Gardner began a distinguished political career in 1913, when he was elected a member of the Saint Louis Board of Freeholders. In that capacity he took part in framing a new city charter that remained in effect for the next quarter of a century. In 1913 Gardner accompanied a commission of 100 men from various parts of the country that studied methods of farm loan administration in the European countries, where interest rates on farm lands were much lower than those in the United States. Upon his return to Missouri in the following year, he recommended the establishment of a state land bank to make long-term low interest loans to farmers, and the so-called Gardner Land Bank Plan was adopted by the Missouri legislature in 1915. Gardner was the Democratic candidate for the office of governor of Missouri in the following year, and his land bank plan was a major issue in the campaign, the opposition maintaining that it fell short of the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Board, which had been established by the U.S. Congress in the meantime. Other issues in the campaign were the rehabilitation of the state finances and reduction of the state debt of $2,500,000 that had been accumulated by previous administrations, reform of the penal system and the abolition of the practices of hiring out criminals as contract laborers, and the establishment of an improved system of roads throughout the state. One of Gardner's first official acts as governor, following his victory in a close election, was to establish a bipartisan state highway commission, which recommended a $60,000,000 bond issue to be repaid from automobile license fees. This money was used to build 6000 miles of hard-surfaced roads in Missouri, including the first trans-state road from Kansas City to Saint Louis. With regard to the state debt, Gardner negotiated with Saint Louis banks for a short-term 4 per cent loan, sufficient to pay existing indebtedness and finance the state until increased revenue could overtake current expenditures. He then secured the enactment of the state tax commission law, which was designed to equalize taxes, impartially enforce all revenue laws, and establish budgeting of revenues in harmony with the actual needs of the state. Gardner also urged the enactment of new tax laws, including a corporation franchise tax, an inheritance tax, and a state income tax. These measures were passed by the legislature, and by the close of his term as governor in 1921 the previous debt had been retired and a surplus of $5,000,000 accumulated in the state treasury. Other achievements of his administration included the consolidation of the state penal administration under a single bipartisan management. During his governorship the state penitentiary became self-supporting, the institution yielding a net profit of almost $200,000, and in 1919 capital punishment was abolished in Missouri. At Gardner's suggestion 5 per cent of the state's receipts from fishing and hunting licenses was set aside for the purchase of lands suitable for parks, and during his administration the first state park, Sequiota Park in Green County, was purchased and a sum of $50,000 was accumulated in the state treasury for further purchase of park land. In 1918 he signed the Missouri Suffrage Bill, which granted the right to vote for presidential electors to Missouri women. At that time he also urged the state legislature to call upon the U.S. Congress to submit to the states an amendment for equal suffrage, and when the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the legislatures of the several states in 1919, he secured its ratification by both houses of the Missouri legislature. At his behest an extensive investigation of the educational standards of the rural schools in Missouri was carried out to determine whether previous studies that had suggested that there were serious shortcomings in this branch of the state educational system were, in fact, true. Having established that there were serious problems in this regard, Gardner proposed that efforts be made to improve rural educational practices and facilities. A further significant advance made during his administration was the passage of a workmen's compensation law. During the 1916 campaign for the governorship Gardner had been opposed by the Anti-Saloon League of Missouri because he was not an outspoken supporter of prohibition. He had promised, however, to acquiesce in whatever bills were passed by the legislature in this matter. Therefore, he did not oppose the passage of a so-called bone-dry law for Missouri, nor did he oppose ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States on the part of the Missouri legislature. After the entry of the United States into the First World War, Gardner worked closely with the national administration to mobilize the full resources of his state behind the war effort. Under his leadership, Missouri, a farm state, was able to increase notably its output of foodstuffs during 1917-18, rising from fourteenth to fifth rank among the states in the value of its crops. Following his term as governor, Gardner did not again seek public office, but he maintained his interest in the affairs of his party and was a delegate to several national conventions. Gardner was a member of the Masonic order (Shriner), BPOE, the Knights of Pythias, and the Bogey, Racquet, and St. Louis Country clubs of Saint Louis. His religious affiliation was with the Grace Methodist Church, Saint Louis, which he served as a member of the board of trustees. He was married in Saint Louis, Oct. 10, 1894, to Jeannette, daughter of Jacob Vosburg of that city, a sales executive, and had three children: William King; Dozier Lee; and Janet, who married (1) Robert N. Hawes and (2) MacLean Hoggson. Gardner died in Saint Louis, Mo., Dec. 18, 1933.

COFER, Leland Eggleston, public health officer, was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 16, 1869, son of Nathan Pliny and Euphemia (Mountcastle) Cofer. His father was a librarian and Biblical scholar. Leland E. Cofer attended Richmond College during



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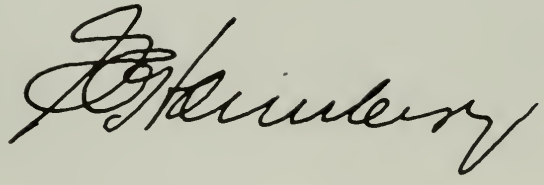
Frederick D. Gardner

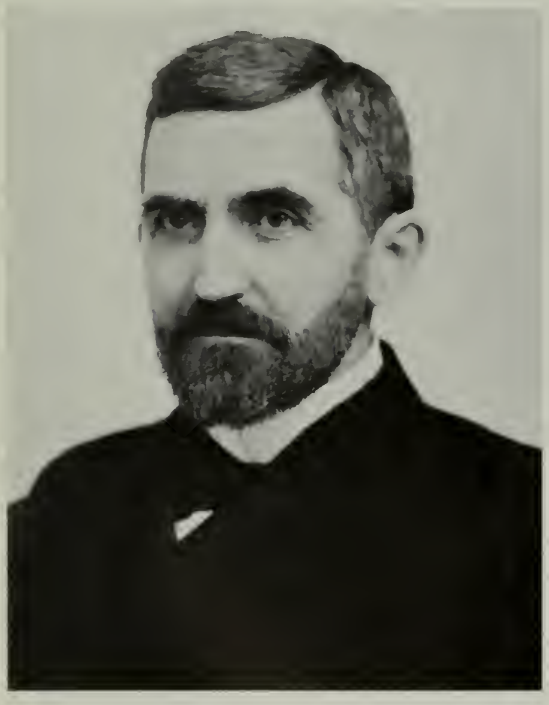
THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



1884-87 and was graduated M.D. at Richmond Medical College in 1889. He then joined the U.S. Marine Corps Hospital Service and until 1899 served in marine hospitals in Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N.Y., Norfolk, Va., Savannah, Ga., Mobile, Ala., and San Francisco and San Diego, Calif. While serving at the last-named place he was given a special commission to go to Mexico to establish there a certification system designed to prevent the spread of yellow fever from that country to the United States. Up to that time there had been a complete lack of restrictive agencies or laws governing the movement of infected persons, and Texas, as a measure of self-protection, had placed an embargo on all entrants from Mexico. This action had caused international complications, and thus, with Cofer setting in motion an efficient system to control the migration of those infected with yellow fever, relations with Mexico were improved. On his return to San Diego, he was made inspector of the U.S. health service in California from Los Angeles to the Mexican border. He had, however, occupied that office only a few months when in 1900 he was appointed chief quarantine officer of the Territory of Hawaii. In that post he organized the quarantine system of the Hawaiian Islands, and as president of the Hawaiian Board of Health was in command of the leper colony at Molokai. In connection with his duties in the latter capacity, he was persuaded by Robert Koch, the noted German physician and bacteriologist, that leprosy was a disease capable of being cured, and Cofer thereupon issued orders for the release from the colony of patients who could be declared cured. He was on his tour of duty in Hawaii when an outbreak of the bubonic plague occurred in Seattle, Wash., and the Northwest, and Cofer was recalled to the mainland to take charge of health measures in the threatened area. To protect the people of Seattle he enforced stringent sanitary measures that included an effective rat-poisoning program and the burning of certain barns and other infested buildings. When all danger of the plague was eliminated, Cofer returned to Hawaii to complete his eight-year tour of duty. In September, 1908, he was ordered to Washington, D.C., and appointed assistant surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service, in charge of the division of maritime quarantine of the United States and its possessions and dependencies and of the medical function of immigration. In 1916 he was loaned by the federal service to the State of New York to serve as health officer for the Port of New York. He continued in that capacity until October, 1921, when he took a leave of absence for eighteen months. Then, resuming duty with the State of New York, he was named director of industrial hygiene within the State Department of Labor and continued in that office from 1923 until ill health forced his resignation in December, 1928. Cofer was the author of a brochure in 1910 on "Maritime Quarantine" and from time to time published pamphlets and booklets on health subjects. He was a member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Military Surgeons, American Society of Tropical Medicine, the Metropolitan, Church, Union, Press, and Richmond clubs of New York city, Southampton (N.Y.) Beach Club, the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D.C., and the Everglades and Beach and Tennis clubs of Palm Beach, Fla. An Episcopalian in religion, he served as a vestryman of St. Thomas Church, New York city, and Bethesda Church-by-the-Sea, Palm Beach, Fla. Politically he was a Republican. His active recreation was tennis, and his hobby was modeling in clay. Cofer was married twice: (1) in Englewood, N.J., Aug. 25, 1893, to Clara, daughter of Daniel Drake-Smith of that place, and had a daughter, Henrietta Leland, who married Donald Williams Vought; his first wife died in 1906; (2) in New York city, Oct. 15, 1919, to Luisita Adelaide, daughter of Charles Henry Leland of that city, a businessman. Leland E. Cofer died in Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 17, 1948.

HOLMBERG, George Clarence, business executive, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 30, 1882, son of Nicholas A. and Anna (Smith) Holmberg. His father came to this country from Sweden and settled in Minneapolis. George C. Holmberg received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated LL.B. in 1903 at the University of Minnesota. During 1907-11 he was employed in the sales and credit departments of a manufacturing business and was proprietor of a finance business in Duluth, Minn. He was vice-president and a director of the Security National Bank of Sioux Falls, S.Dak., from 1911 to 1919. During the next several years he was engaged in business in Minneapolis, serving as officer and a director of a real estate holding corporation, officer and a director of a jobbing company, and a director of a fire insurance company and a telephone company. During this period he was also associated with the Stevens Corp., a motor truck company in Minneapolis. During 1921-23 he was a member of the examining board of the War Finance Corporation, Washington, D.C., and during 1923-25 he was secretary of the Agricultural Loan Agency of the War Finance Corporation in Minneapolis. In the last-named year he began an association with the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., Minneapolis, which continued for the remainder of his active business career. He was vice-president in charge of investments, treasurer, and a director of the company from 1925 until his retirement in 1951. At various times he was also a director and member of the finance committee of the Twin City Fire Insurance Co., Minneapolis, and of the Northwestern Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Minneapolis, a member of the trust committee of the First National Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis, and chairman of the bondholders protective committee of the Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank. In 1931 he served as chairman of the financial section of the American Life Convention, an association whose membership included many of the major life insurance companies in the United States. From February to May, 1932, he served temporarily as assistant to the directors in the organization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D.C., and he subsequently was a member and vice-chairman of the advisory committee to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's Minneapolis Loan Agency. An active participant in civic affairs, Holmberg served at one time as state treasurer for the American Red Cross in Minnesota and for many years was a member of the advisory committee of the Home for Children and Aged Women, Minneapolis, and of the advisory committee of the Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts. During the First World War he served on various committees for raising the quota and directing sales of the Liberty Loans and the War Savings Stamps. He was a member of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America and of the Minneapolis, Minneapolis Athletic, Minneapolis Automobile, Minikahda, Saddle and Bridle, and Interlachen Country clubs of Minneapolis. His religious affiliation was with St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing, hunting, and playing golf were his principal recreations, and woodworking was a hobby. He was married in Minneapolis, Nov. 20, 1907, to Bessie, daughter of Duncan Robert McNaught of that city, a mortgage and loan broker, and had a daughter, Georgia Elizabeth, who married Gilbert Stevens. George C. Holmberg died in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 3, 1953.

PATTISON, John M., insurance executive and governor of Ohio, was born in Owensville, Ohio, June 13, 1847, son of William and Mary (Duckwall) Pattison, grandson of William and Martha (Bodine) Pattison, and great-grandson of John Pattison, who came to this country from Ireland in 1765 and settled near Augusta, Ky. John M. Pattison received his preliminary education at public schools in Clermont County, Ohio, and was graduated A.B. in 1869 at Ohio Wesleyan University. Meanwhile, at the age of sixteen he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company I, 153d Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served during the closing months of the Civil War. He financed his classical studies at Ohio Wesleyan University by working for his father, who was a country merchant, by teaching in the schools of Clermont County, and by performing various tasks at harvest time. In order to earn enough to maintain himself at college he had to cut his terms short and was only in college about twenty months, yet he was able to graduate with the class



with which he had entered. Following graduation he represented the Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, as general agent in Illinois for three years. While thus employed he read law in the offices of Powell & Hamilton, Thomas C. Campbell, and Alfred Yaple and attended the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1872. Admitted to the Ohio bar in the same year, he served briefly as assistant attorney with the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad. A Democrat in politics, in 1873 he was elected by the largest majority for any candidate on the ticket as a member of the lower house of the Ohio State Legislature, where he represented Hamilton County. In that body he immediately gained attention for his independence, his militant opposition to organized corruption in public office, and his impatience with the lax administration of law. At the expiration of his term he declined to run for re-election to the legislature, but during 1874-76 he served as attorney for the Committee of Safety, a non-political organization that waged a successful fight to rid Cincinnati of a gang of corrupt officials. From 1875 to 1881 he was a partner in the Cincinnati law firm of Yaple, Moos & Pattison, and while in this association he served as principal editor of The Ohio Law Record, a law journal published and edited by the firm. In 1881 he became a director of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., and shortly thereafter he was named general manager and vice-president of the company. Henceforth the development and upbuilding of this institution became his life work, and in 1891 he became its president, a post he held until the close of his life. Under his direction the company became one of the great financial institutions of the Middle West. When he assumed the posts of general manager and vice-president in 1881, the company had only 4800 policyholders and assets of $1,588,301. At his death the company's assets were over $50,000,000 and insurance in force amounted to some $235,000,000. It wrote participating life insurance on the annual dividend plan, as well as non-participating life insurance policies, and operated in all states except for Nevada and Wisconsin. Aside from his responsibilities with the Union Central Life Insurance Co., Pattison served as president of the Milford (Ohio) National Bank from September, 1904, until his death. He was president of the Valley Enterprise, which was published in Milford, and had a major interest in the Victoria Sweeper Co. He also owned various small houses in Milford and in partnership with J. B. Iuen bought land in Milford and Terrace Park, Ohio, for resale as building lots. Additionally, Pattison did not fail to respond to further calls to public duty. In February, 1890, he was nominated to fill a vacancy in the Ohio State Senate resulting from the death of Thomas O. Washburn. The ensuing campaign attracted nationwide attention because Democratic control of the Ohio State Senate hung in the balance and because a redistribution of congressional districts was about to be made, which would determine the political complexion of Ohio's delegation in the U.S. House of Representatives. He won election to the Ohio State Senate by an overwhelming majority, receiving in Clermont County the largest majority ever given to a candidate on a state ticket. While serving in that legislative body he fought against repeal of the Sunday-closing laws, standing apart from his colleagues with inflexible determination. His demand that the people of Ohio, rather than the officeholders, be given the authority to decide the question finally resulted in the defeat of the repeal bill. While serving in the Ohio State Senate he was nominated as a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives from the 6th Congressional District of Ohio. Although the district was largely Republican, it elected him with a plurality of more than 2000 votes to the 52d Congress (Mar. 4, 1891—Mar. 3, 1893). As a congressman he introduced the first bill appropriating funds to establish rural mail delivery and waged a successful fight against permitting the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., to remain open on Sundays. He did not run for re-election to Congress, because in the meantime the Republicans had gerrymandered the state, changing the composition of his district and making victory for a Democrat hopeless. In 1905, following a series of Democratic defeats, he was chosen from among six important statesmen to lead his party's ticket as the gubernatorial candidate. Rallying the temperance forces of the state in a notable campaign, in which he also stressed strict economy in state affairs, home rule, and an end to corruption, Pattison converted the Republican majority of 266,000 votes in the previous year to a plurality of 43,000 votes for himself and was the only Democrat on the state ticket to win election to an important office. His health gave way after the

campaign, and he had barely enough strength to carry him through his inauguration as governor of Ohio on Jan. 8, 1906. He remained at the Governor's Mansion in Columbus until May and the following month was removed to his country home, "Promont," near Milford, where he died a short time later. Despite his illness, during the last period of his life he was able to discuss state affairs and to sign some of the bills that came to him from the state legislature. Pattison also rendered public service as a trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University and of Wilberforce University, an institution for Negroes at Xenia, Ohio. He was a member of the American, Ohio State, and Cincinnati bar associations, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar), Grand Army of the Republic, and the Businessmen's, Commercial, and Duckworth clubs of Cincinnati. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Church of Milford. He was married twice: (1) in Delaware, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1879, to Aletheia, daughter of William George Williams of that community, a college professor, and had four children: Aletheia E., Ernestine, John Williams, and Donald; his first wife died in 1891; (2) in Delaware, Ohio, Apr. 19, 1893, to Anna Margaret, a younger sister of his first wife. John M. Pattison died in Milford, Ohio, June 18, 1906.

BRANDT, Herbert [William], ornithologist, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1884, son of Robert F. and Caroline (Semlow) Brandt. His father came to this country from Germany and settled in Cleveland, where he engaged in business as a wholesale provision merchant. Herbert Brandt was graduated B.S. in mining engineering at the Case School of Applied Science (later Case Institute of Technology), Cleveland, in 1907. Following graduation he spent a year in Mexico, surveying and making mineral reports for prospective investors and operators. During this time he traveled in nineteen of the twenty-eight states of Mexico. Subsequently he spent two years as a mining engineer in New Mexico and Nevada. During the gold rush in Nevada he worked as a reporter on the Goldfield Nugget. He returned to Cleveland to take over the family business upon the death of his father in 1909, and thereafter until the close of his life he was president and treasurer of the Brandt Co., hotel and restaurant suppliers, which had been founded by his father in 1885. He was one of the builders of the Northern Ohio Food Terminal in Cleveland in 1932. Brandt's principal interest, however, lay not in business but in science. He organized, financed, and conducted some forty-two expeditions in pursuit of scientific information in the fields of ornithology, conservation, and nature study. His expeditions, on which he was often accompanied in the field by experienced naturalists who were familiar with the region to be explored, took him from Florida to Alaska, from Hudson Bay in Canada to Chile in South America. Included in the list of expeditions were four to the arctic regions. He also did extensive work in Arizona, Florida, Texas, and elsewhere in this country. In 1924 he led a government dogsled expedition to the delta of the Yukon River in Alaska for the Biological Survey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (later part of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior). In the course of his studies he acquired a library of some 3000 rare volumes of nature works and amassed a collection of 35,000 to 40,000 eggs and 5000 bird skins. Brandt was the author of several books recognized as important contributions to the fields of nature study and ornithology. The books, which he personally subsidized and published, were lavishly illustrated and handsome volumes. The first, "Texas Bird Adventures" (1940), was based on his investigations of the activities of birds on breeding sites in the Chisos Mountains and the plains of the Red River in Texas. In "Alaska Bird Trails" (1943) he described a trip by dogteam for some 850 miles overland to reach one of the world's richest breeding grounds of noncolonial arctic birds on the shores of the Bering Sea. His third book, "Arizona and its Bird Life" (1951), represented the results of eight seasons of field work in southeastern Arizona, where a number of mountain ranges rising above the flat desert floor furnished a wide range of climatic and vegetational zones and thus afforded many ecological niches for different species of birds. This work contained some 400,000 words of text accompanied by forty-three plates, an index with 10,000 references, and an annotated list of the 170 breeding birds in the area, together with an analysis of the ecological distribution of the nesting birds according to life zones, subzones, and biotic associations between birds and plants. Additionally, Brandt was active in civic affairs in Cleveland and worked on the promotion and building of the Cleveland Auditorium. A Republican in politics,

he managed one of the successful campaigns of Harry L. Davis (q.v.) for the mayoralty in Cleveland. In recognition of his exceptional services to the cause of conservation, he was awarded the Nash Conservation Certificate of Merit by the Nash Motor Co. in in 1953. He was also the recipient of an honorary D.Sc. degree from the University of Alaska in 1946, the first doctorate awarded by that university to any person who did not reside in Alaska. Brandt was a member of the American and the British ornithologists unions, Cooper Ornithological Club, American Geographical Society, and the Outdoor Writers Association of America. Another of his interests was sports, and at one time he owned Cleveland's early professional football team, the Cleveland Bulldogs. While a student at Case School of Applied Science he was an outstanding football player in his own right. His religious affiliation was with the German Lutheran church. Brandt was married in Saint Thomas, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 27, 1913, to Carrie, daughter of John J. McGregor of that place, a farmer, and had four children: Herbert William; Donald Mc-

Gregor; Caroline, who married Thomas Butler Ross; and Katherine, who married Zygmunt Bilwin. Herbert Brandt died in Homestead, Fla., Mar. 8, 1955.

MARTIN, Claude Alexander, physician, was born in Lafayette Parish, La., Dec. 28, 1882, son of Paul and Emetile (Breaux) Martin, grandson of Valsin and Louise (Cochran) Martin, great-grandson of Placide and Eurasie (Bernard) Martin, and great-great-grandson of Vallery and Celeste (Huval) Martin who were among the Acadians who settled in Louisiana after being exiled from Nova Scotia in 1755. His father, a planter in Lafayette Parish, was active in politics and was chief deputy sheriff of the parish at the time of his death. Claude A. Martin attended the Louisiana Industrial Institute (later the University of Southwestern Louisiana) in Lafayette and was graduated M.D. in 1912 at the University of Louisville. Subsequently, he did postgraduate work at Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La., in 1919. Meanwhile, he interned at St. Joseph's Infirmary in Louisville, Ky., and St. Vincent's Infirmary, Little Rock, Ark., and from 1913 until his retirement in 1946 conducted a large rural practice at Welsh, La. During his active career he was a member of the staff of St. Patrick's Hospital, Lake Charles, La., and served for twenty-five years as president of the local board of health. During the Second World War he was chief of medical service in the Welsh Civilian Defense Council, and from 1940 to 1947 he was a member of the Louisiana State Committee on Medical Defense and chairman of the examining physicians of the Jefferson Davis Parish Selective Service Board. Active in Democratic politics, as his father had been, he served as a member of the Louisiana State Central Democratic Committee for a number of years and from 1940 until his death was a member of the Jefferson Davis Parish Democratic Committee. From 1933 to 1947 he was a member of the Welsh Town Council, and during 1945-47 he was mayor pro tempore. During 1941-50 he was a member of the Louisiana State Welfare Board. He took an active interest in the work of the Boy Scouts of America and served as district chairman and in other capacities. Martin had a remarkable First World War record. Commissioned 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army Medical Corps in June, 1917, he was assigned to the 23d Infantry, 2d Division, as assistant surgeon. He went overseas with the 2d Division in September, 1917, and participated in five major battles in France: Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne-Marne, and Meuse-Argonne. He remained with the Army of Occupation after the Armistice and received his honorable discharge in the rank of major in April, 1919. His decorations included the Distinguished Service Cross of the United States and the Croix de Guerre of France, with two silver stars. He was cited for continuing to operate a battalion dressing station near Chateau-Thierry during a heavy artillery bombardment that partially destroyed the station and killed one assistant surgeon and two soldiers and for successfully handling the evacuation of all the wounded in the face of heavy fire. He was again cited for his services in the Chateau-Thierry Sector by John J. Pershing (q.v.), and he was twice cited for meritorious service by Marshall Pétain of France. He was a member of the American and Southern medical associations, Louisiana State and Jefferson Davis Parish medical societies, Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States of America, the American Legion, the Forty and Eight, Second Division Association, Knights of Columbus (4th degree), Phi Kappa Phi, and the Welsh Rotary Club. Following his retirement from medical practice he devoted his attention to farming and cattle-raising and in connection with these interests was a member of the American and Louisiana farm bureau federations and the Jefferson Davis Parish Cattleman's Association. He also served as a member of the Advisory Council for Vocational Agriculture during 1941-53. One of his special interests was aiding young people to secure a college education. He enjoyed baseball and football as a spectator and enjoyed hunting and fishing for recreation. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Martin was married in Welsh, June 9, 1919, to Ruth, daughter of James A. McLees, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and had four children: Gertrude Ellen, who married Frank Fernholz; Katherine Agnes, who married Robert E. Power; Claude Alexander; and James Paul. Claude A. Martin's death occurred in Welsh, La., Sept. 16, 1956.

WAGNER, Henry Raup, mining executive and historian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27, 1862, son of Jacob Frederick and Eliza (Kemp) Wagner. His father was a manufacturer. Henry R. Wagner was graduated B.A. in 1884 and LL.B. in 1886 at Yale University. Admitted to the Missouri bar in 1887, he began practice in Kansas City. Leaving the practice of law in 1890, he became associated with the Globe Smelting & Refining Co., Denver, Colo., as an ore buyer, and later he served as Mexico City, Mexico, agent for the E. P. Allis Co., manufacturers of mining machinery in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1898 he went to South America as representative of M. Guggenheim's Sons, New York city, and after that firm was consolidated with the American Smelting & Refining Co. he spent four years in London, England, selling silver for the latter. Continuing his association with the American Smelting & Refining Co., he served in Mexico during 1907-11 as a member of the executive committee, southern department, and during 1911-15 as general manager in Mexico City. During 1915-17 he was resident director in Santiago, Chile, for the American Smelting & Refining Co., Chile Exploration Co., and the Braden Copper Co. He then returned to the United States and during 1918-20 was a member of the executive committee and during 1920-21 a vice-president of the American Smelting & Refining Co. Wagner throughout these years had pursued a hobby of collecting books, which in turn led to a particular interest in collecting tracts on British and Irish economics and trade from 1609 onward and in collecting writings and doing research on the early English and Spanish explorers in the American West. Following his retirement from active business in 1921 he devoted much of his time to writing on historical subjects. He was the author of "Sir Francis Drake's Voyage Around the World—Its Aims and Achievements" (1926), "Spanish Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America in the Sixteenth Century" (1929), "Apocryphal Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America" (1931), "Spanish Explorations in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Santa Ana" (1933), "The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800" (1937), "Bullion to Books," an autobiography (1942), "The Rise of Fernando Cortes Los Angeles" (1944), "Nueva Bibliografia Mexicana del Siglo XVI, Mexico" (1946), and "Sixty Years of Book Collecting" (1952). He was also the compiler of "Irish Economics, 1700-1783," a bibliography with notes (1907), "The Plains and the Rockies," a bibliography of original narratives of Western travel and adventure in the years from 1800 to 1865 (1921, 2d ed. 1937), "California Imprints (August 1846—June 1851)" (1922), "The Spanish Southwest," an annotated bibliography covering the years 1542-1794 (1924, 2d ed. 1937), "California Voyages, 1539-1541" (1925), and "Manuscript Maps of Battista Agnese" (1931). His many articles and papers appeared in various historical publications, such as the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society and the publications of the Bibliographical Society of America and the Cortez

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Leonard A. Wood

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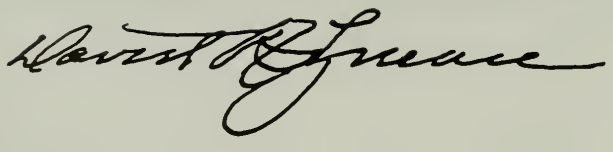

Society. Wagner donated his book collections to the Yale University Library, Pomona College, and the University of Texas and his collections of rare documents and manuscripts as well as books to the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, Calif., and the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif. He was a trustee of the Southwest Museum. In recognition of his scholarly achievements, he was awarded an honorary Litt.D. degree by Pomona College in 1936, an honorary L.H.D. degree by Yale University in 1946, and an honorary LL.D. degree by the University of California at Los Angeles in 1949. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Grolier Club of New York city, and the Sunset and Zamorano clubs of Los Angeles, Calif. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Oakland, Calif., July 17, 1917, to Blanche Henriette, daughter of Etienne Collet, an architect and sculptor. He died without issue in San Marino, Calif., Mar. 28, 1957.

LYMAN, David Russell, physician, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Mar. 8, 1876, son of Henry Leslie and Jane Ellen (Newman) Lyman. His first paternal American ancestor was Richard Lyman, who came to this country from England in 1631 and was one of the original settlers at Hartford, Conn. From Richard and his wife, Sarah Osborne, the descent was through Richard and Hepzibah Ford, Thomas and Ruth Holton, Noah and Elizabeth ————, Jonathan and Abigail Russell, David and Philoxena Bliss, and David and Elizabeth Hale Roberts, the grandparents of David R. Lyman. His father was a farmer and served as one of the original members of the Virginia State Board of Agriculture. The son received his preparatory education at Jones's University School, Charlottesville, Va., and was graduated M.D. in 1899 at the University of Virginia. He was instructor in histology at that university in 1898 and assistant demonstrator in anatomy in 1899-1900. After serving an internship at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., he made a first-hand study of tuberculosis during 1901-03 as assistant resident physician at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, Saranac Lake, N.Y., which had been founded by Edward L. Trudeau (q.v.). While there Lyman discovered that he had contracted the disease himself and, after being restored to health, dedicated his professional career to the fight against tuberculosis. In October, 1903, he became medical superintendent of the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, Wallingford, Conn., a position he held until his retirement as medical superintendent emeritus in 1953. This institution was just being organized by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New Haven County (later the Gaylord Farm Association). At the time there were only two tuberculosis sanatoriums in all of New England. By September, 1904, an administration and recreation building, four cottages, and electric and water systems had been completed at the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium, and it began operations with one physician, one nurse, six patients, twenty-two beds, a plant value of $80,000, no endowment, and less than $100 in the treasury. At the time of Lyman's retirement the property of Gaylord Farm Sanatorium had increased from the original 239 acres to about 600 acres, including woodlands and a completely equipped, highly productive farm; its plant consisted of some fifty-five buildings valued at more than $1,000,000; and there was a staff of 150 or more and a bed capacity of 144. During his tenure as medical superintendent more than 8000 patients were restored to health. Open to all residents of Connecticut who could not afford the expense of private sanatoriums or health resorts, Gaylord Farm Sanatorium was the first to substitute a well-balanced diet for the early practice of forced feeding of patients with huge amounts of milk, meat, and raw eggs; the first to prove from its own records that discharged patients could return to their original occupations with better results than if they sought outdoor employment to which they might not be suited; and one of the first to advocate and practice a rest cure in place of the work cure that then was believed necessary to build up the physical strength of tuberculosis patients. For many years Lyman was clinical lecturer on tuberculosis at the Yale University School of Medicine, and throughout his career he made frequent contributions to the professional literature. He was largely responsible for the founding in New Haven in 1907 of the first dispensary clinic for tuberculosis in Connecticut, and over the years he helped to organize and supported visiting nurse associations and employee relief associations in several Connecticut cities and towns. During the First World War he went to France in 1918 on behalf of the Rockefeller Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and the American Red Cross to help organize methods of checking the rapid spread of tuberculosis in that country. He served as a member of the Connecticut State Tuberculosis Commission from 1913 to 1918 and as a member of the Public Health Council, Connecticut State Department of Health, from 1929 to 1947. He was also a member of the advisory council of the U.S. Veterans Bureau in 1920-21, a member of the council of the Henry Phipps Institute at the University of Pennsylvania from 1921 to 1941, a trustee of the Potts Memorial Hospital, Livingston, N.Y., from 1926 to 1935, and a member of the advisory council of the Milbank Memorial Foundation, New York city, for a number of years. A founder and charter member in 1904 of the National Tuberculosis Association, Lyman served as its president in 1918, was the recipient of its Trudeau Medal in 1943, and was made a life member in 1947. He was also one of the organizers of the International Union Against Tuberculosis in 1919 and was a founder of the Connecticut State Tuberculosis Association, of which he was president in 1940, and the New Haven Tuberculosis and Health Association, of which he was president in 1946-47. He was elected an associate fellow of Branford College, Yale University, in 1916 and received an honorary M.A. degree from that university in the same year. He was also the recipient of an honorary D.Sc. degree in 1942 from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and in 1954 he was honored with the Gold Medal Award of the New Haven Advertising Club. Furthermore, he was a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the American Climatological and Clinical Association (pres. 1926), American Sanatorium Association (pres. 1926), American Hospital Association, the Connecticut State (pres. 1922), New Haven County (pres. 1919), New Haven, and Beaumont medical societies, the American (pres. 1926) and Connecticut Trudeau societies, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha, BPOE, Society of Colonial Wars, the Raven Society and the Colonnade Club of the University of Virginia, the Century Association of New York city, the Rotary and Wallingford Country clubs of Wallingford, and the Graduates Club Association and the Social Science and Inquisitors clubs of New Haven. He was vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Wallingford for a number of years prior to its merger in April, 1956, with the Union & New Haven Trust Co., and thereafter until his death he was a member of the advisory board of the Wallingford branch of the latter institution. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. Lyman was married in Fluvanna County, Va., Oct. 12, 1905, to Virginia Scott, daughter of William Ruffin Coleman Cocke of Bremo, Va., a lawyer and farmer, and had two daughters: Clara Pollard, who married Francis Marvin Bunce

Day; and Jane Leslie, who married Carl McAllister Jenkins. David R. Lyman's death occurred in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 15, 1956.

PERRY, [John] Wallace, editor and publisher, was born in Neosho, Mo., Feb. 3, 1883, son of John Wesley and Margaret Ann (Poage) Perry and grandson of Richard Perry. His father was a Methodist clergyman. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Pawnee, Okla., Wallace Perry was graduated B.A. at the University of Oklahoma in 1907. He then began his newspaper career as city editor of the Lawton (Okla.) News-Republican and the Lawton Constitution. In 1913 he became city editor of the McAlester (Okla.) News-Capital and continued with that newspaper until 1917, when he became state editor of the Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, a position he held for a year. During 1919-20 he worked in New York city as editor and advertising manager of Seamans Magazine, a house organ for Seamans Oil Co. and the Continental Asphalt & Petroleum Co. During 1921-23 he was

editor of publications for Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. His next position was as managing editor of the El Paso (Tex.) Post during 1923-27. In the latter year he became editor of that newspaper, which was merged with the El Paso Herald in 1931 to form the El Paso Herald-Post, of which he was editor until 1937. He was editor and publisher of the Las Cruces (N.Mex.) Sun-News from 1939 until he sold this daily newspaper in 1947. Perry returned to publishing in Las Cruces in 1952 as business manager of the New Mexico Farm and Ranch Magazine, the official publication of the New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau. He was named editor and general manager of this publication in 1954 and continued in those positions until the close of his life. Additionally, he was the author of a novel, "Each Purple Curtain" (1955), a story of the Rio Grande, the use of its water, and its people. Throughout his career Perry was active in civic affairs. He was a member of the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma during 1908-10, a member of the Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations in 1934-35, and president of the Elephant Butte Water Rights Association, Las Cruces, during 1947-52. He served as president of the Las Cruces Chamber of Commerce in 1942-43, as president of the Dona Ana County (N.Mex.) Museum Society during 1942-45, and as president of the Las Cruces Community Concert Association during 1945-48. Perry was also a prime mover in the building in 1950 of Memorial General Hospital, Las Cruces, and served as chairman of the Dona Ana County chapter of the American National Red Cross in 1952 and as president of that chapter's board of directors in 1953-54. Perry was a member of the New Mexico Press Association (pres. 1942-44), New Mexico Historical Society, El Paso Historical Society, Sigma Delta Chi, Beta Theta Pi, the Country and Kiwanis clubs of Las Cruces, and the El Paso Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Democrat. Playing golf was his chief recreation. He was married in Chandler, Okla., June 15, 1907, to Lena Alice, daughter of Harvey Wesley Stubblefield of that place, a cattleman. Wallace Perry died without issue in Las Cruces, N.Mex., Feb. 29, 1956.

HARRISON, Perry Galbraith, mining engineer, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 6, 1885, son of Hugh and Therese Virginia (Scott) Harrison, and grandson of Perry and Alice (Howard) Harrison. His father was a merchant. After receiving his early education at the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., Perry G. Harrison was graduated E.M. in 1909 at the Michigan College of Mining and Technology and during the following year studied at the School of Mines, Columbia University. During his subsequent career he was identified with a number of mining developments in this country and Mexico and attained an international reputation as a geologist. He was a mining engineer with the Meriden Iron Co. during 1911-14; superintendent with the National Mines Co. from 1914 to 1917; a consulting engineer and geologist with the H. B. Winchell Co. during 1917-20; general superintendent of Compania Minera del Misrasol, Mexico, in 1921; general manager of the Portland Gold Mining Co. in 1922; mine superintendent of the Smuggler Union, Telluride, Colo., in 1923; and general manager of the Cusi Mining Co. during 1924-27 and the North Range Mining Co. from 1927 to 1937. He was general manager of the Evergreen Mines Co., Crosby, Minn., from 1927 to 1946, also serving as president of that company during 1937-46. In the last-mentioned year the Evergreen Mines Co. was bought by the M. A. Hanna Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Harrison then became ore sales manager for the M. A. Hanna Co., as well as vice-president and a director of the Hanna Ore Mining Co., the Hanna Coal & Ore Corp., and several other Hanna interests. He continued to hold these offices until the time of his retirement in 1957, afterward remaining a director of the Hanna Coal & Ore Corp., the Wheeling Steel Corp., and the Douglas Mining Co. Among the articles he contributed to Transactions of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers were "Sintering Limonitic Iron Ores at Ironton, Minnesota" (Dec. 9, 1925) and "Sinter" (Feb. 1932); he also wrote "Sintering Limonitic Iron Ores" (Iron Age, Feb. 27, 1930) and "ICC Rates" (Wall St. Jour., Sept. 17, 1947). He held membership in the American Iron and Steel Institute, American Mining Congress, the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers, the Kitchi Gammi Club of Duluth, Minn., the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, W.Va., the Union and Cleveland Country clubs of Cleveland, and the Hole in the Wall Golf Club of Naples, Fla. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing, shooting, and playing golf

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ALBRECHT PAGENSTECHER, 3d

were Harrison's chief recreations. He was married twice: (1) in San Francisco, Calif., in 1917, to Alice L. Smith, and had a son, Hugh Howard; his first wife died in 1955; (2) in New York city, Oct. 19, 1955, to Virginia, daughter of Arthur Harold Climo of Cleveland, a manufacturer. Perry G. Harrison died in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1959.

PAGENSTECHER, Albrecht, 3d, investment banker, was born in New York city, Nov. 16, 1904, son of Albrecht and Dorothea (Greeff) Pagenstecher and grandson of Albrecht and Helene (Westermann) Pagenstecher. His grandfather (q.v.), who came to this country from Germany in 1859 and settled in New York city, was credited with introducing the manufacture of paper from wood pulp in this country and was one of the organizers of the International Paper Co. His father was a business executive. After receiving his preparatory education at the Kirmayer School for Boys in New York city and at Storm King School, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., Albrecht Pagenstecher, 3d, was graduated B.A. in 1926 at Williams College. Immediately after graduation he entered the brokerage business in New York city. During 1927-30 he was a customer's man for Cassatt & Co., and from 1930 to 1945 he was a customer's man and, subsequently, a partner with Marshall Campbell & Co. In the last-named year he became a partner in the investment banking firm of Ingalls & Snyder, an association that continued until the close of his life. Pagenstecher specialized in industrial securities and the financing of new enterprises. He was a founder in 1942 and a director until his death of State Airlines, Inc., Charlotte, N.C., and a director of the Keith Paper Co., Greenfield, Mass., and of the Universal Development Corp., New York city. During the Second World War he entered the U.S. Navy in 1941 but was given a medical discharge after a short period of service. Pagenstecher was a member of Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, the Veterans of Squadron A, the Wings and Lawyers clubs of New York city, and the Meadow Club of Southampton, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. His recreations included playing tennis and golf, fishing, hunting, and skiing. He was married in New York city, Sept. 27, 1929, to Sarah, daughter of John Chappell Walton of Richmond, Va., a physician, and had a son, John Albrecht. His death occurred in Southampton, N.Y., July 30, 1946.

MITCHELL, Edward Clay, pediatrician, was born in Corinth, Williamson Co., Ill., Aug. 24, 1882, son of Henry Clay and Alma (Roberts) Mitchell. His father (q.v. for ancestry) was a surgeon. Edward C. Mitchell attended the United States Military Academy for three years and was graduated M.D. in 1907 at Northwestern University. Subsequently, he took postgraduate instruction at the Stiel Clinic in London, England, and the Von Pirquet Clinic in Vienna, Austria, also visiting the Finkelstein Clinic, Berlin, Germany. Meanwhile, he served an internship at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and received training in pediatrics under Isaac A. Abt. From 1908 until his retirement in 1940 Mitchell practiced his profession in Memphis, Tenn., where he was one of the first physicians to specialize in pediatrics. At various times he was associated with Percy Toombs, Eugene Rosamond, and Arthur Quinn, physicians, in the operation of children's clinics in Memphis. Additionally, he served as chief of the pediatrics staff and chief of staff at the Baptist Memorial Hospital and as chief of the pediatrics staff at Memphis General Hospital. He was also active on the staffs of other local hospitals. He encouraged private hospitals to enlarge their pediatric facilities and was instrumental in the building of the first children's ward at John Gaston Hospital, Memphis. He also helped persuade the Memphis authorities to build the John Gaston Children's Hospital, and he served as doctor for two local orphanages. Additionally, Mitchell was appointed to the faculty of the University of Tennessee College of Medicine in 1911 and was associate professor of pediatrics at that institution from 1913 to 1920 and professor of pediatrics thereafter until his retirement. He was instrumental in the establishment of the department of pediatrics at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine. With others, he reported on the first clinical use of vitamin K, and he contributed many other papers to the medical literature, especially on the diseases of the paranasal sinuses. For a number of years he served as city health inspector for the Memphis public schools, and in that capacity he developed a school inspection system and conducted lectures for parents on the care of children. Following the First World War he served for some years as national chairman of the American Legion Committee on Child Welfare. During the First

World War he served in the rank of colonel, U.S. Army Medical Corps, and was commanding officer of Base Hospital No. 57 in France. He was also stationed at Rheims and other locations in northern France, and in 1918 he opened the first American military hospital in Paris, which he headed until his honorable discharge in 1919. While serving in Paris he gave a series of lectures on pediatrics at the Sorbonne. Mitchell was a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics, a charter member of the American Academy of Pediatrics (pres. 1941), a fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the American, Southern, and Tennessee State medical associations, the Tri-State, Shelby County, and Memphis medical societies, the Central States, Tennessee, and Memphis pediatrics societies, Alpha Kappa Kappa, the Masonic order, the American Legion, and the Memphis Country and Rotary clubs of Memphis. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was an independent Democrat. Hunting, fishing, and playing golf and bridge were Mitchell's principal leisure

interests. Mitchell was married in Chicago, Oct. 12, 1907, to Katherine, daughter of Michael Devine of Allegan, Mich., a farmer and contractor, and had a son, Henry Clay. Edward C. Mitchell's death occurred in Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1955.

WELLER, Theodore Warford, obstetrician and gynecologist, was born in Pomeroy, Wash., Apr. 22, 1894, son of James K. Polk and Agnes Amelia (Warford) Weller, grandson of Peter Rush and Margaret (——) Weller, and great-grandson of William Weller, who came to this country from Germany before the American Revolution and settled in New Jersey. His father was a rancher. Theodore W. Weller obtained his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and at Brownsville, Oreg. He was graduated B.S. at Oregon Agricultural College (later Oregon State College), and then attended the University of California to complete certain premedical requirements before entering Harvard University, where he received an M.D. degree in 1924. Meanwhile, he enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1918 for First World War service and until his discharge at the end of the war was stationed with the Army Medical Corps at Angel Island, in San Francisco, Calif., and at Waco, Tex. During 1924-26 he served a rotating internship at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and in the latter year he returned to Boston to intern at the Boston Lying-in Hospital. Continuing there as assistant resident and then as resident under Franklin S. Newell (q.v.), he became in 1927 the first exchange resident to be sent to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to work for a while in obstetrics under J. Whitridge Williams (q.v.). Also in 1927, he served as a teaching fellow at Harvard Medical School. In 1928 he began a practice in general medicine in Oakland, Calif., which he continued until the close of his life, after 1941 specializing in obstetrics and gynecology. Almost immediately upon settling in Oakland, he was invited to join the staff of the Providence Hospital, where he gained considerable recognition for his work in obstetrics and gynecology. Under his guidance the hospital's obstetrical clinic became the largest in the East Bay area, and when placed in the new building finished in 1957, was named The Theodore Weller Clinic to honor his thirty years of service. In the same year he became chief of staff of the hospital and held that position until his death. He was also on the staffs of Peralta and Samuel Merritt hospitals in Oakland and the Alta Bates Hospital, Berkeley, Calif. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the American Academy of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and a member of the American, California State, and Alameda-Contra Costa County medical associations, Phi Chi, Kappa Sigma, the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, and the Alvarado (Calif.) Duck Club. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. Hunting and playing golf were Weller's recreational interests. He was married near San Jose, Calif., July 5, 1918, to Marion Lucy, daughter of William Morrison Curtner of Santa Clara County, Calif., a rancher and banker, and had two children, Marion, who married Rosmond May MacDonald, and Theodore Rush. He died in Oakland, Calif., Dec. 10, 1958.

WEBER, Harry Mathew, radiologist, was born in Lewistown, Mont., June 30, 1899, son of Matt and Anna Barbara (Nickol) Weber. His father was a merchant. Harry M. Weber received his preparatory education at private schools in Minnesota and Illinois, attended St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., during 1917-21, and was graduated B.S. in 1924, M.B. in 1925, and M.D. in 1926 at the University of Minnesota. He served his internship in 1925 at St. Joseph's Hospital and in 1925-26 at Ancker Hospital, both in Saint Paul, Minn. In 1926-27 he was a physician at a construction camp in Berne, Cheland Co., Wash. He then joined the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., as a fellow in radiology. Concentrating on roentgenology and pathologic anatomy, he became particularly interested in roentgenologic diagnosis of diseases of the large intestine. In 1928 he was appointed a first assistant in roentgenology at the Mayo Foundation, and in 1931 he became a consultant in roentgenologic diagnosis on the staff of the Mayo Clinic. In 1932 he was appointed an instructor in radiology at the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, a division of the University of Minnesota Graduate School. He was advanced to assistant professor of radiology in 1945, associate professor in 1948, and professor in 1954, continuing in the last-named capacity until the close of his life. Further, from 1951 until his death he was head of the section of diagnostic roentgenology of the Mayo Clinic and roentgenologist of the clinic's affiliated hospitals in Rochester: St. Mary's Hospital, Colonial Hospital, Kahler Hospital, and Worrall Hospital. In addition to his responsibilities for the training of graduate students in radiology at the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Weber was director of instructional courses of the American Roentgen Ray Society for ten years. Further, he served as chairman of the section of radiology of the American Medical Association in 1948, as co-chairman of the historical committee of the Minnesota State Medical Association in 1949, and as consultant to the committee on X-ray department planning of the American College of Radiology in 1951. Largely through his efforts, methods of the roentgenologic diagnosis of diseases of the large intestine were developed and improved, and roentgenologists the world over consulted him for advice concerning techniques of examination and interpretation. He contributed many articles to the professional literature, of which the most important were "The Roentgenologic Demonstration of Polypoid Lesions and Polyposis of the Large Intestine" (Amer. Jour. Roentgenol., May 1931), "The Roentgenologic Identification of Commonly Encountered Chronic Ulcerative Diseases of the Colon" (ibid., Oct. 1933), "Non-neoplastic Tumefactive Lesions of the Large Intestine" (ibid., Nov. 1936), "Forms of Ulcerative Colitis. Correlation of Clinical and Roentgenologic Data" (with J. A. Bargen, ibid., June 1940), and "The Diagnosis of Early Intestinal Cancer" (ibid., Dec. 1950). In 1935 Weber was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve Medical Corps and during the Second World War was assigned to active duty in 1941-42 at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Corona, Calif. In 1937 he was the recipient of the first award of the 5th International Congress of Radiology for the excellence of his scientific exhibit at that congress, and in 1940 an exhibit on polyps of the colon and rectum that he helped to prepare won a silver medal at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association. He was also the recipient of several certificates of merit from the American Roentgen Ray Society and was chosen to give the Russell D. Carman Memorial Lecture of the Saint Louis Radiological Society in 1948 and the first Fred I. Hodges Memorial Lecture at the University of Michigan in 1958. Weber was a diplomate in roentgenology of the American Board of Radiology, a fellow of the American College of Radiology, and a member of the American Roentgen Ray Society (pres. 1953-54), Radiological Society of North America, Rocky Mountain Radiological Society, Minnesota Radiological Society (pres. 1940), American Gastroenterological Association, the American, Minnesota State, and Southern Minnesota medical associations, the Zumbro Valley

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and Saint Louis medical societies, the Olmstead, Houston, Fillmore, and Dodge county medical societies, Alumni Association of the Mayo Foundation, Association of Resident and Ex-resident Physicians of the Mayo Clinic, Sigma Xi, Phi Rho Sigma, Sigma Chi, and the Rochester Golf and Country Club. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf was his principal recreation, and he was interested in football and all other sports. He was married in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16, 1937, to Kathleen, daughter of Moses Lincoln Osborn, and had three sons: Harry Osborn, Frederic William, and George Osborn. Harry M. Weber's death occurred in Rochester, Minn., Oct. 4, 1958.

KNAUTH, Arnold Whitman, lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 8, 1890, son of Percival and Mary Iles (Whitman) Knauth. His father (q.v.) was a banker. After receiving his preparatory education at the Collegiate School, New York city, and Milton (Mass.) Academy, Arnold Whitman Knauth was graduated A.B. in 1912 at Harvard University and afterward studied law at Columbia University during 1912-14 and Harvard University in 1914-15. Admitted to the New York bar in 1915, he was employed by the international law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt in New York city from that year until 1917. He then joined the marine insurance brokerage firm of Johnson & Higgins, New York city. During 1918-20, as assistant director in charge of liability matters with the insurance division of the U.S. Shipping Board, he advised the U.S. Army Transport Service on aspects of salvage. It was in this period that the Shipping Board and its insurance division played a major part in establishing an independent American marine insurance market, both as to hull insurance and shipowners' liability. From 1925 to 1937 he was associated with the New York city admiralty firm of Haight, Griffin, Deming & Gardner, specializing in admiralty practice in behalf of American and foreign shipowners and their insurers. He next joined a firm that with his membership became Lloyd, Decker, Williams & Knauth, also in New York city, in which he practiced from 1937 to 1943 and again during 1947-53. In the interim he was associated with the U.S. Department of Justice as a senior admiralty counsel and as a special assistant to the attorney general, and he was active in admiralty and shipping litigation involving the government's interests. He joined the firm of Spence & Hotchkiss, New York city, in 1953 and continued with its successor until the close of his life. During his career he practiced before Federal District Courts, the U.S. Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States. Beginning in 1930 he was adjunct professor of maritime and aviation law at the New York University Law School. In 1923, with the backing of Russell H. Loines of Johnson & Higgins, he collaborated with Emory H. Niles of Baltimore, Md., in founding American Maritime Cases, the first separately published reporter of maritime cases in this country. From 1930 to 1940 he was corresponding editor of Dor's Revue de Droit Maritime Comparé. Knauth also was a founder of United States Aviation Reports (in 1928) in collaboration with Henry G. Hotchkiss, author of "The Law of Aviation" (2d ed. 1938). He edited and published "Griffin on Collision" (1949) from the manuscript of John Wheeler Griffin, collision lawyer. In 1940 he edited the Sixth Edition of Benedict's "The Law of American Admiralty." Four volumes of Knauth's Seventh Edition of Benedict appeared in 1958 and included supplements by his son, Christopher Knauth, also an admiralty lawyer. He was the author of "The American Law of Ocean Bills of Lading" (1936), which reached four editions in 1953. He wrote numerous articles for law reviews in this country. His early interest in aviation law was recognized by his appointment in 1936 as a permanent United States member of the Comité International Technique d'Experts Juridiques Aériens (CITEJA), which had been formed in 1919 for the purpose of codifying private international air law. While active with CITEJA he attended conventions in Brussels, Paris, and Cairo. The work of this committee was continued by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), created by the Chicago Convention of 1944. He lectured frequently thereafter at ICAO headquarters in Montreal, Canada. From 1930 to 1937 he was secretary of the Maritime Law Association, in which he came under the influence of 2d Circuit Court of Appeals judges Charles M. Hough (q.v.) and Augustus N. Hand, both of whom served as presidents of the association. In 1940 Knauth was elected chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters of the United States. He was a member of the American Arbitration Association and he served on arbitration panels of the association as late as 1959. A member of the American Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York State Bar Association, and the National Association of Aviation Writers, he was also a member of the American Society of International Law, of which he became a council member in 1956, and served on its nominating committee in 1959-60. Active in the International Law Association, he was a member of its air law and space law committees, and during 1958-60 he was chairman of its rivers committee. The committee work that interested him most deeply was that of the American branch of the Comité Maritime International. The Comité, a federation of maritime law associations of the major maritime countries, was founded in 1897 and dedicated to uniformity of commercial maritime law. As a delegate of the Maritime Law Association of the United States, Knauth was an active participant at overseas conferences of the Comité that resulted in the adoption of the York-Antwerp Rules (General Average) in 1950 and the Brussels Convention on Limitation of Shipowners' Liability in 1957. He was one of a limited number of titulary members of the Comité, an honorary recognition given by virtue of his professional status and his contributions to the Comité's work. While a strong advocate for expansion and modernization of the Admiralty Rules of Procedure, since the early 1940's, he courageously opposed members of the judiciary and a powerful group of non-admiralty lawyers, who sought to have the admiralty rules merged with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Early in 1960 he was appointed to the U.S. Judicial Conference's Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Admiralty Rules. Here the main point of discussion was the 1959 decision of Miner v. Atlass (363 U.S. 641). The loss in 1948 of the so-called Discovery and other admiralty rules had been pointed out during 1951-53 by Knauth as chairman of the Committee on Admiralty of the American Bar Association, and in the Maritime Law Association Document 375 in 1951, of which Knauth was chairman of the drafting subcommittee. These protests were ignored by the Supreme Court until 1959, when the effects of the Miner v. Atlass decision again focused attention on Discovery. The first project of the advisory committee was to recommend adoption of rules of Discovery consistent with Knauth's earlier recommendations. The amendments were adopted by the Supreme Court in 1961. His memberships included the Down Town Association and University and Harvard clubs of New York city, the Aviation Club of Washington, D.C., the Appalachian and Adirondack Mountain clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was an independent. Among Knauth's interests were music,

camping, and sailing. He was married in New York city, Mar. 17, 1928, to Wilhelmina de Peyster, daughter of Clarence Rapelje Conger of that city, a lawyer, and had a son, Christopher Rutgers. Arnold Whitman Knauth died in New York city, Oct. 14, 1960

LOVELAND, Ernest Kilborn, physician, was born in Morris, Conn., Jan. 27, 1871, son of Clark Stone and Mary Catherine (Kilborn) Loveland. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Loveland, who came to this country from England and was made a freeman in 1670 in Wethersfield, Conn. From Thomas, the descent was through Thomas and Eunice House, Joseph and Hannah ———, Joseph and Lois Chatfield, Clark and Lydia Goodwin, and Nathaniel and Sarah Jane Stone, the grandparents of Ernest K. Loveland. His father was a farmer and school principal. The son received his preliminary education in the public schools of Litchfield, Conn., and was graduated Ph.G. in 1894 at the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York (later the

Columbia University College of Pharmacy) and M.D. in 1897 at Yale University. Meanwhile, prior to beginning his medical studies he was head chemist at New York Hospital for approximately eighteen months, and following graduation he was an associate on the medical staff of the same institution for six months. He began the general practice of medicine in Watertown, Conn., in 1897 and continued to practice there and in the surrounding communities until his retirement in 1951. During his active career he was associated with Waterbury (Conn.) Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital in that city, the Litchfield County Hospital in Winsted, Conn., and the Charlotte Hungerford Hospital, Torrington, Conn. One of the first physicians to use X-ray in medical practice, Loveland employed one of the original Roentgen ray machines. He was also skilled in the treatment of bone disorders and was considered an authority on pneumonia. Frequently he operated in his patients' homes. A registered pharmacist, he often compounded his own medicines. For more than twenty years he was an active member of the Watertown School Board. He was a member of the Connecticut State and Waterbury medical societies, Association of Physicians and Surgeons of Litchfield County, Litchfield County Medical Association, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. Automobiles were one of his principal interests, and he acquired an automobile as early as 1900. His hobbies included photography, a home machine shop, and the collecting of antique furniture. He was married in Ridgefield, Conn., Apr. 21, 1898, to Katie, daughter of Darwin Burroughs of Morris, Conn., a postmaster and town official, and had a son, Ernest Randall. Loveland died in Watertown, Conn., Oct. 29, 1955.

EABY, Christian Eli, telephone executive, was born in Hatville, Lancaster Co., Pa., Dec. 17, 1881, son of Christian Isaac and Sarah Ann (Rutter) Eaby. After completing his education at local schools, in 1899 Christian E. Eaby began a career of almost sixty years in the telephone business, starting as a groundman for the Pennsylvania Telephone Co. (later part of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania). In 1911 he accepted a position as manager of the newly formed Independent Telephone Co., founded by William F. Brossman and a group of Lancaster County, Pa., businessmen. Elected a director of the company in 1915, he was active in the organization in 1923 of its successor, the Denver & Ephrata Telephone & Telegraph Co. He became vice-president and general manager of the company in 1929, and in 1944 was elected president to succeed Brossman, thereafter continuing as president and general manager until the close of his life. Eaby successfully led the company through three major physical changes. Initially employing a magneto system, the company operated with that equipment until 1926, when it instituted common battery power. In 1948 it began a conversion to automatic, or dial, operation, completing the conversion a year later. By the time of his death the number of subscribers, originally 225 in 1911, had increased to 15,371, and the company was operating exchanges in Ephrata, Denver, Lititz, Manheim, Adamstown, and Akron, Pa. In addition to this interest, Eaby was a director of the Ephrata Building & Loan Association. He was also a member and director of the Pennsylvania Independent Telephone Association (pres. 1944), a founder of the Tri-County Telephone Association, comprised of independent companies in Lancaster, Berks and Lebanon counties, Pa., and a member of the Independent Telephone Pioneer Association and the Telephone Pioneers of America. During the Second World War he served as chairman of the price panel for the Ephrata Wartime Price and Rationing Board; chairman of District No. 5, U.S. War Finance Committee of Lancaster County; treasurer of the Ephrata United War Drive; and member of the communications committee of the Ephrata Defense Council. He also rendered valuable public service as a director of the Welfare Council of Lancaster County; as director and president of the Ephrata Community Chest Association; and as a Boy Scout executive committeeman. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State and Ephrata chambers of commerce, BPOE, the Lions and Cloister clubs of Ephrata, and the Hamilton Club of Lancaster. His religious affiliation was with Trinity Lutheran Church, Ephrata. In politics a Democrat, he served a term as Democratic state committeeman from the 17th District of Pennsylvania and was elected to a second term shortly before his death. He also was a member of the Lancaster County Democratic Executive Committee and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1936. His hobby was collecting antique telephones. He was married twice: (1) to Awilda Schelling, and had four children:

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C. E. Eaby

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James Everett Frame

twins, David R. and Elizabeth F., who married Kenneth D. Bitzer; Edith S., who married J. Reed Berkheimer; and Christian; (2) Feb. 17, 1946, to Bertha, daughter of William Frankhauser Brossman (mentioned above). Christian E. Eaby died in Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 11, 1956.

FRAME, James Everett, theologian, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 24, 1868, son of James and Martha (Clark) Frame, both natives of Nova Scotia, Canada. His father, a carpenter and a contractor, came to the United States prior to 1858 and settled in East Boston, Mass. James E. Frame attended Boston Latin School, and was graduated B.A. in 1891 and M. A. in 1892 at Harvard University and B.D. in 1895 at Union Theological Seminary. The seminary awarded him a traveling fellowship for two years' study, which he pursued during 1895-97 at Berlin and Goettingen universities in Germany. He returned to this country to join the faculty of Union Theological Seminary and served as instructor in New Testament until 1901. He was then assistant professor in that subject during 1901-03, associate professor in 1903-04, associate professor of theology of the New Testament in 1904-05, and Edward Robinson professor of biblical theology during 1905-19. He held the chair of Baldwin professor of sacred literature thereafter until 1938, when he retired as professor emeritus. A teacher for forty-one years at Union Theological Seminary, he was noted for the high quality of his performance in this capacity; as an educator he was devoted to the highest standards of teaching and scholarship. Among courses he was giving towards the end of his career were Introduction to Pauline Epistles, The Epistles of John, the Teaching of Paul, and exegetical classes in Romans and Galatians. In February, 1940, he delivered the Morse Lectures at the seminary. In addition, he served for many years as the seminary's faculty delegate to the Columbia University Council. He was also active on the faculty committee on worship. Frame was the author of "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians" (1912), published in the International Critical Commentary Series. Aside from his educational activities, during the course of his career he preached on over 800 occasions at churches of various Protestant denominations in numerous communities, including Rye, White Plains, Briarcliff Manor, Flushing, and Malone, N.Y.; Englewood, N.J.; and East Boston, Mass. For many years he conducted Sunday morning services at Union Theological Seminary, Columbia University, and Wells College. An honorary S.T.D. degree was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1913. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Oriental Society, American Philological Association, American Theological Society, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Century Association, New York city, and Chi Alpha. Politically he was a Republican. Music, literature, and travel were his chief leisure-time interests. He was married in Yokohama, Japan, May 22, 1906, to Jean Herring, daughter of Henry Loomis, agent of the American Bible and Tract Society in Japan and the Far East, and had three children: James Sutherland; Dorothy Loomis, who married Charles Billings England; and Donald Murdoch. James E. Frame's death occurred in Princeton, N.J., Dec. 30, 1956.

DONOHUE, Francis Michael, banker, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Mar. 12, 1900, son of Francis Michael and Elizabeth (Buttler) Donohue. His father was a surgeon. After attending the Lawrenceville (N.J.) Preparatory School, Francis M. Donohue was graduated A.B. in 1921 at Princeton University. Employed in Philadelphia, Pa., in the textile business thereafter until 1925, he then began his career in banking in New York city in the credit and new business department of the Seaboard National Bank. In 1929-30 he was assistant treasurer of the Equitable Trust Co. After the two aforementioned institutions were absorbed in 1930 by the Chase National (later Chase Manhattan) Bank, he was an assistant cashier with the last-named for two years. Donohue began an association with the Wilmington (Del.) Trust Co. in 1932, when he was named assistant vice-president, and in 1934 he became senior vice-president. He was elected a director of the bank and a member of its executive committee in 1943 and a member of the trust committee in 1949, retaining those positions as well as that of vice-president until the close of his life. He also was a member of the advisory nominating committee, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. In addition to his work in banking, Donohue was a director of the Wilson Line, Inc., the Claymont (Del.) Insurance Co., the Virginia Ferry Corp., and the Kiptopeke Beach & Land Corp. Active in civic and charitable work, he was a trustee and chairman

of the finance committee of Delaware Hospital in Wilmington and financial adviser to its junior board; treasurer and a director of the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society; treasurer, director, and executive-committee member of the United Fund of Wilmington; and treasurer of the New Castle County, Del., chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (later the National Foundation). He served on the nonpartisan committee for good government, Delaware State Chamber of Commerce. During the First World War he entered the U.S. Navy in 1918 at Cape May, N.J., and received officer training at Princeton, N.J., prior to his honorable discharge later that year. At the time of the Second World War he was chairman of the Delaware chapter, Navy Relief Society. He was a director of the Delaware Steeplechase and Race Association, served on the board of governors and executive committee of the Delaware Turf Club, and was a member of the Wilmington and Country clubs of Wilmington and of Swiftwater Preserve. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he

was a Republican. Music, fishing, and duck hunting were his chief recreations. He was married in Wilmington, Apr. 20, 1929, to Mary, daughter of Josiah Marvel (q.v.), and had a son, Francis Michael. Donohue died in Greenville, Del., Oct. 12, 1958.

STERN, Julius, business executive, was born in Effingham, Ill., Dec. 5, 1878, son of Joseph and Sallie (Stern) Stern. His father came to this country from Bavaria (later part of Germany) in 1863 and settled in Effingham at the conclusion of the Civil War. Julius Stern attended public schools of his native town and Philadelphia, Pa., studied at the Northeast Manual Training School in that city, and was graduated B.S. in 1900 at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, remaining at the university until 1901 as a student in the College of Law. In the latter year he became president of Stern Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, in that post managing the work of some 100 persons. The company had been founded by his father in 1900 and manufactured miscellaneous

leather products, including leather hat bands. In 1923 he entered the real estate business in Philadelphia, specializing in the sale and rental of industrial establishments. He was associated with the firm of Mastbaum Brothers & Fleisher from 1923 to 1929, when it was merged with Albert M. Greenfield & Co., with which he remained until his retirement in 1958. Stern was an assistant editor of The Associate, published by the Young Men's Hebrew Association, during 1901-04. Organizations in which he held membership included the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Association, the Pow Wow Literary Club of Philadelphia, and the Logan (Pa.) Tennis Club. His religious affiliation was with Congregation Keneseth Israel, Philadelphia. He taught under the auspices of the Hebrew Sunday School Society about 1900 and later was associated with the American Council for Judaism, American Jewish Committee, National Conference of Christians and Jews, and Philadelphia Fellowship Commission. Politically he was an independent. Among his special interests were writing, the theater, philately, and spectator sports, and he engaged in philanthropy. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1908, to Selma, daughter of Louis Isenburger of that place, an importer, and had two daughters, Natalie Selma, who married Louis Charles Rosenstein, and Elinor Betty, who married Harry M. Putzel. Julius Stern's death occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25, 1960.

GRAY, Myron Herbert, lawyer, was born in Daleville, Ind., Sept. 17, 1881, son of Milton and Jeanettia (Griffis) Gray, grandson of James M. and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Gray, and great-grandson of James and Melinda (Sullivan) Gray. His father was a manufacturer. Myron H. Gray received his preliminary education in the public schools of Muncie, Ind., and was graduated A.B. in 1904 at the University of Michigan. Following a year of study in law at Harvard University, he was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1905. For a year he practiced with the Muncie law firm of Bingham & Long and then practiced independently until 1908, when he became associated with Adolph C. Silverburg and Leonides L. Bracken in the firm of Silverburg, Bracken & Gray, with which firm and its successors he practiced law in Muncie until the close of his life. Leonides L. Bracken withdrew from the firm in 1916 and was succeeded by a brother, Thomas E. Bracken. Silverburg died in 1928. In 1931 the firm became Bracken, Gray & DeFur, following the admission of Earl G. DeFur, and in 1945 it became Bracken, Gray, DeFur & Voran, with the admission of Reed Voran. During the early years of his practice Gray did much trial work, but later he was an office counsellor, specializing in corporation, banking, and probate law. He became a recognized authority on the relation of law to financial affairs and helped to draft a number of the Indiana statutes under which banks and financial institutions operated. In 1931 he was appointed by Harry G. Leslie (q.v.), then governor, as general counsel to the Indiana Study Commission, and in that capacity he assisted in drafting the Indiana Financial Institutions Act, which was passed by the Indiana General Assembly in 1933. He was also co-author, with William L. White, of the Indiana Intangibles Act, which was adopted by the assembly in the same year. During 1933-36 he served by appointment of Paul V. McNutt, then governor, as a member of the Indiana Commission for Financial Institutions. Gray was also associated with a number of banking institutions in the course of his career. He was a director of the Union National Bank of Muncie when that bank was merged with the Merchants National Bank of Muncie in 1920, and following the merger he served as a director of the latter bank until the close of his life. He was a director and president of the Muncie Federal Savings & Loan Association from 1929 until his death, a director and member of the executive committee of the Merchants Trust Co., and a director of the Muncie Finance Co. In 1932 he became a member of the first board of directors and executive committee of the Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis, the central federal banking agency for home loan institutions in Indiana, and he served in that capacity for many years. In addition to his professional and banking interests, Gray was active in the civic life of Muncie. He was secretary of the board of Home Hospital during 1921-25 and was a member of the board of governors of the Ball Memorial Hospital from its inception in 1925 until the close of his life. He also served as a director of the Muncie YMCA during 1946-50 and as school attorney for Muncie from 1950 to 1955. Gray was a member of the American, Indiana State, and Muncie bar associations, the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (32d degree), the Rotary and Muncie clubs of

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Muncie, the Delaware (Ind.) Country Club, and the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, Ind. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Universalist Church, Muncie, of which he was moderator from 1925 to 1954 and thereafter moderator emeritus. Politically he was a Republican. Golf and fishing were his principal recreations. He was married in Muncie, July 31, 1907, to Marie Frances, daughter of Sullivan Norton Smith of Dayton, Ohio, a manufacturer, and had a daughter, Derexa Ann, who married Joseph David Imhof. Gray's death occurred in Muncie, Ind., Nov. 19, 1955.

GASTON, Herbert Earle, government official, was born in Halsey, Oreg., Aug. 20, 1881, son of William Hawks and Maria Glasgow (Irvine) Gaston. His first paternal American ancestor was Alexander Gaston, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony from northern Ireland in 1738 and later settled in Berkshire County, Mass. From Alexander and his wife, Mary Dickinson, the descent was through Robert and Rhoda Tilden, Chauncey and Polly Frink, and Levi and Jane Hawks, the grandparents of Herbert E. Gaston. His father was a farmer and merchant. After completing his preliminary education at a high school in Tacoma, Wash., the son attended the University of Washington in 1903-04 and the University of Chicago during 1904-06. Meanwhile, he began a career in the newspaper field and from 1898 to 1910 was successively a reporter and printer on the West Coast Trade, Tacoma; a printer on the Seattle (Wash.) Times, the Chicago Record Herald, and the Tacoma Ledger; and a reporter, assistant city editor, and city editor on the Tacoma Tribune. From 1910 to 1916 he was assistant editor of the Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle. In the latter year he was editor of the Nonpartisan Leader, Fargo, N.Dak., and in 1917-18 he was editor of the Fargo Courier News. During 1918-20 he was active for the Nonpartisan League in establishing the Minneapolis (Minn.) Star, becoming its first editor and publisher in 1920. Two years later he became a member of the editorial staff of the New York World, and he was night editor of that newspaper during 1929-31. When the New York World suspended publication in 1931, he became secretary of the New York State Conservation Department under Henry Morgenthau, Jr., then state commissioner of conservation. Later in 1931 Gaston was named deputy commissioner of the department, a position he held for two years. In 1933 he entered federal service, serving from March to May of that year as secretary of the Federal Farm Board. Subsequently, he was deputy governor of the U.S. Farm Credit Administration until November, 1933, when he was appointed a special assistant to the secretary of the treasury, a post then held by Morgenthau. In that capacity he acted as an adviser on public relations to Morgenthau. Upon his appointment as assistant secretary of the treasury in 1939, Gaston was placed in charge of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Secret Service, and the Bureau of Narcotics. In 1945 he became vice-chairman and a director of the Export-Import Bank, Washington, D.C., and in 1949 he was named chairman and president of the bank. He retired from government service in January, 1953. In the period from 1945 to 1953 the loan commitments of the Export-Import Bank for the promotion of U.S. trade through the development of commerce with foreign countries and the internal development of foreign countries amounted to more than $3,000,000,000. In addition to his other government posts, Gaston served as the U.S. delegate to the 1st Conference of American Treasuries in Guatemala in 1939, as a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with American Republics during 1940-45, as secretary of the Board of War Communications during 1941-45, as chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations during 1942-47, and as alternate for the secretary of the treasury on the President's Cabinet Committee on Palestine in London, England, in 1946. He was author of a book, "The Nonpartisan League" (1920). Gaston was a member of the Newcomen Society in North America, Sigma Chi fraternity, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Democrat. In his younger years his principal recreation was golf. He was married in Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 16, 1907, to Ethel, daughter of Edwin Lewis Bell of that city, a merchant, and had two daughters: Carolyn Frances, who married John Milton Adams, and Mary Rainey, who married Robert Kramer. Herbert E. Gaston died in Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 7, 1956.

SAWYER, Charles Elbridge, lawyer and judge, was born in Rochester, N.H., Apr. 7, 1874, son of Elbridge L. and Serena (Shackford) Sawyer. His father was a printer. Charles E. Sawyer received his preparatory education at the Thornton Academy,

Saco, Maine, and was graduated LL.B. in 1896 at Boston University. In 1897 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and established a private practice in Haverhill, Mass. He became a partner in 1910 in the Haverhill firm of Tilton, Sawyer & Cogswell (later Tilton & Sawyer), continuing that association until 1954. From the latter year until the close of his life he again maintained a private general practice, specializing in probate law. In 1914 he held the office of city solicitor in Haverhill. Sawyer was appointed special justice of the Central District Court of Northern Essex, Mass., in 1925 and served in that capacity until his death. He was a corporator of the Haverhill Savings Bank. Organizations in which he held membership included the Essex County, Massachusetts Bay, and Haverhill bar associations and the Veritas Club; he was an honorary member of the Monday Evening and Rotary clubs, Haverhill. His religious affiliation was with the Universalist-Unitarian Church, Haverhill. Politically he was a Republican. During his leisure time Sawyer enjoyed reading. He was married twice: (1) in Saco, Maine,

Feb. 12, 1895, to Elsie, daughter of Joshua Dearing of that place, and had two children: Mildred Dearing, who married Harold Ryan, and Russell Floyd; his first wife died in 1933; (2) in Haverhill, Oct. 22, 1937, to Katharine Louise, daughter of Edward Everett Pearl of West Boxford, Mass., a farmer. Sawyer died in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 29, 1959.

BARRETT, Raymond Lathrop, physician, was born in Millerton, N.Y., June 21, 1894, son of Ezra Lathrop and Alice (Clark) Barrett. His father was a farmer. Raymond L. Barrett received his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and was graduated B.S. at Dartmouth College in 1918 and M.D. at Columbia University in 1921. Subsequently, he took postgraduate work at Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Minnesota. Meanwhile, he served an internship at Brooklyn (N.Y.) Hospital during 1921-23, and from the latter year until the close of his life he practiced medicine in Springfield, Mass., specializing in gastroenterology after 1934. From 1923

until his death he was a member of the staff of Springfield Hospital, where he was named chief of the department of medicine in 1949 and consultant to the medical service in 1951. For a number of years prior to his death he was also a consultant in gastroenterology at Cooley Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, Mass., and to the Springfield Health Department. During the First World War he was a member of the Student Army Training Corps at Dartmouth College. During the Second World War he served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Stationed at Camp Myles Standish, Mass., he became chief of medical service there in 1943 and continued in that capacity until his honorable discharge in the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1945. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts and Hampton County medical societies, Springfield Academy of Medicine, the Masonic order, and the Osler, Kiwanis, Medical, and Reality clubs of Springfield. His religious affiliation was with Faith Congregational Church, Springfield. Politically he was a Republican. Photography was his hobby. He was married in Lisbon, N.H., Aug. 16, 1922, to Sibyl, daughter of Arthur Bowles Jesseman of Sugar Hill, N.H., a farmer, and had two sons, Raymond Lathrop and Alan Hildreth. Raymond L. Barrett died in Longmeadow, Mass., Dec. 10, 1954.

RUDO, Stephen Istvan, mechanical engineer, was born in Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 25, 1897, son of Markus and Rozsi (Stricker) Rudo. Stephen I. Rudo received his preliminary education at a gymnasium in Budapest and in 1921 was granted a degree in mechanical engineering at the Technical University, Berlin, Germany. In 1924 he was graduated at the Academy of Music in Budapest, and in the same year he received an M.S. degree at the Technical University in that city. After spending two years as assistant professor of statics and dynamics at Berlin University, he became construction and field engineer with the Krupp Works, Essen, Germany, a position he held until 1925. During 1925-27 he served first as plant engineer and later as superintendent and manager at the Gyoer (Hungary) Textile Works, Ltd. He then joined the Grab Textile Trust of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, remaining with that concern until 1947 and serving at various times in the capacities of plant manager and general manager. The Grab Textile Trust, of which he was also a part-owner, was engaged in the spinning, weaving, and finishing of cotton fabrics and the manufacture of oilcloth, leathercloth, and plastics. During his association with the company Rudo obtained a patent for a circular loom used in the weaving of specialty fabrics. He came to the United States in 1947 and for two years was manager of the International Braid Corp., Fall River, Mass. From 1949 until the close of his life he was associated with Werner Textile Consultants, New York city, international management consultants to the textile industry, first as senior engineer and later as director of research and development. Rudo served as senior consultant to numerous textile enterprises throughout Europe and South America and was considered an authority on all aspects of the industry, including manufacturing processes from fiber to finished cloth, laboratory testing, quality control, production planning and control, time and motion studies, and market research. In 1955, under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration, he led a team of experts to Norway to assist in reorganizing the textile industry of that country in a project administered by the Norwegian Productivity Institute. Additionally, he was sent to Venezuela to help reorganize the textile industry there. Also in 1955 he participated in the training of apprentices under the international industrial training program of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U.S. Department of Labor. Rudo conducted numerous symposia and industrial meetings and lectured in Europe, South America, and the United States on a wide range of topics relating to industry. He was the author of many articles for trade publications, including "Optimum Efficiency Key for Mills" (Jour. Commerce, Sept. 1951), "Control Factor in Machine Maintenance" (Daily News Record, Jan. 1952), "New Technics for Economic Standards" (Canadian Textile Jour., Dec. 1954), "Reports on the Brussels Exhibition" (Textile Age, Aug. 1955), "Future of Nonwoven Fabrics" (Skinner's Silk & Rayon Record, Mar. 1958), and "Modernize!" (Textile Industries, Feb. 1959). During the First World War he served in the Hungarian army and at the time of his discharge had attained the rank of captain. He was a member of the Textile Institute of Manchester, England, American Association of Textile Technologists, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, Fiber Society, Textile Research Institute, American Society

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Arthur E. Jones

for Quality Control, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Society for the Advancement of Management, and Textile Quality Control Association. He became a United States citizen by naturalization in 1953, and in politics he was a Democrat. An accomplished violinist and violist, he frequently played chamber music and was a member of the American Chamber Music Association. He devoted much of his leisure time to gardening and enjoyed skiing, boating, swimming, and playing tennis. He was married in Budapest, Apr. 20, 1940, to Anna, daughter of Sigismund Lajos Kertesz of that place, a lawyer. Stephen I. Rudo died in New York city, Mar. 10, 1960.

JONES, Arthur Edward, industrialist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1893, son of Arthur J. and Mary (Van Lock) Jones. He received his education in Catholic parochial schools of his native city and during his early life worked for a short time with his father, a textile chemist and colorist. The knowledge he gained in this field proved later to be a valuable asset. However, his great love for music, which he studied from early childhood, persuaded him to abandon industry, and his ability to interpret and set to music actions and moods in motion pictures earned him a position as a foremost pianist and organist in the motion picture theatres in Philadelphia. He interrupted his career in August, 1917, to enlist in the U.S. Army, and he sailed for France with the AEF in May of the following year. In France he took part in battles and engagements during the Champagne-Marne Defensive and the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and in the Chateau-Thierry, Fisnes, Clermont, and Thiancourt defensive sectors. After his return to the United States he continued his musical career and pursued further studies at Temple University to perfect his art. With the introduction of talking pictures he came to the realization that the need for pianists and organists in motion picture theatres would be limited and possibly eliminated; he therefore began to devote himself completely to other interests in which he had become engaged earlier. During 1924-27 he had experimented with the manufacture of radio tubes and owned a small factory that was finally sold to the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co. In the years 1927-28 he owned and operated the Darlington Mushroom Farm, Kennett Square, Pa. Having a knowledge of textiles and chemicals, he founded the Alco Oil & Chemical Corp., Philadelphia, and, with his father, he successfully operated this company as vice-president and general manager until the close of his life. In the early years the company manufactured and sold oils and chemicals for processing wool, silk, and cotton fibres and fabrics. Through study with experienced men in the field, he became a practical chemical engineer, and with the introduction of synthetic latex he instituted a company research program which led to the development of latex compounds and chemicals. These after 1946 constituted the company's principal business; they had their major application as back sizing on carpets and upholstery fabrics, and a sales growth was continually shown in these products. Expansion programs widened the company's markets and its products came to be sold to the textile, paper, agricultural (Soil-set), adhesive, and foam rubber and rubber industries. In this country the Alco corporation became one of the prime producers in its field. Arthur E. Jones was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association of Textile Colorists and Chemists, and other related organizations. He belonged to the American Legion, BPOE, the Whitemarsh Valley Country and Penn Athletic clubs of Philadelphia, the Portage Country Club of Akron, Ohio, and the New York Athletic Club. A Roman Catholic in religion, at one time he was granted a private audience with Pope Pius XII. Politically he was a Republican. His chief outdoor recreations were golf and swimming. He was married twice, the second time in Vatican City, Rome, Italy, Sept. 30, 1953, to Edna Marie, daughter of Anthony Joseph Matt of Philadelphia, a millwright. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1956.

PRESCOTT, Frederick Clarke, educator, was born in Salina, Kans., Sept. 29, 1871, son of John Henry and Mary Emily (Lee) Prescott. His first paternal American ancestor was James Prescott, who came to this country from England in 1665 and settled at Hampton Falls, N.H. From James and his wife, Mary Boulter, the descent was through Samuel and Maria Marston, John and Mary Sanborn, Samuel and Hannah Rundlett, John and Molly Drake, and John Henry and Mary Clarke, the grandparents of Frederick C. Prescott. His father was a judge. After attending public schools and the St. John's Military School in his native community, the son studied at Kansas Wesleyan University and was graduated A.B. in 1894 at Harvard University. He remained at

Harvard for two years as a graduate student and during 1895-97 was an assistant in English. He also was an instructor in English at Radcliffe College in 1896-97. In the last-named year he went to Cornell University as assistant professor of English. Advanced to full professor in 1919, he served in that capacity until his retirement in 1940. Most of his teaching was done in the field of poetry, and his book, "Poetry and Dreams" (1912), was said to have represented the first application of Freudian psychoanalytic theory to literature. His books further included "The Poetic Mind" (1922), "Prose and Poetry of the Revolution—1765-1789" (with John H. Nelson, 1925), "Poetry and Myth" (1927), and "Hamilton and Jefferson, Representative Selections" (American Writers Series, 1934). An honorary L.H.D. degree was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1932. He held membership in Kappa Alpha and the Harvard Club of New York City. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Democrat. For recreation Prescott played golf, tennis, bridge, and chess, and

he was a connoisseur of antique furniture. He had a fine collection of first-edition books that he bequeathed to Cornell University. He was married in Geneva, N.Y., June 16, 1904, to Katherine, daughter of William Eddy of that place, a physician. He died without issue in Ithaca, N.Y., July 26, 1957.

EYMAN, Elmer Vail, psychiatrist, was born in Madison, Wis., Feb. 13, 1885, son of Franklin Pierce and Thirza Alice (Pricket) Eyman, grandson of Henry Bryan and Mary Ann (Baker) Eyman, great-grandson of Henry and Mary (Bryan) Eyman, and great-great-grandson of Henry and Mary (Sager) Eyman. His great-great-grandfather came to this country in 1763 from the Rhine region of what later became Germany and settled first in Lancaster County, Pa., later residing in Rockingham County, Va., and in 1817 moving to Fairfield County, Ohio. His father was a railroad traffic manager. Elmer V. Eyman was graduated A.B. in 1907 at the University of Wisconsin and M.D. in 1911 at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. He served internships in 1911-12 at

the Massillon (Ohio) State Hospital and at Kansas City (Mo.) General Hospital. During 1912-17 he was assistant physician at the Yankton (S.Dak.) State Hospital, and for a brief period before entering military service during the First World War he was engaged in practice in Madison. From 1919 until his retirement in 1950 he practiced as a psychiatrist in Philadelphia, Pa., and was a member of the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in that city. He was assistant physician in the hospital's mental and nervous department for men in 1919-20, senior assistant physician of that department during 1920-30, and chief of clinical services of the hospital's department of mental and nervous diseases from 1930 until his retirement. Eyman was primarily interested in clinical psychiatry rather than research, and as chief of clinical services he applied many new methods of therapy developed by others. His activities extended to the treatment of out-patients at the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which was formed in 1930 as an independent open hospital with clinics for individuals whose personality problems did not require commitment. A project in which he took an active part was the development of the School of Nursing for Men, Pennsylvania Hospital, which had been established at that institution in 1914. Under his guidance at the hospital some 100 residents were trained in psychiatry, and by the time of his retirement thirty-three of these former residents had reached the status of professor or its equivalent. Additionally, he served as assistant professor of psychiatry at the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, from 1936 to 1952. Under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Eyman made a psychiatric study of Texas school children in 1924. For a number of years he served on the mental hygiene committee of the Pennsylvania Public Charities Association. He also served as psychiatric adviser to the Juvenile Court of Wilmington, Del., during 1925-30 and to the federal courts in Philadelphia in 1937-38, in behalf of the U.S. Public Health Service. Devoting particular attention to the manic-depressive psychoses, Eyman lectured and wrote numerous papers on various aspects of that group of medical phenomena. In other papers and talks he discussed child discipline, fatigue, hospital care, and related topics in the field of mental hygiene. He was a contributor to the Cyclopedia of Medicine, Surgery and Specialties and to publications of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases. During the First World War he served as a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. Eyman was a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, Pennsylvania Psychiatric Association, and the American Medical Association and a member of the Philadelphia Psychiatric Association, Philadelphia Neurological Society, Alpha Omega Alpha, Nu Sigma Nu, Theta Delta Chi, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. The study of nature and especially of birds was Eyman's principal avocation, and he also enjoyed travel and reading poetry and history. He was married in Lakemills, Wis., May 5, 1915, to Euretta, daughter of Horace E. Sheldon of Parker, S.Dak., a grain merchant, and had a daughter, Alice Frances. He died at Drexel Hill, Pa., Feb. 13, 1955.

HARLAN, John Maynard, lawyer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 21, 1864, son of John Marshall and Malvina French (Shanklin) Harlan and brother of Richard D. Harlan (q.v.). His first paternal American ancestor was George Harland, who came to this country from England in 1687 and settled in Chester County, Pa. From George, who changed the spelling of the name to Harlan, and his wife, Elizabeth Duck, the descent was through James and Elizabeth ———, George and Ann Hunt, James and Sarah Caldwell, and James and Eliza Davenport, the grandparents of John M. Harlan. His father (q.v.) was a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The son was graduated B.A. at Princeton University in 1884 and LL.B. at Columbian (later George Washington) University in 1888. Meanwhile, he studied law in his father's office in 1884-85, was a student at the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1885-86, and served as legal secretary to his father in 1887-88. In the last-named year he moved to Chicago, Ill., where he began the practice of his profession in the office of Smith & Pence. He was subsequently to continue practice in Chicago until 1925, with George Smith in the firm of Smith & Harlan for several years; with Henry M. Bates in the firm of Harlan & Bates during 1899-1904; with his brother, James S. Harlan, as Harlan & Harlan during 1904-06; independently thereafter until 1913; and with Lewis W. McCandless in the firm of Harlan & McCandless from 1913 to 1924. He then again practiced independently for a year before moving in 1925 to New

York city, where he conducted an independent practice until his death. From 1931 until the close of his life he was actively connected as counsel with various traction matters in Washington, D.C. Soon after moving to Chicago, Harlan became active in Republican politics on municipal, state, and national levels and became a leader in various reform movements. He was elected an alderman of the City of Chicago on the Republican ticket in 1896 for a two-year term. He was an independent candidate for the mayoralty in 1897 and Republican candidate for that office in 1905, but was defeated on both occasions. In 1920 he ran unsuccessfully as an independent candidate for governor of Illinois. Strenuously opposed to the objectionable legislation that had been passed in many Mid-Western communities in favor of traction companies, he led the fight to obtain for Chicago the right to own and operate its own street railway lines. In 1905 he was appointed special counsel to represent the courts in the Judge Grosscup traction hearings, and his achievements in that connection were largely responsible for the preparation and passage of the Chicago Traction Ordinance of 1905, which was generally regarded as a landmark in progressive traction legislation. Harlan was a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago bar associations, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Chicago, University, Princeton, Saddle and Cycle, Hamilton, and Athletic clubs of Chicago, and the Princeton Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. His recreational interests were boxing and golf. Harlan was married in Yonkers, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1890, to Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Ethan Flagg of that city, a businessman, and had four children: Elizabeth Palmer, who married Roger Alden Derby; John Marshall; Janet, who married Robert White; and Edith, who married Irwin Powell. He died in New York city, Mar. 23, 1934.

YOUNG, Richard Hart, psychiatrist and neurologist, was born in Columbus, Nebr., Jan. 28, 1904, son of George Alexander and Abigail Frances (Keating) Young and grandson of Richard and Sara Ann (Sacret) Young. His widowed grandmother came to this country from England in 1881 and settled in Arcadia, Nebr. After attending public schools of Omaha, Nebr., and the Kemper Military School, Richard H. Young was graduated B.S. in 1926 at the University of Chicago and M.D. in 1930 at the University of Nebraska. He interned at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., in 1930-31, serving his residency in neurology as house officer at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, in 1931-32 and that in psychiatry at the Henry Phipps Clinic, Johns Hopkins University, in 1932-33. He furthered his training with postgraduate work at the Chicago (Ill.) Psychoanalytic Institute periodically during 1945-53. Meanwhile, in 1933 he set up the private practice of neurology and psychiatry that he maintained in Omaha thereafter until his death. He was a staff member at the University of Nebraska, Methodist, Lutheran, Children's Memorial, and Bishop Clarkson hospitals, all of Omaha, and played an active part in establishing the psychiatric unit of the College of Medicine, University of Nebraska, and the psychiatric ward at Lutheran Hospital (later Richard H. Young Memorial Hospital). Beginning in 1933 he was associated with the University of Nebraska medical faculty, serving as instructor in neuropsychiatry from that year until 1937, assistant professor from 1937 to 1945, associate professor during 1945-47, and professor and chairman of the department of neurology and psychiatry thereafter until his resignation in 1953. Young and his father, also a psychiatrist and neurologist, began using hypoglycemic (insulin shock) treatment in 1936; a year later they presented a preliminary report on their results, based on the treatment of forty-one cases of schizophrenia, before the American Psychiatric Association. Hypoglycemic treatment of schizophrenia was introduced by Manfred Sakel in Austria in 1933; by 1938 the method had become widely accepted in this country. Young and his father began using convulsive treatment, or artificially induced convulsions, in 1937 and found this method to be effective in the treatment of not only schizophrenia but also depressions of either the affective or manic-depressive type. Convulsive treatment of schizophrenia was said to have been introduced in Budapest, Hungary, in 1935, by Von Meduna, who first used camphor in oil, administered intramuscularly, and later cardiazol or metrazol in a 10 per cent solution, administered intravenously. In association with his father and L. Roucek, physician, Young was the author of "Experiences with the Hypoglycemic Shock Treatment of Schizophrenia" (Amer. Jour. Psych., July 1937). He wrote numerous additional articles, including "Recklinghausen's Neurofibromatosis—Clini-

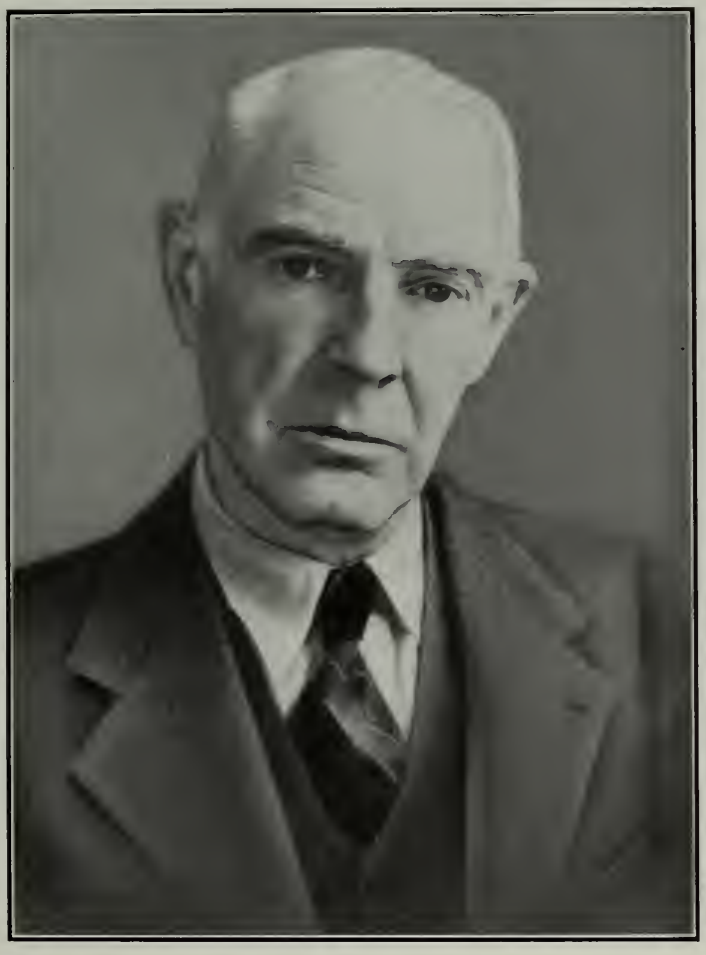
cal Manifestations in Thirty-one Cases" (with John C. Sharpe, Arch. Internal Med., Feb. 1937), "The Relationship of Nervous Disorders to the Menopause" (Amer. Jour. Obstet. & Gyn., July 1939), "Cisternal Encephalography" (Surgery, June 1941), "Encephalitis in Nebraska during the Summer of 1941" (with G. Alexander Young & Joseph Koutsky, Dis. Nerv. Syst., Apr. 1943), and "The Patient's Attitude toward Poliomyelitis" (Ment. Hyg., Apr. 1949). Young was certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology and was a member of the American Psychiatric, American Psychopathological and Central Neuropsychiatric associations, the Nebraska State and Omaha-Douglas Counties medical societies, American Association on Mental Deficiency, Phi Rho Sigma, Alpha Omega Alpha, Sigma Xi, and the Omaha and Omaha Country clubs. Politically he was a Republican. He enjoyed outdoor activities during his leisure time, especially hunting, and his reading included philosophical books and Irish stories. He was married in Omaha, June 19, 1929, to Katherine, daughter of Henry Doorly of

that place, a newspaper publisher, and had four daughters: Gail, who married Harry Koch, Jr.; Daphne, who married Richard Fletcher; Diane, who married William Hamsa, Jr.; and Susan, who married J. Kipp Charlton. Richard H. Young died in New York city, Aug. 10, 1953.

UIHLEIN, George Edward, business executive, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 25, 1880, son of Henry and Helene (Kreutzer) Uihlein. His father came to this country from Germany in 1862 and settled first in Saint Louis, Mo., and later in Milwaukee. George E. Uihlein received his preliminary education in Milwaukee public schools and was graduated B.A. at the University of Michigan in 1904. Following graduation he was employed for approximately three years as general manager of the Universal Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of trucks. Subsequently, he was associated with the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., of which his father was president, his father's uncle, Joseph Schlitz, the founder, and his father's brother,

Edward G. Uihlein (q.v.), vice-president. After serving some seven years as correspondent and department manager in the company, he was elected director and vice-president, holding both positions until the close of his life. During 1916-18 he was also associated with the Lavine Gear Co., Detroit, as general manager. In that capacity he supervised reorganization of the company, of which a brother, Herman Uihlein, was president, to form what became the Commonwealth Brass Corp. He himself was president of that concern during 1930-50 and served on its board of directors from 1930 until his death. Following his service in the First World War as a captain in the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps, he devoted himself to conducting his own business of investments, real estate, and general banking in Milwaukee. In addition, he served from 1926 until his death as president, treasurer, and a director of the Henry Uihlein Realty Co., Milwaukee, handling the various real estate and business properties acquired by his father. These included the Schlitz Hotel, Alhambra Theatre, Majestic Building, and the Palm Garden, all belonging to the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., and the Palace Theatre, owned by the realty company. Uihlein was a director of the Marine National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, and, from 1929 until his death, of the Wisconsin Investment Co. In 1942 he was an incorporator of the Schlitz Foundation, Milwaukee, established for the aid of religious, scientific, educational, and benevolent enterprises. Other incorporators were Erwin, Joseph, and Robert Uihlein, his uncles, and Charles E. Albright, his brother-in-law. Organizations in which he held membership included Chi Psi and the University, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Athletic, and Milwaukee Country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. He read extensively in his leisure time and enjoyed travel, playing golf and volley ball, swimming, and other sports. He was married twice: (1) in Milwaukee, Apr. 15, 1924, to Clara, daughter of Herbert Wuesthoff of that city; he was divorced from his first wife in 1926; (2) in New York City, Dec. 22, 1928, to Frances Margaret (Laacke) Higgins, daughter of John Laacke of Milwaukee, a realtor, and former wife of Samuel George Higgins. He died without issue in Milwaukee, Wis., May 20, 1950.

BARNETT, George DeForest, internist and educator, was born in Santa Rosa, Calif., July 12, 1884, son of Joel Dwight and Mary (Cox) Barnett. His father was a business man. George D. Barnett attended Santa Rosa public schools and was graduated B.A. at Stanford University in 1906 (M.A. 1909). He was a student in the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University during 1910-12 and then returned to Stanford to take his M.D. degree in 1913. He interned and was house officer at Lane Hospital, San Francisco, during 1913-15 and for the next two years was an instructor in chemistry at Stanford University under Edward C. Franklin (q.v.). During the period of this country's participation in the First World War he served with the rank of lieutenant in the U.S. Navy Medical Corps, and was stationed with the Stanford unit at the hospital at Strathpeffer, Scotland. Following his discharge from military duty in 1919, he engaged in a medical practice in Palo Alto, Calif., in association with Thomas M. Williams, until 1924. In the latter year he resumed his connection with Stanford University as professor of medicine, and he continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1949 as professor emeritus. He then became a consultant with the Palo Alto Clinic, of which his wife was a staff member. As a specialist in internal medicine, he was particularly interested in the study of heart disease and became a recognized authority in that field. Barnett was the author of a number of articles, including "The Regulation of Renal Activity" (six articles, Amer. Jour. Physiol., 1918), "Colorimetric Determination of Hydrogenion Concentration by Means of a Double-wedge Comparator" (Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med., 1920-21), "Diameter Measurements of Urinary Casts" (ibid., 1925-26), "Lactic Acid in Exudates and Transudates" (ibid., Mar. 1926), and "Effect of Breathing Oxygen-enriched Air during Exercise upon Pulmonary Ventilation and upon Lactic Acid Content of Blood and Urine" (Jour. Clin. Invest., Dec. 1926). The book "Pathological Physiology of Internal Diseases" (1928) was prepared under his editorial supervision. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Society of Experimental Medicine and Biology, American Society for Clinical Investigation, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Phi Delta Theta. Politically he was a Republican. He enjoyed music and played the piano, and in his leisure time he read extensively, especially in the fields of history and biography. Barnett was married at Stanford University, Calif., July 12, 1924, to Anna Comstock, daughter



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George D. Barnett

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Sidney C. Murray

of Edward Curtis Franklin, professor of organic chemistry at the university, and had two children: Margaret Adelle, who married Francis Eugene Yates, and Edward Franklin. George D. Barnett died at Stanford University, Calif., Dec. 9, 1955.

MURRAY, Sidney Charles, lawyer, was born in Davenport, Iowa, July 4, 1883, son of Thomas and Eva (Daniels) Murray. His father, a native of Scotland and a civil engineer, came to this country in 1856 and settled in Davenport. After receiving his preliminary education in the Davenport public schools, Sidney C. Murray was graduated Ph.B. at Yale University in 1907 and LL.B. at Northwestern University in 1910. In the following year he joined the law department of the New York Central Railroad as assistant attorney in Chicago, Ill. Subsequently, he was advanced successively to the posts of attorney, assistant general attorney, and general attorney for the railroad prior to 1929, when he was appointed general counsel. He retired as general counsel of the railroad in 1951 and thereafter until the close of his life practiced law privately, with offices in Chicago, specializing in corporation law. From 1944 to 1949 he served as a director of the New York Central System and several affiliated companies. At his death he was a director of James B. Clow & Sons and the United States Cold Storage Co. He was a member of the governing board of the Glenwood School for Boys, Chicago, at the close of his life. Murray was a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago bar associations, the Chicago, University, Tavern, and Old Elm clubs of Chicago, and the Yale and University clubs of New York city. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. Murray was unmarried. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1954.

McCULLOH, James Sears, communications executive, was born in Englewood, N.J., Sept. 5, 1868, son of James William and Isabella Steel (Walker) McCulloh, grandson of James William and Abigail (Sears) McCulloh, great-grandson of John and Ann (Todd) McCulloh, and great-great-grandson of John McCulloch, who came to this country from Scotland in 1759 and settled in Maryland. His father was a railroadman. James S. McCulloh attended the Englewood School for Boys and the Stevens High School, Hoboken, N.J., and in 1885 secured his first employment as a clerk in the office of the general superintendent of the West Shore Railroad Co., Weehawken, N.J. Later he became secretary to the general superintendent, assistant to the superintendent of telegraph and signals, and division operator. During 1890-93 he was joint representative of the railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Weehawken. In 1893 he became associated with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. as a member of its long lines department in New York City. Later he became chief operator of the department and in 1896 was named assistant superintendent of the company's First Division, New York City. He became successively special agent in charge of general traffic studies and development in 1899, superintendent of the Fifth Division, covering the Midwest, in 1901, and superintendent of the Third Division, covering New England, in 1902. In 1904 he was appointed superintendent of buildings and supplies for the New York Telephone Co., largest single unit of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Four years later he became general contract agent of the New York Telephone Co., his title being changed to general commercial superintendent when the company took over the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co. and five Bell companies in upstate New York later in 1908. He was named vice-president in charge of public relations and commercial work in 1919 and operating vice-president in 1923. Elected president of the New York Telephone Co. in 1924, he held that office until his retirement in 1933. He also was a director of the company and for a short time in 1933 was chairman of the board; he then was elected a member of the executive committee of the board of directors and continued in that capacity until 1938. During the influenza epidemic following the First World War, McCulloh initiated a public-relations technique that was later adopted as standard procedure by his firm. At that time, the company's staff of operators decreased at such rate that normal telephone communications could not be carried on. He decided to confront the public with the problem and persisted in doing so although this policy was opposed by other company executives. He issued statements appealing to the public to use the telephone only for emergency calls, and also persuaded employees who were leaders in small communities to make speeches to this effect. His efforts were successful, and the public responded by restricting its calls for the duration of the emergency. McCulloh was elected a director and president of the Rye

(N.Y.) National Bank in 1934 and became chairman of the board of that institution in 1941 and honorary chairman in 1954. In addition, he was a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank and a director of the Guardian Assets Corp., both in New York City. He served at one time as vice-president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce and during the Second World War was president of the Rye chapter of the American Red Cross. For some years he was a trustee of United Hospital, Port Chester, N.Y. He held membership in the New York Zoological Society, St. Andrews Society of the State of New York (pres. 1932-34), Burns Society, the Railroad and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York City, and the Apawamis, Manursing Island, and American Yacht clubs of Rye. His religious affiliation was with the Rye Presbyterian Church. Politically he was an independent. Hunting, fishing, and playing golf were his chief recreations. He was married twice: (1) in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 27, 1898, to Sara May, daughter of Samuel Stockton White of that city, a manufacturer, and had a son, Gordon; his first wife

died in 1933; (2) in Yonkers, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1936, to Eleanor (Silkman) Gilman, daughter of Theodore Hannibal Silkman of that place, a judge, and widow of Theodore Gilman, Jr. James S. McCulloh died in Rye, N.Y., July 5, 1957.

BARNES, Clifford Webster, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Corry, Pa., Oct. 8, 1864, son of Joseph and Anna (Webster) Barnes. His father was a merchant. Clifford W. Barnes was a student at the University of California before going to Yale University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1889 and B.D. in 1892. He received an M.A. degree at the University of Chicago in 1893 and was a student at Oxford University, England, in 1898. After serving as an assistant pastor in New York city and in Chicago, Ill., he became the first male resident worker at Hull House Social Settlement, Chicago, in 1893. A year later he became pastor of the Sedgwick Street Congregational Church, Chicago, and subsequently he was pastor of Christ Chapel, Presbyterian, also in Chicago, until 1898. On completing his studies at Oxford University in 1898, he went to Paris, France, where he worked with English-speaking students in the Latin quarter and started a non-sectarian religious service. While in Paris he was also acting president of the American Art Association in 1898-99. He then returned to Chicago, where he was instructor in sociology and director of university settlement work at the University of Chicago for one year. He was appointed president and professor of sociology at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1900 and for the next five years of his association with the college devoted untiring effort to rebuilding the faculty and increasing the prestige of the board of trustees. Following his resignation from the college in 1905, he thereafter until his death dedicated himself to the service of manifold movements for the moral and religious advancement of society. He had served in 1903-04 as general secretary of the Religious Education Association of America and in 1905 went to Europe for the society to investigate moral and religious training in European schools. He was appointed honorary secretary and chairman of the executive committee of the International Commission on Moral Training in 1907 and served in that capacity until the close of his life. He held many other posts of responsibility connected with church and religious work. In 1927 he was a delegate to the World Conference on Faith and Order held in Lausanne, Switzerland, and in 1931 he was a delegate to the triennial international meeting held in Cambridge, England, of the World Alliance for International Friendship. At the time of his death he was a vice-president of the latter organization, a member of the advisory committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and a member of the Executive Committee of 1000. In Chicago, he founded in 1893 the Chicago Sunday Evening Club, a non-sectarian religious institution, of which he was president until the close of his life. The programs of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club met with immediate acceptance, the first program attracting 800 persons. In later years the attendance averaged 2500, and the programs were carried by radio to an audience extending from Labrador to the West Indies. During 1925-27 he was president of the Chicago Church Federation. Barnes was also prominently identified with many of Chicago's civic movements. He was a founder in 1908 of the Committee of Fifteen, which in ensuing years was effective in combating the white-slave traffic in Chicago. He served the committee as president during 1908-16 and again from 1935 to 1939, as a member of the executive committee in 1909, and as chairman of the board from 1939 to the end of his life. A founder in 1916 and thereafter chairman for many years of the Chicago Community Trust, he was influential in acquiring for the trust more than $10,000,000 in endowment for welfare and educational activities in Chicago. From 1907 to 1924 he was chairman of the executive committee and from 1909 to 1924 president of the Legislative Voters League. He was vice-president and a member of the executive and budget committees of the Joint Emergency Relief Committee during 1931-34, a member of the Chicago Planning Committee in 1936, and a member of the Chicago Recreation Committee in 1937. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Chicago Community Fund, a director of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, a trustee of the Chicago YWCA, and a member of the corporation of Lake Forest Academy. He was also for a number of years a trustee of the Estate of Simon Reid. During the First World War he was president of the War Recreation Board of Illinois and of the War Camp Community Service, Chicago, and a member of the Navy Commission on Training Camp Activities. He also served as departmental commissioner of the American Red Cross Commission to Greece, with the rank of major, and for his services in that capacity the Greek government awarded him the Medal of Military Merit with palm in 1918 and made him a knight of the Order of the Golden Cross in 1919. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred upon him by Lake Forest University in 1913 and by Illinois College in 1925. Barnes was a member of the Grenfell Association, the International Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Association of Commerce, and the University, City, and Union League clubs of Chicago, Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest, Ill., Yale Club of New York city, and the Annandale Country Club of Pasadena, Calif. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf and sailing were his recreational interests, and for over twenty years he had a summer home in Northeast Harbor, Maine, where he kept a sloop and spent much of his time on the water. Barnes was married in Lake Forest, Ill., May 5, 1898, to Alice, daughter of Simon Summerville Reid of that place, a merchant, and had two children, Summerville Reid (died in childhood) and Lilace Reid. Clifford W. Barnes died in Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 18, 1944.

BRYAN, Hamilton Vose, naval officer, was born in San Francisco, Calif., June 7, 1890, son of William Vose and Linda (Hoag) Bryan and grandson of William and Florence (Vose) Bryan. His father was a real estate dealer. Hamilton V. Bryan received his preliminary education at public schools in his native city and was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1913. Upon graduation he was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy and subsequently passed through grades to the rank of commander in 1934. Meanwhile, in 1913-14 he was stationed aboard the USS "California," and during the next several years he served aboard the USS "San Diego," "Milwaukee," "Buffalo," and "Florida." Soon after this country entered the First World War in 1917 he was ordered to the 3d Naval District in connection with a training camp for naval recruits. Shortly afterward he was detailed to the USS "Nahma" and was directed to Glasgow, Scotland, in connection with fitting out that vessel. After it was placed in commission he served aboard the USS "Nahma" until January, 1918, when he was ordered to duty with the U.S. Naval Forces in France. During this tour of duty he was stationed at Brest and Rochefort, France. In January, 1919, he was attached to the USS "Noma" for transportation to Constantinople, Turkey, where he was ordered to duty as port officer in Derindje, Turkey. After further duty with the USS "Nahma" during May-July, 1919, Bryan was assigned to detached duty with the U.S. Food Administration in Paris, France, and the Near East. Early in 1920 he was sent with

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A. C. Johnson

a U.S. naval mission to Russia, serving in Odessa before its capture by Bolshevik forces, and later as aide on the staff of the Senior Naval Officer in Turkey. From May, 1920, to April, 1922, he served as executive officer and navigator of the USS "Scorpion," then operating mostly in Turkish waters. His next assignment was aboard the USS "Maryland" in 1922-23. In May of the latter year he became aide and flag lieutenant on the staff of the Commander, Scouting Fleet. Following a tour of duty with the U.S. Naval Mission to Brazil during 1924-27, he served as first lieutenant aboard the USS "Florida" from May to October of the latter year. During the following four years Bryan was commanding officer of the USS "Pruitt" and the USS "Paul Jones," both of which ships operated with the Asiatic Fleet in Chinese waters. In February, 1931, he was ordered to the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., continuing in that assignment until February, 1934, when he was ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the USS "Astoria" at the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., subsequently serving as first lieutenant and damage control officer aboard that ship until June, 1936. After completing instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., in 1936-37 and at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., in 1937-38, he was assigned duty with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, from June, 1938, to June, 1939. He served as executive officer of the USS "Tennessee" from June, 1939, to January, 1940, and commanded Destroyer Division 67 during October-December, 1940. Although, because of illness, he was put on the retired list with rank of commander in July, 1941, shortly before this country entered the Second World War, Bryan remained on active duty until the end of August, 1944. His later duty assignments included service with the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, during June-September, 1941, March-April, 1942, and March-September, 1943; with the 1st Naval District, Boston, Mass., from April, 1942, to March, 1943; and with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, from February through August, 1944. Additionally, he had duty with Experimental Cargo Ship No. 1 (the "Sea Otter") in May-June, 1941, and was officer-in-charge of Experimental Cargo Ship "Sea Otter No. 2" at the Levinston Shipbuilding Co., Orange, Tex., from September, 1941, to March, 1942. Early in 1941 it was Bryan who submitted plans for the first "Sea Otter," a small cargo carrier of novel design that could be constructed at low cost in large numbers. It was powered by sixteen automobile engines driving four propellers amidships. Although this version was not adopted by the Navy, a second version, "Sea Otter No. 2," with propellers aft in the conventional position, was later constructed. This model was renamed the "Seamobile" by Franklin D. Roosevelt and served as a prototype of vessels later used in the amphibious landings in the Pacific during the war. Bryan was the recipient of the Silver Lifesaving Medal of the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1927 for his heroism in rescuing a comrade from drowning. His foreign decorations included the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1932, the Cross of Naval Merit, Second Class, of Spain in 1932, and the Royal Order of the Sword, Second Class, of Sweden in 1938. He was a member of the United States Naval Institute, National Security League, the Army-Navy Country Club of Washington, D.C., and the Manila Polo Club, Philippine Islands. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was an independent. Polo and fox-hunting were his principal active recreations, and watercolor painting was his chief avocation. He was married in Paris, France, July 23, 1919, to Margaret Payne, daughter of Harry James Luce of New York City, a manufacturer and merchant, and had a daughter, Anne Conyers, who married Fraser Wilkins. Hamilton V. Bryan died in New York City, Oct. 18, 1944.

JOHNSON, Allan Chester, educator, was born at Loch Broom, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, Canada, Aug. 11, 1881, son of Leander and Hannah (Creelman) Johnson. His father was a farmer. Allan C. Johnson attended Pictou Academy and was graduated B.A. at Dalhousie College (later Dalhousie University), Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1904 and Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1909. He was a fellow in 1909-10 and special research fellow of the Carnegie Foundation in 1910-11 at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. Meanwhile, he tutored in classics at Dalhousie during 1904-06 and in 1911-12 lectured in that subject at the University of Alberta, Canada. In the last-named year he joined the faculty of Princeton University, where he was assistant professor of classics until 1920, associate professor during 1920-23, and professor thereafter until his retirement in 1949. Named Musgrave professor of Latin in 1933 and Andrew Fleming West professor of classics in 1943 at Princeton, he also gave a course in Roman law. Additionally, he was visiting professor in 1933-34 and lecturer in 1948 at the American Academy in Rome, Italy, under the auspices of the T. S. Jerome Foundation; visiting professor at Stanford University in the summer of 1939; and lecturer in 1947 at the University of Michigan, also under the Jerome Foundation. Johnson served during 1933-45 as a trustee of the American Academy in Rome, and during 1940-45 he was chairman of the American School of Classical Studies in that city and a member of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Noted for his studies and extensive translations and publication of ancient papyrus manuscripts, Johnson thereby brought to light new knowledge of the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman civilizations. He was the author of "An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome" (1936), "Roman Egypt" (1936), and "Egypt and the Roman Empire" (1951); co-author, with Frank Frost Abbott (q.v.), of "Municipal Administration in the Roman Empire" (1926), and, with Paul R. Coleman-Norton and Frank C. Bourne, of "Ancient Roman Statutes" (published posthumously); and editor, with H. B. Van Hoesen, of "Greek Papyri in the Princeton Collection" (1930), with H. S. Gehman and E. H. Kase, of "John H. Scheide Biblical Papyri" (1937), with S. P. Goodrich, of "Princeton Papyri" (Vol. 14, 1941), and, with Louis C. West, of "Currency in Roman and Byzantine Egypt" (1944) and "Byzantine Egypt: Economic Studies" (1949). He catalogued Egyptian and Greek papyri in the Princeton University collection, and from 1934 until his death he was general editor of that university's studies in papyrology. He contributed articles on Greek history to the American Journal of Philology, American Journal of Archaeology, and other publications. In 1929 he was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by Dalhousie University. Johnson held membership in the American Philological Association, Classical Association of the Atlantic States, American Association of University Professors, and Phi Beta Kappa. In religion he was a Presbyterian. He became a United States citizen by naturalization in 1932 and in politics was a Democrat. He was married at Loch Broom, Aug. 14, 1912, to Laura, daughter of Robert John Williamson of that place, a farmer. Allan C. Johnson died without issue in Princeton, N.J., Mar. 2, 1955.

LIVINGSTON, William Reinhardt, surgeon, was born in Hueneme, Calif., Dec. 1, 1870, son of Robert George and Hannah Victoria (Palmer) Livingston. His father was a merchant. After attending public schools of his native community, William R. Livingston was graduated M.D. in 1893 at the University of Chicago. In 1898-99 he did graduate work at various medical centers in Europe. He interned at Emergency, German and St. Elizabeth hospitals, Chicago, Ill., in 1893-94 and was in charge of the Mexican Railroad Hospital, Tampico, Mexico, in 1895-96. During 1896-98 he had a private medical practice in Chicago, and from 1896 to 1903 he served on the staff of Cook County Hospital, Chicago. He was an instructor at the medical school of the University of Illinois from 1899 to 1903. In the latter year Livingston moved to Oxnard, Calif., where he practiced until his retirement in 1935. He specialized in obstetrics and general surgery throughout Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. In some instances he delivered babies in three generations of the same family, and he was

believed to be first in the Pacific Coast area to practice the twilight sleep method of delivery, which entailed the hypodermic injection of morphine and scopolamine, a technique he studied in Freiburg, Germany, with the originator. He was a member of the staff of Bard Hospital, Ventura, Calif., during 1903-12, also maintaining his own private hospital in Oxnard prior to 1912. In that year he became a founder of St. John's Hospital, Oxnard, and he served as chief of its surgical staff thereafter until his retirement. While in Tampico in 1895-96, Livingston prepared bird skulls and skins for the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. In 1914 he was a delegate from California to the American Clinical Congress of Surgeons, held on that occasion in Europe. A fellow of the American College of Surgeons, he also belonged to the American and California medical associations, Ventura County Medical Society, the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), BPOE, and his local Rotary organization. In religion he was a Protestant. Politically he was a Republican. Farming was Livingston's special interest. He was married twice: (1) in Maywood, Ill., Aug. 27, 1896, to Mabel Louise, daughter of James Moore Stimpson of that place, an accountant, and had two children, Berenice, who married Wesley Lee Paul, and Robert Stimpson; he was divorced from his first wife in 1926; (2) in Camarillo, Calif., Oct. 3, 1929, to Ruth, daughter of E. Wright Daily of that place, a rancher. William R. Livingston died in Oxnard, Calif., Dec. 18, 1952.

MECHERLE, Ramond Perry, insurance executive, was born in McLean County, Ill., Feb. 19, 1904, son of George Jacob and Edith Mae (Perry) Mecherle and grandson of Johann Christian Thomas and Susanna Johnson (Hull) Mogerle. His grandfather came to this country from Württemberg (later part of Germany) in 1852 and settled in McLean County. Ramond P. Mecherle attended public schools of Bloomington, Ill., and was graduated at the Babson Institute, Boston, Mass., in 1934. Meanwhile he began his career in 1924 upon becoming superintendent of commissions for the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., Bloomington, which had been founded by his father in 1922. Elected vice-president in 1930, he succeeded his father to the presidency in 1937 and continued in that capacity until the close of his life. Additionally, he became vice-president of the State Farm Fire & Casualty Co. in 1935 and of the State Farm Life Insurance Co. in 1943, occupying both offices until his death. He also was a director of those two companies and of the aforementioned State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., which constituted what was known as the State Farm Group. The State Farm Life Insurance Co. was licensed in 1929 and the State Farm Fire & Casualty Co. was licensed in 1935. When Mecherle became president of the automobile-insurance company it had slightly more than 400,000 policies in force; at the time of his death that figure was over 3,000,000, and the company had for twelve consecutive years been the largest writer of automobile insurance in the United States. The life company had $48,000,000 of insurance in force in 1937 compared to $715,000,000 at the end of 1953, while the fire company wrote $658,000 in premiums in 1937 and $10,000,000 in 1953. At the time of his death the three companies had 3,770,217 policy holders, employed over 13,000 persons, including more than 7500 agents, and had eleven branch offices throughout the country. Under his direction the home office continued to undergo expansion and by 1951 it occupied a thirteen-story block-long building. During his presidency additional and extended training courses were offered to salesmen; in 1952 the company instituted a program of regional seminars to discuss mutual problems and outline company plans, assisting its representatives with nine such seminars held in that year. In 1939 the company entered upon a national advertising program that grew to include national magazine campaigns, radio-network advertising, special newspaper and radio campaigns in several states in connection with the new state financial responsibility laws, and publication of a variety of brochures and other printed matter. Mecherle also took a great interest in the activities and management of his farm lands in central Illinois. He participated in such community projects as the Bloomington Community Chest and the Brokaw Hospital building fund. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, and the Bloomington and Bloomington Country clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Second Presbyterian Church, Bloomington, of which he was a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing and playing golf were Mecherle's chief recreations. He was married in Urbana, Ill., Oct. 9, 1926, to Mildred Elizabeth, daughter of Ernest Afton Murray of Normal, Ill., and had two children,

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

R. P. Mechesle

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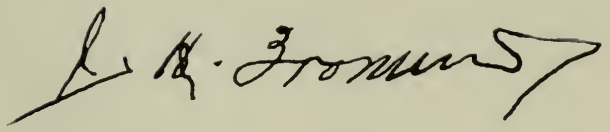

Georgia Louanne, who married Robert Frazier Garland, and Ramond Perry. Ramond P. Mecherle died in Bloomington, Ill., May 15, 1954.

BROWN, Jerome Hofmayer, business executive, was born in Albany, Ga., Jan. 28, 1893, son of David and Bertha (Hofmayer) Brown and grandson of Bernard and Dora (Newman) Brown. His grandfather came to this country from Posen (later part of Poland) and settled in Atlanta, Ga., in 1865. His father was a fertilizer manufacturer. Jerome H. Brown was graduated A.B. at the University of Virginia in 1913. During the First World War he held the rank of captain in the U.S. Army Infantry Corps and served overseas with the 1st Division, participating in actions in the Luneville, Montdidier, and Toul sectors in France and in the Marne, Saint-Mihiel, and Argonne offensives. Prior to receiving his honorable discharge in April, 1919, he served with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Following the war he returned to Georgia and became interested in the pecan business in Albany. Subsequently, he helped to found the Consolidated Pecan Co., which shelled, packaged, and distributed the local pecan crop. He was also interested in the Radium Springs Corp., which he served as a director. Ill health forced his retirement from business in 1950. A leader in the civic life of Albany, Brown left a $100,000 trust fund in behalf of the Albany Hospital Authority. His other philanthropies included substantial bequests to the Albany Hebrew Congregation, of which he was a director, and to the Boys' Estate of Brunswick, Ga. For his service during the First World War he received the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States and the Croix de Guerre of France. Brown was a member of the American Legion, BPOE, and the Albany Rotary Club. His religious affiliation was with Temple B'Nai Israel, Albany. Hunting and fishing were his favorite recreations. He was married twice: (1) in 1921, to Rosalie Matthews; he was divorced from his first wife in 1935; (2) in Albany, Mar. 15, 1950, to Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Britt Rogers of Columbia, S.C., an auditor. Jerome H. Brown died without issue in Albany, Ga., Apr. 13, 1957.

ZOECKLER, Mary Daton Allen (Mrs. George F. Zoeckler), medical missionary, was born in Oneonta, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1884, daughter of Horace Hews and Frances (Fitch) Allen. Her first paternal American ancestor was Samuel Allen, who came to this country from England in 1632 and settled in Cambridge, Mass., later moving to Windsor, Conn. From Samuel and his wife, Ann, the descent was through Samuel and Sarah Patridge, Samuel and Rebecca Carey, Timothy and Rachel Bushnell, Phineas and Alice Cady, Diarca and Rebecca Howe, and Albe Cady and Martha Howes, who were her grandparents. Her father was a Presbyterian clergyman. The daughter received her preliminary education at public schools in Holland Patent, Oneida Co., N.Y., and was graduated B.A. in 1905 at Mount Holyoke College and M.D. in 1910 at Johns Hopkins University. After serving an internship in gynecology at Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1910-11, she was appointed a medical missionary to Iran by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and she was in continuous service in Iran until her retirement in 1951. During 1911-14 she was the only physician at the Hamadan (Iran) Women's Hospital. As she was in a Moslem country, much of her practice was with women, and she did much work in obstetrics and gynecology as well as in other forms of medicine. Following her marriage in 1914, Mary A. Zoeckler accompanied her husband, an evangelistic missionary to Iran and an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., to Daulatabad, Malayir, Iran, where she was the only foreign woman and the only physician in the city. From 1914 to 1936 she was engaged in a general medical practice in Daulatabad. Since there were no hospital facilities in the city, the nearest hospital for many years being some sixty miles away, she frequently performed minor surgery, including cataract operations, in her office, if the patient could not be persuaded to travel to the hospital. Much of her work was in obstetrics and gynecology. At times seriously ill patients were taken in as house guests in order that the needed treatment might be given. She also accompanied her husband on his periodic visits to the villages around Daulatabad and held clinics for the sick while he preached and conversed with the people. In 1936-37 she served in place of one of the doctors, who was on furlough, at the Westminster Hospital, Kermanshah, Iran. From 1940 until her retirement she was superintendent of the American Mission Hospital, Hamadan, and in that capacity performed major surgery as well as much work in obstetrics and gynecology. Following her retirement in the fall of 1951, Mrs. Zoeckler served

for six months in 1952 as superintendent of the Hospital of the Church Mission Society, Church of England, in Isfahan, Iran, and then was recalled to the hospital in Hamadan, where she helped resolve a crisis in that hospital's operation. In addition to her medical service in Iran, Mrs. Zoeckler carried on active work as a missionary and a missionary's wife, served on many of the standing committees of the Iran Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and established a number of women's groups for Bible study in that country. Following her return to the United States in June, 1952, Mrs. Zoeckler lived in retirement in Rochester, N.Y., where she headed several mission groups and was a communicant of the Central Presbyterian Church. In 1953 she was the recipient of a citation from Mount Holyoke College in recognition of her aid to humanity. She was an honorary member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and a member of the Cosmopolitan, International, and Mount Holyoke clubs of Rochester. She was married in Hamadan, Iran, June 10, 1914,

to George Frederick Zoeckler, and had a daughter, Frances Louise. Mary A. Zoeckler died in Rochester, N.Y., June 14, 1954.

WELLINGTON, Arthur Wight, business executive, was born in Lexington, Mass., Sept. 11, 1869, son of Luther and Susan (Blanchard) Wellington. After attending public schools of Medford, Mass., Arthur W. Wellington studied singing in Boston, Mass., with Benjamin J. Lang (q.v.) and George Henschel of the New England Conservatory of Music. He was a concert artist for twenty years beginning in 1889. Meanwhile, when the United States Leather Co., a consolidation of various tanneries, was formed in Boston in 1893, he began his business career as a messenger with the new firm. He was elected president of the company in 1916 and served in that office until his retirement in 1931. His business interests further included the management of real estate in Mineola, N.Y., and of family land holdings in Wellington, Mass. He was a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music for many years and

of South End House, Boston, during the twenty-five years preceding his death. When the City of Waltham, Mass., took over ownership and maintenance of the historic Gore House in 1935, he became a member of the board of managers, serving in that capacity until 1938. He held membership in the Harvard Musical Association, the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and the Trestle Board, the last-named a group of collectors of early American furniture. His religious affiliation was with King's Chapel in Boston, of which he was music-committee chairman for a number of years. Politically he was a Republican. He took a special interest in early American silver and furniture and assisted with the Americana exhibits at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He maintained a farm in Weston, Mass., where he gardened and bred Guernsey cattle. He was married in Wellington, Mass., Sept. 19, 1904, to Evelyn, daughter of Robert Stevens Lawton of New Bedford, Mass., and had a daughter, Nancy, who married Nicholas Williamson Danforth. Arthur W. Wellington died in Weston, Mass., Apr. 11, 1938.

THOMPSON, George Jarvis, lawyer and educator, was born in Asbury Park, N.J., Aug. 26, 1886, son of Vinton Newbold and Sarah Elizabeth Ann (Bennett) Thompson, grandson of John Woodhull and Catherine Crossley (Jarvis) Thompson, and great-grandson of James Thompson. After completing his preliminary education at the high school in Mount Holly, N.J., George J. Thompson was graduated B.S. in 1909 at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and LL.B. in 1912 and S.J.D. in 1918 at Harvard University. Admitted to the New York bar in 1912, he practiced law in New York city and Jersey City, N.J., for two years. He was also a special assistant at the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in 1913-14. During 1914-17 he was professor of Anglo-American Law at Pei Yang University, Tientsin, China, and while in that country he conducted a private law practice in Tientsin and was admitted to practice before the United States Court in China. Upon his return to this country he was Thayer teaching fellow at Harvard University Law School in 1918-19 and in this period practiced privately with public utility firms in Boston and Cambridge, Mass. From 1919 to 1926 he was professor of law at the University of Pittsburgh and also conducted a private practice in that city. In the latter year he joined the faculty of Cornell University Law School as professor of law, a title he held until 1951, when he was named Edwin H. Woodruff professor of law at Cornell. He occupied that chair until the close of his life, having continued teaching beyond the normal retirement age at the request of the board of trustees. Additionally, he held appointments as visiting professor of law at summer sessions of the University of Michigan in 1920 and the University of North Carolina in 1929 and was a research fellow in law at Harvard University in 1933-34. Recognized as one of this country's leading teachers on the law of contracts, Thompson was associate editor with Samuel Williston of the revised edition of "Williston on Contracts" (8 vols., 1936-38), a standard legal manual at many law schools. A prolific writer on a variety of legal subjects, he was the author of "Outline of Course in Practice" (1930), "The Development of the Anglo-American Judicial System, Part I—History of the English Courts to the Judicature Acts" (1932), and "Introductory Lectures in Procedure" (1934). He also contributed chapters to books of reference and encyclopedias, including the section on the common carrier in the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (vol. IV, 1931), and wrote numerous articles for the legal journals. He was editor and compiler of "Legislative Acts and Public Documents Relating to the University of Pittsburgh" (1923), chairman of the editorial committee of the Association of American Law Schools that produced "Selected Readings on the Law of Contracts" (1931), and a member of the collaborating committee that drafted the "Restatement of the Law of Contracts" (1932) for the American Law Institute. For a number of years he served as a director of Cornell-in-China, Inc. Thompson was a member of the American Judicature Society, American Law Institute, American Legal History Society, American Association of University Professors, the American, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York State, and Tompkins County (N.Y) bar associations, Chinese Political and Social Science Association, Cornell and Harvard law school associations, University of Pennsylvania General Alumni Society, Order of the Coif, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Delta Theta Phi, the New York State and Monmouth County (N.J.) historical associations, the International Association of Ithaca, N.Y., and the Cosmopolitan and University clubs of Ithaca. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, Ithaca, of which he was a trustee. Politically

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George J. Roughton

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M. G. Mix

he was a Republican. Thompson was married in Belmont, Mass., Nov. 26, 1914, to Ruth Warren, daughter of William Lyman Barnes of Waltham, Mass., and had two sons: George Jarvis and Leonard Clark. He died in Ithaca, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1957.

NIX, Milton Arthur, surgeon and urologist, was born in Sibley, Iowa, Nov. 15, 1882, son of Robert Emil and Leona (Hann) Nix. His father came to this country from the Province of Lorraine, then a part of France, and settled in Parkston, S. Dak., where he was a farmer. Milton A. Nix obtained his preliminary education at public schools in Ethan, S. Dak., was graduated B.S. at Wesleyan Methodist College in 1906, and received an M.D. degree at Northwestern University in 1910. He pursued postgraduate studies in urology at the State University of Iowa in 1928-29. Meanwhile, before entering college he taught school in Parkston in 1901. Nix served internships at the People's and St. Bernard's hospitals, Chicago, Ill. In 1912 he established a medical practice in Princeton, Ill., in which he continued until the close of his life, specializing in surgery and urology. Nix was instrumental in establishing the Perry Memorial Hospital in Princeton and was a member of the staff of that institution until his death, serving as chief of staff in his later years. In 1912 he became staff bacteriologist at St. Margaret's Hospital, Spring Valley, Ill., and until his resignation from that institution taught bacteriology to its staff. He prepared a number of papers describing interesting and unusual cases and laboratory and X-ray findings and was frequently called upon to lecture before medical groups. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps as a 1st lieutenant and was stationed at Ft. Riley, Kans. Nix was a member of the American and North Central (pres. 1953) medical associations, the Illinois State and Bureau County (Ill.) medical societies, Chicago Urological Society, the Masonic order, the American Legion, and the Rotary Club of Princeton. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. His recreational interests were boxing and football. He was married in Crown Point, Ind., June 17, 1927, to Louise Althea, daughter of Peter J. Maas of Sublett, Ill., a landscape gardner and nurseryman, and had three children: Milton Elliott, Don Waldo, and Jeanna Lue, who married Kenneth Bourquin. Milton A. Nix died in Princeton, Ill., Apr. 5, 1957.

WILSON, Stanley Albert, roentgenologist, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Mar. 19, 1897, son of Edwin Dwight and Mary (Field) Wilson. His father was superintendent of a chair factory. Stanley A. Wilson received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native community and took both college and medical studies at the University of Vermont, where he was graduated M.D. in 1920. Subsequently, in 1930-31 he did a year of postgraduate work in the X-ray department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, and later did further work in radiology at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass. Meanwhile, after serving an internship at Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vt., he began general practice in Felchville, Windsor Co., Vt., later moving his practice to Richmond, Vt. After completing his postgraduate studies in the field of radiology, Wilson became roentgenologist in charge of the X-ray work at the Bishop DeGoesbriand and the Fanny Allen hospitals in Burlington. He moved to Auburn, Maine, in 1935 and for two years was roentgenologist at the Central Maine General Hospital in Lewiston. In 1937 he became chief roentgenologist at Salem (Mass.) Hospital, the position he held until the close of his life. Under his direction and guidance the department of roentgenology at Salem Hospital was developed from a small service employing only one technician to a highly efficient department employing two assistants and several technicians, with a residency program that trained seven residents in radiology in the ten years preceding his death. Wilson also served as secretary of the medical staff at Salem Hospital from 1941 to 1952, as a member of the staff council from 1940 to 1954, and as chairman of the hospital planning committee for a number of years. Additionally, he was roentgenologist on the staff of the Mary A. Alley Hospital in Marblehead, Mass., and consulting roentgenologist to the Essex Sanatorium in Middleton, Mass., Addison Gilbert Hospital in Gloucester, Mass., and Cable Memorial Hospital in Ipswich, Mass. He was also a consultant to the Sylvania Electric Products Co. Wilson was one of the first physicians to become aware of a new and peculiar lung disease that turned up during the Second World War among persons working with fluorescent tubes. For a number of years he worked against many obstacles to identify

this condition as an occupational hazard due to the presence of minute quantities of the metallic element, beryllium, in body tissues and was among the first to publish accurate observations and conclusions on the disease, which was later named berylliosis. For his early work on the diagnosis and treatment of this disease he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Radiological Society of North America, of which he was a member. Wilson was also a diplomate of the American Board of Radiology, a fellow of the American College of Radiology, and a member of the American Roentgen Ray Society, New England Roentgen Ray Society (pres. 1949-1950), American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner). In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. In his younger years he was a tennis player. In later years his favorite recreations were skiing and horseback riding, and he maintained a small stable of saddle horses and hunters on his farm at Hamilton, Mass. He was married at Essex Junction, Vt., June 25, 1922, to Katherine Mary,

daughter of Allen L. Carpenter of Richmond, Vt., a hotel operator, and had two sons: Stanley Albert and Robert Dutton. Stanley A. Wilson died in Salem, Mass., Jan. 11, 1955.

SMITH, Lynwood Herbert, dairy executive, was born in Slater, Mo., May 28, 1893, son of J. Herbert and Minnie J. (Tickermyre) Smith. His father was a physician. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Kansas City, Mo., Lynwood H. Smith was graduated B.A. in 1916 at the University of Wisconsin. His entire active business career was associated with the butter and dairy products industries, beginning in 1919 when he was one of the organizers of the American Butter Co., Kansas City. As vice-president during 1919-20 and president during 1921-29, Smith developed the American Butter Co. into the largest butter manufacturer in Kansas City. In 1929 he took a leading role in bringing about a merger of that company and several midwestern dairy companies to form American Dairies, Inc., Kansas City. This company operated in a wide area of Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. Upon formation of the new corporation he became a member of the board of directors and principal executive officer, and he was president of American Dairies, Inc., from 1938 to 1950 and chairman of the board thereafter until his retirement in 1954. Additionally, he was a founder in 1935 and president for ten years of Cerophyl Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, which specialized in the dehydration of grass and other forage crops as high vitamin nutrient products and in the processing of vitamin and hormone products useful in agricultural production. He was also a director of the Quaker Oats Co. during 1940-50. During the First World War he was a 1st lieutenant, 20th Infantry, U.S. Army, and served in this country. Smith was a member of the Kansas City (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce and the Mission Hills Country, River, Rotary, and Kansas City clubs of Kansas City. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. While an undergraduate at the University of Wisconsin he was a member of the conference championship basketball and football teams. In later life he was an ardent fisherman, making annual trips to Wyoming for the sport. Smith was married in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14, 1918, to Arline, daughter of James Edward Chandler of that city, a creamery executive, and had four children: Lynwood Chandler; Lura Jane, who married Edward William Geiger, Jr.; Arline Elizabeth, who married John Wilmot Taylor; and Lynwood Herbert. His death occurred in Stanley, Kans., Oct. 26, 1955.

WILDER, Russell Morse, medical researcher, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1885, son of William Hamlin and Ella (Taylor) Wilder. His father was an ophthalmologist. Russell M. Wilder received his preparatory education at the South Side Academy, Chicago, Ill., and was graduated B.S. in 1907 and Ph.D. in pathology in 1912 at the University of Chicago. He was also graduated M.D. in 1912 at Rush Medical College (later part of the University of Chicago). During 1909-10 he was assistant in anatomy and pathology at the University of Chicago, in 1913 he did postgraduate work at that university, and in 1914 he went abroad for further study in Vienna, Austria. Wilder was an instructor in internal medicine at Rush Medical College during 1914-17 and resident physician at Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago during 1915-17. He was also an associate member of the Otho S. G. Sprague Memorial Institute, Chicago, during this period. In 1919 he began a long association with the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn. He was a member of the Mayo Clinic from 1919 to 1929 and was assistant professor of medicine during 1919-22, associate professor in 1922-23, and professor from 1923 to 1929 at the Mayo Foundation, University of Minnesota. He was professor and chairman of the department of medicine at the University of Chicago during 1929-31. In the latter year he returned to the Mayo Foundation as professor of medicine and head of the department of medicine and to the Mayo Clinic as a member. Wilder retired from the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Foundation in 1950. During 1951-53 he served as director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. Ill health obliged him to make his retirement complete in the latter year. Shortly after he received his appointment as assistant instructor in the department of anatomy at the University of Chicago in the autumn of 1909, Wilder was asked by Howard T. Ricketts (q.v.), who was completing studies that led to the identification of the cause and method of transmission of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, to develop a serologic test for the diagnosis of this disease. Before Wilder's work was well started, Ricketts decided to go to Mexico City for the purpose of studying typhus fever, a disease then endemic in Mexico, which he suspected to be closely related etiologically to Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Wilder went with him as volunteer assistant, paying his own way at first but later receiving reimbursement from the University of Chicago. This pioneering work led first to the recognition of the important role played by body lice in the transmission of typhus, and second to the identification in the blood of victims of the disease of a minute bipolar organism similar in size and form to the organism previously found by Ricketts in Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Investigation and cross-immunity experiments showed that the two diseases were not identical, although both were caused by a microorganism of the same type. This genus of bacteria later was given the name "Rickettsia," in honor of Ricketts. Ricketts became infected with typhus fever and died in Mexico City in May, 1910, and Wilder carried on until recalled in July of that year. Wilder's subsequent doctoral dissertation concerned the problem of transmission in typhus fever, and the knowledge obtained by Ricketts and Wilder in Mexico, together with another study of typhus fever in Tunisia at about the same time, was important in preventing the spread of this disease during the First World War. At the outbreak of that war in 1914 Wilder was engaged in postgraduate medical studies in Vienna. He returned to Chicago to accept the position of resident physician at Presbyterian Hospital offered him by Frank Billings (q.v.), the first residency to be created in any hospital west of Boston, Mass., New York city, and Baltimore, Md. The position carried teaching responsibilities but also permitted time for research, facilities for the latter being provided by the Sprague laboratory at Rush Medical College, under the direction of Rollin T. Woodyatt. During the next two and a half years Wilder devoted his research efforts to studies of the rate of utilization of glucose and other metabolites, particularly aceto and oxybutyric acids. These studies were interrupted by war service. When Wilder joined the staff of the Mayo Clinic in 1919, under the direction of Louis B. Wilson (q.v.), graduate teaching was in the course of development. Wilder's knowledge of the disease, diabetes, acquired from association with Woodyatt, was utilized, and for many years the direction of the the treatment of diabetes at the Mayo Clinic was his responsibility. The number of diabetics treated there, starting at about 100 a year, rapidly increased until it reached nearly a thousand a year. Patients with other diseases of metabolism were later accepted at the clinic. Various clinical problems were investigated, especially those stimulated by the discovery of

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Frank O Hoover

insulin by Frederick G. Banting in 1921. Allied studies of some fruitfulness were those on the ketogenic-antiketogenic ratio, which led to the discovery in 1921 of the effectiveness of a ketogenic diet in the treatment of epilepsy. In 1927 a new disease syndrome was discovered, namely chronic hypoglycemia from overgrowth of the insular tissue of the pancreas and the spontaneous production thereby of excessive insulin, a condition that was the antithesis of diabetes. While chairman of the department of medicine at the University of Chicago during 1929-31, Wilder, assisted by his pupil, J. L. Johnson, was able to throw some light on the nature of the disease known as parathyroid osteosis (osteitis fibrosa cystica), the condition being reproduced in rats and volunteer human subjects. Studies of obesity and studies on Addison's disease and on epilepsy were also a part of the program at the University of Chicago during his tenure there. Following his return to the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Foundation in October, 1931, Wilder, in collaboration with other members of the foundation, studied fatal hypoglycemia in new-born infants of diabetic women and a method for the prevention thereof, demonstrated that the hyperactivity of the pituitary gland in acromegaly could be suppressed by the administration of female sex hormones, and also showed that the amino acid, glycine, influenced favorably the muscle strength of patients with myasthenia gravis. Other studies included the development of a technique for the treatment of diabetes with the newly introduced long-acting protamine insulin, the demonstration that the severity of Addison's disease might be influenced favorably by limiting the amount of potassium in the diet, and investigations of human requirements for vitamin B. Wilder reported on the results of his research in more than 250 scientific papers and articles published in the medical journals and was the author or co-author of several books in his field of medicine. He was associate editor of the Archives of Internal Medicine from 1932 to 1950, an associate editor of International Clinics for a number of years, and a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Nutrition during 1941-46. He was a member during 1940-46 and chairman in 1940 of the committee on medicine of the National Research Council, and he also served as a member of the food and nutrition board of the National Research Council during 1940-50 and as chairman of that board in 1940-41. During the First World War he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps in 1914 and was assigned to active duty at the Medical Officers Training Camp, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., in June, 1917. Subsequently he served with the AEF in France as chief of the medical service at Evacuation Hospital No. 2, as medical officer at gas hospitals during the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives, and as medical gas officer on the headquarters staff of the 2d Field Army. He resigned his commission as major, U.S. Army Medical Corps, in June, 1919. During the Second World War he served in 1943 as chief of the civilian food requirements branch of the food distribution administration, U.S. War Food Administration. Wilder received the Howard Taylor Ricketts Award at the University of Chicago in 1949 and was named Frank Billings memorial lecturer of the American Medical Association in 1950. He also was the recipient of the last-named organization's Joseph Goldberger Award in 1954 and received the American Bakers Association Award in 1956. Wilder was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American Medical Association, Association of American Physicians, American Physiological Society, American Society for Experimental Pathology, American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Diabetes Association (pres. 1946-47), American Institute of Nutrition, National Vitamin Foundation (pres. 1956-57), Central Society for Clinical Research, Minnesota Society of Internal Medicine, Minnesota and Washington (D.C.) academies of medicine, Chicago Institute of Medicine, Alumni Association of The Mayo Foundation, Central Interurban Clinical Club, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Nu Sigma Nu, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the University Club of Rochester. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Democrat. For recreation he enjoyed tennis, contract bridge, and travel, especially rough trips to mountains and lakes in country well removed from civilization. He was married in Hamilton, Ohio, Mar. 18, 1911, to Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of John Logan Beeler of that place, a business executive, and had two sons, Russell Morse and Thomas Carroll. Russell M. Wilder's death occurred in Rochester, Minn., Dec. 16, 1959.

THOMAS, Frank Andrew, merchant, was born in Charleston, W.Va., Jan. 12, 1897, son of Andrew Stephen and Emma (Besserer) Thomas and grandson of John Stephen and Martha Elizabeth (Stuck) Thomas. His grandparents came to this country in 1855 from Prussia (later part of Germany) and settled in Wheeling, W.Va. Frank A. Thomas completed his preliminary education at the Charleston High School and was graduated B.A. at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1920. He then immediately began his business career as department manager of Thomas, Field & Co., Charleston, wholesale dry goods distributors. His father became partner in this firm in 1901, which was then known as Noyes & Thomas. The younger Thomas was elected vice-president and made general manager in 1931, the business meanwhile having been incorporated, and from 1939 until the close of his life he served as president and general manager of the company. At the time of his death Thomas, Field & Co. was engaged in the wholesale distribution of dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear clothing, furnishings, floor coverings, holiday goods, and electrical appliances. Thomas was otherwise active in the business community of Charleston as a director of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia, the Tierney Co., the Diamond Department Store, the A. W. Cox Department Stores Co., the Community Hotels Corp., the Kanawha Block Co., and the Kanawha Valley Bank. Civic affairs were also of interest to him. With his brothers, Andrew and William Thomas, he established in honor of his father the Andrew S. Thomas Memorial Library at Morris Harvey College, and he served for many years as a trustee of the college. He was also at various times a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee on School Buildings, a trustee of the Charleston General Hospital, a director of the Anti-Saloon League of West Virginia, and vice-president and a member of the board of the Union Mission, all of Charleston. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army Reserve Corps for eighteen months, first as a private and later in the rank of 2d lieutenant. In organizational matters connected with his business activity, he was president of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute of New York in 1947-48 and a director of the Associated Reciprocal Exchange, New York city. He also belonged to the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner), the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary and Edgewood Country clubs of Charleston. A communicant of Christ Church Methodist, Charleston, he was vice-chairman of its board of stewards and chairman of its board of trustees and of the finance committee. He also served as chairman of the fund-raising campaign for a new educational building for the church. Further, he was a member of the national board of the Commission on World

Service and Finance of the Methodist Church. Politically he was a Republican. As a young man he played tennis for recreation and he continued his interest in sports throughout his life, particularly enjoying fishing in later years. He also traveled extensively in the United States and made a number of West Indies cruises. Thomas was married in Huntingdon, Pa., May 15, 1923, to Josephine, daughter of Galen Brown Royer of that place, a clergyman of the Brethren church, and had three children, Frank Andrew, John L, and Ruth Royer, who married William Henderson Gardner. He died in Charleston, W.Va., Sept. 24, 1955.

HOLLEMAN, Howard Ivanhoe, engineer, was born in Byron, Peach Co., Ga., Jan. 17, 1885, son of Laenius Barton and Susan Ellen (Calhoun) Holleman. His first paternal American ancestor of record was Christopher Holleman, who was known to be living in Virginia in 1691. From Christopher the descent was through Thomas and Elizabeth ———, Joseph and Unity ———, Joseph and Elizabeth

Wilson, John and Nancy Thomas, and Joseph John and Martha Jones Johnston, the grandparents of Howard I. Holleman. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at Thompson Academy in his native county, the son attended Georgia Institute of Technology in 1905 and was graduated B.S. in E.E. at Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1908. For two years following graduation he was chief engineer with the United States Steel Corp. plant in Ensly, Ala., and in 1910-12 worked in that capacity for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. in Newport News, Va. He became associated with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., in the latter year and remained with that company in its construction engineering department until 1920. During the First World War, on leave from General Electric, he served as consulting engineer to the Public Works Department, U.S. Naval Station, Newport, R.I., designing and superintending construction of the power station at the base torpedo installation. He joined the Bethlehem Steel Corp. in 1920 and during the next twelve years was general superintendent of its subsidiary, the Bethlehem Chile Iron Mines Co., Minas, Antofagasto, Chile. He retired from active professional work in 1932 and settled in Miami, Fla., but during the period of the Second World War he returned to the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and from 1940 to 1945 superintended installation of electrical work in Venezuela. While residing in Miami he dealt in real estate. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Kappa Sigma, the Masonic order, and the International Optimist Club of Miami. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was a Democrat. Swimming and playing golf and tennis were his chief recreations. He was married in Schenectady, N.Y., June 18, 1917, to Helen Louise, daughter of Charles Willis Haight of Otsego County, N.Y., a salesman. Howard I. Holleman died without issue in Miami, Fla., Apr. 22, 1955.

NORTH, Henry Briggs, chemist and manufacturer, was born in Janesville, Wis., Jan. 14, 1879, son of Henry James and Ida Maria (Briggs) North, grandson of Levi James and Sophia (West) North, great-grandson of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Edsall) Denton North, great-great-grandson of Daniel and Hannah (Titus) North, and great-great-great-grandson of Daniel and Racheal (Smith) North. His father was a railroad employee. Henry B. North attended the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated Ph.G. in 1902, B.S. in chemistry in 1904, and M.A. in chemistry in 1906. Subsequently, in 1907 he went to Europe to study at the Swiss Polytechnic Institute, Zurich, and at the University of Paris, France, where he was graduated D.Sc. in 1909. Meanwhile, he was a lecture assistant at the University of Wisconsin during 1902-04 and instructor of chemistry during 1904-07. He was instructor in chemistry at the Case School of Applied Science (later the Case Institute of Technology), Cleveland, Ohio, in 1909-10. In the latter year he became associate professor of chemistry at Rutgers University. He resigned that position after this country's entry into the First World War in 1917 and went to York, Pa., to organize a research and analytical laboratory for the York Metal & Alloy Co., then engaged in production of tungsten metal powder on government contract. He served as director of research for this company until 1921, when he resigned and organized the North Metal & Chemical Co., York, for the manufacture of tungsten and molybdenum compounds. He was president of this company from its inception until the close of his life, also serving as treasurer from 1921 to 1948. In addition, he organized the York Bleachery & Dye Works in 1925 and was president of this corporation until his death, and he was a partner in the North Chemical Co., distributors of industrial chemicals, from its organization in 1944 until the close of his life. In the course of his career North carried on research on the reactions of thionyl and sulfuryl chlorides, tungsten and molybdenum compounds, and the rare elements. He contributed numerous papers to the professional journals, including the American Journal of Science, Journal of the American Chemical Society, and Science. He was also co-author of "A Manual of Cement Testing" (with William A. Richards, 1912) and the author of "Laboratory Experiments in General Chemistry" (1913). North took an active part in community affairs in York. He was a member of the York School Board from 1933 to 1939 and president of that board during 1935-39. He also served as a trustee of the Millersville (Pa.) State Teachers College for a number of years after 1935. North was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemists, American Society for Metals, the Engineering Society of York, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta, Alpha Chi Sigma, BPOE, the Chemists' Club of

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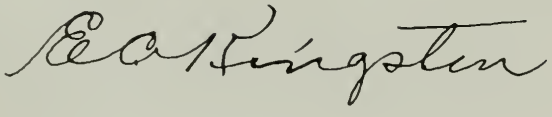

New York city, the Williamsport Hunt and Larrys Creek Fish and Game clubs of Williamsport, Pa., and the Lafayette and Country clubs of York. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. Big-game hunting was his favorite sport, and mineralogy was his principal hobby. He was married in Paris, France, Sept. 3, 1908, to Harriet Elvira, daughter of Homer Jay Clark of Richland Center, Wis., a banker, and had a daughter, Helen Clark, who married Frederick Clifford Fay. Henry B. North died in York, Pa., May 24, 1956.

KINGSTON, Elwood Almon, surgeon, was born in Picton, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 30, 1876, son of Joseph John and Annie Elizabeth (Reynolds) Kingston. His father was a farmer. Elwood A. Kingston attended Picton Collegiate Institute and Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, and was graduated M.D. in 1903 at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. He served an internship at Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and in 1903 established a medical practice in Lockport, Ill., where he specialized in surgery until the close of his life. He was a member of the staffs of St. Joseph and Silver Cross hospitals in Joliet, Ill., and for several years was chief of staff at the latter institution. In addition to his professional interests, he was a director of the First National Bank of Lockport. Kingston served as coroner of Will County, Ill., from 1920 to 1936 and again from 1940 to 1948. He also served as a trustee of the Lockport Township High School for many years. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Will County Medical Society, the Masonic order (Knight Templar, Shriner), Loyal Order of Moose, and the Joliet and Big Run country clubs. In religion he was a Methodist. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1908 and was a Republican in politics. Hunting, fishing, and playing golf were his favorite recreations. Kingston was married in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 7, 1903, to Lenne, daughter of Wesley Kenton Burr of Ameliasburg, Ontario, Canada, a clergyman of the Christian church, and had a daughter, Marjorie Burr, who married Arthur Charles Leonard. Elwood A. Kingston died in Joliet, Ill., Nov. 20, 1956.

JONES, Fred Reuel, plant pathologist, was born in Mercer, Maine, June 9, 1884, son of John Henry and Matilda (Beaman) Jones, grandson of Reuel Warren and Elizabeth K. (Blaisdell) Jones, great-grandson of Nathaniel and Phebe (Fletcher) Jones, and great-great-grandson of Thomas and Dorcas (———) Jones. His father was a fruit farmer. After receiving his preparatory education at a seminary in Kents Hill, Maine, Fred R. Jones attended Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, and was graduated B.S. in horticulture at the University of Maine in 1912 and M.S. in 1915 and Ph.D. in plant pathology in 1917 at the University of Wisconsin. He interrupted his college studies following the death of his father in 1907 and devoted the next three years to management of the family farm and orchards. While a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin in 1916 he was a collaborator in the office of cotton, truck, and forage crop disease investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture. In the following year he became a full-time plant pathologist for the Department of Agriculture, starting his career under the direction of William A. Orton (q.v.). For a few months in 1917-18 he was stationed in Washington, D.C., and at the U.S. Plant Introduction Station, Chico, Calif., and thereafter until his retirement from the department in September, 1950, he was stationed at Madison, Wis. He was plant pathologist in the department's Bureau of Plant Industry from 1917 to 1938 and senior plant pathologist in that bureau during 1938-43 and in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering from 1943 to 1950. Following his retirement from government service he was a research associate at the University of Wisconsin until 1955. Jones early gave his attention to plant diseases, beginning with a study of apple scab. For many years he investigated legume diseases; he won an international reputation for his discovery of the cause of bacterial wilt in alfalfa and for his work with agronomists and geneticists on the development of disease-resistant varieties of alfalfa. He also did important work on diseases affecting peas and soybeans. He reported the results of his research in more than forty scientific papers, including "Effect of Soil Temperature upon the Development of Nodules on the Roots of Certain Legumes" (with W. B. Tisdale, Jour. Agr. Research, 1921), "A Mycorrhizal Fungus in the Roots of Legumes and Some Other Plants" (ibid., 1924), "A New Bacterial Disease of Alfalfa" (Phytopathology, 1925), "A Bacterial Wilt and Rootrot of Alfalfa Caused by Aplanobacter insidiosum L. McC." (Jour. Agr. Research, 1926), "Development of the Bacteria Causing Wilt in the Alfalfa Plant as Influenced by Growth and Winter Injury" (ibid., 1928), "Genetics of Resistance to Bacterial Wilt in Alfalfa" (with R. A. Brink and H. R. Albrecht, ibid., 1934), "Artificial Inoculation of Alfalfa to Determine Susceptibility to Bacterial Wilt" (Report Alfalfa Improvement Conf., 1940), "Internode Pattern as a Descriptive Character in Alfalfa" (Agron. Jour., 1950), "Testing for Disease Resistance" (Proc. 6th Intern. Grassland Congr., 1952), "Measurement of Resistance in Alfalfa to Common Leaf Spot" (Phytopathology, 1953), and "White Spot of Alfalfa as a Genetic Character" (ibid., 1955). Jones was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Phytopathological Society, American Society of Agronomy, American Society of Naturalists, Botanical Society of America, Mycological Society of America, Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Zeta, Madison Geological Society, and the University Heights Poetry Club of Madison.

He attended the Unitarian church. Politically he was an independent. His many and varied interests included amateur landscape photography, collecting etchings, and Boy Scout work, and his favorite recreations were camping, canoeing, skiing, and hiking. He was married in Belmont, Mass., May 26, 1921, to Edith Katharine, daughter of Arthur Bliss Seymour (q.v.), and had three children: Francis Seymour, Fred Reuel, and Phoebe Ellen, who married Franz Samelson. Fred R. Jones died in Madison, Wis., Apr. 5, 1956.

MITCHELL, Walter Jenifer, lawyer and judge, was born in La Plata, Md., Mar. 16, 1871, son of William Hebbard and Emily Ellen (Mitchell) Mitchell, grandson of William Truman Stoddert and Ellen (Speake) Mitchell, great-grandson of John and Lucy (Stoddert) Mitchell, and great-great-grandson of Hugh and Ann (Hanson) Mitchell. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from Scotland in the early 18th century and settled in Nanjemoy, Md. His father was a farmer. After receiving his

preliminary education at Charlotte Hall (Md.) Military Academy, Walter J. Mitchell was graduated LL.B. in 1894 at the University of Maryland. Admitted to the bar of Maryland in the same year, he immediately began the practice of law in La Plata and later formed a law partnership with W. Mitchell Digges as the firm of Mitchell & Digges. This partnership continued until Digges was elected to the bench in 1923. Mitchell then practiced independently until 1934, when he was appointed chief judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit of Maryland. Subsequently, he was elected to that bench without opposition for the 1935-50 term. He left the bench upon reaching the mandatory retirement age in 1941. By virtue of his position as chief judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit, under the system then in effect he also served as an associate judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals from 1934 until reaching the retirement age. After leaving the bench he again practiced law in La Plata until the close of his life. Aside from his professional activities, Mitchell in 1897 purchased two weekly newspapers in Charles County, Md., the Port Tobacco Times and the La Plata Crescent. He combined these newspapers as the Times Crescent, a weekly which he edited and published until his appointment to the bench. In 1908 he helped to organize in La Plata a branch of the Eastern Shore Trust Co., which became the County Trust Company of Maryland in 1933. He served as a director of the La Plata branch bank from its inception until his death and was its president from 1923 to 1934. Additionally, Mitchell served his state in several other capacities. His first public office was that of chairman of the Maryland Shell Fish Commission (later the Tidewater Fisheries Commission), by appointment of the governor in 1908. He was elected to the Maryland State Senate in 1917 and re-elected for three additional terms, serving until tendering his resignation upon his appointment to the bench in 1934. He was majority floor leader of the Maryland State Senate for several years and was elected president of that body in 1931 and again in 1933. For many years he was a trustee of Charlotte Hall Military Academy. Mitchell was a member of the Maryland Bar Association and the Society of the Cincinnati. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Loch Raven, Md., Jan. 18, 1899, to Florence Campbell, daughter of Daniel Jenifer of Good Hope, Md., and had five children: Mary Emily, Hugh Maxwell, Walter Jenifer, James Craik, and Elizabeth Florence, who married Rudy Schmick. Mitchell died in La Plata, Md., Mar. 10, 1955.

REED, Horace, surgeon, was born in Netherland, Overton Co., Tenn., Sept. 26, 1876, son of George Gideon and Elizabeth (Peek) Reed. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at Pleasant Hill Academy, Cookeville, Tenn., Horace Reed was graduated M.D. in 1901 at the University of Missouri, and subsequently he did postgraduate work at the University of Vienna, Austria, during 1910-11. He began the practice of medicine in Guthrie, Okla., in 1901 and founded the Guthrie Heights Hospital (later Benedictine Hospital) two years later. In 1908 he moved to Oklahoma City, Okla., where he practiced as a surgeon until his retirement in 1953. He was a member of the staffs of St. Anthony and University hospitals in that city. From 1915 to 1936 he was associated with the University of Oklahoma Medical School as professor of clinical surgery, and he was senior consultant at the University Hospital from 1938 to 1940. In addition to his teaching responsibilities and hospital affiliations, he specialized in surgery for the Oklahoma Public Health Department from 1919 until the close of his life, and he was medical adviser to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. from 1921 to 1941. He was one of the first to become interested in the location of a veterans hospital in Oklahoma in the period from 1921 to 1925, making two trips to Washington, D.C., to consult with Warren G. Harding (q.v.). He also helped to organize The Big One, a charity function in Oklahoma City. During the First World War he served with the U.S. Army Medical Corps as a major and was stationed in Limoges, France, with Base Hospital No. 98. During the period of the Second World War he was chairman of the board of medical examiners for Oklahoma County. Reed was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the founders group of the American Board of Surgery in 1937, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Oklahoma County Medical Society, and the Oklahoma City Academy of Medicine. He was also a member of the Rotary, Kiwanis, Oklahoma, and Oklahoma Golf and Country clubs. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, and in politics he was a Republican. For recreation he read biographies and the works of Shakespeare, and he enjoyed music,

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Horace Reed

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Fred. A. Dieterich

painting, and fishing. Reed was married twice: (1) in Albion, Ill., July 18, 1900, to Frankie, daughter of Hillary Patrick of that city, a retail merchant; his first wife died in 1937; (2) in Oklahoma City, Okla., May 8, 1939, to Christine, daughter of Peter B. Kimpler of Ellinwood, Kans., a miller. By his first marriage he had two sons: Karl Asbury and Emil Patrick. Horace Reed's death occurred in Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 7, 1953.

DIETERICH, Frederick Albrecht, manufacturer, was born in Germany, Apr. 11, 1887, son of Albert and Katherine (———) Dieterich. He attended schools of his native country, receiving night instruction in machine design and engineering. In 1908 he became an apprentice with Speidel, manufacturers of jewelry chains in Pforzheim, Germany, and in 1910 he was sent by the company to the United States to establish and manage a branch in Providence, R.I. In that city with his brother-in-law, Hermann Weinacker, he founded in 1919 the Universal Chain Co., makers of jewelry chains and links. He incorporated the business as The Universal Chain Co. in 1921. Two years later he moved it to Maplewood, N.J., retaining a sales office in Providence and opening another in New York City. At the time of his death he was president of the company, having alternated with Weinacker in that office from the inception of the business. There were six employees in 1919 and approximately 250 by 1960. Dieterich held membership in the American Society for Metals, 24 Karat Club, Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America, BPOE, the Downtown Club of Newark, N.J., the Canoe Brook Country Club of Summit, N.J., and the Maplewood Civic Association. His religious affiliation was with the Prospect Presbyterian Church, Maplewood. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1919, and in politics he was a Republican. His leisure interests included reading, music, singing, and photography, and he traveled extensively. He was married in Germany, May 29, 1907, to Johanna Kuppinger and had two children, Fred and Charlotte, who married Walter Calvin Rhoads. Frederick A. Dieterich died in Maplewood, N.J., Apr. 13, 1960.

SCOTT, Robert Gillam, educator and artist, was born in Saint Johns, Mich., Jan. 31, 1907, son of Walter Abner and Martha (Shoemaker) Scott. His first paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Scott, who came to this country from England in 1677 and settled in Burlington, N.J. From Benjamin and his wife, Margret, the descent was through Henry and Ann Wright, Thomas and Leah ———, Abraham and Patience Rogers, Thomas and Mary Smith, Abner Steward and Esther Warrington Hunt, and Joseph Plummer and Hannah Dugdale, the grandparents of Robert G. Scott. His father was a surgeon. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools of Saint Johns, the son attended Michigan State College during 1925-27. Specializing in fine arts at Harvard University beginning in the latter year, he was graduated A.B. there in 1929. He then studied in the Yale University drama department, at that time a section of the School of Fine Arts, graduating M.F.A. in 1932. He was an instructor in scenic design at Yale during 1932-37 and in basic design in the Graduate School of Design at Harvard during 1937-40. During the next two years he was director of the Stuart School of Design, Boston, Mass., and in 1942 he became assistant professor of scenic design in the drama department at the University of Texas. Rejected for active service during the Second World War, he took a night-school course in sheet-metal work in the spring of 1943, while teaching at the university, and in 1943-44, on leave of absence, he was employed as a sheet-metal mechanic at the San Marcos (Tex.) Army Navigation School. He went to Tulane University in 1945 as assistant professor in the Newcomb College Art School and was promoted to associate professor in 1947. Leaving that post in 1950 to return to Yale as associate professor of design in the School of Fine Arts, he was promoted to full professor a few months before his death. In 1953-54 he served as acting chairman of the design department. Scott's experimentation with teaching methods led to his writing a textbook on design for the college level, "Design Fundamentals" (1951), which later was translated into Spanish for the use of art and architecture schools in Latin America. As an artist, he was constantly experimenting with new media and methods of painting, and his pictures ranged from the realistic to the semi-abstract and the non-objective. His paintings were shown in the annual exhibition of the Boston (Mass.) Society of Independent Artists in 1940 and 1941; the Texas General Exhibitions, shown in that state's leading cities, in 1943-44 and 1944-45; the Southern States Art League Exhibition, Birmingham, Ala., in 1945; the annual

exhibition of Michigan artists, Detroit Institute of Arts, in 1945 and 1947; the national Pepsi-Cola Paintings of the Year Exhibition in 1947; the Southwestern Exhibition of Prints and Drawings, Dallas (Tex.) Museum of Fine Arts, in 1949; the annual exhibition of the Art Association of New Orleans, La., in 1949 and 1950; and the third annual exhibition of Art and Artists along the Mississippi, Davenport (Iowa) Municipal Art Gallery, in 1950. He had one-man shows in New Orleans at the Arts and Crafts Gallery in 1951 and the Newcomb Gallery, and was represented in a show at the Creative Gallery, New York City, in 1952. A retrospective exhibition of his paintings was held at Yale University in 1958. The Doll and Richards galleries, Boston, exhibited his paintings in a posthumous, one-man show in May, 1962. Scott became an expert calligrapher, and in 1952, using a goose quill, he was the penman for an edition of "Rules of Civility and Decent Behaviour in Company and Conversation" by George Washington. While resident in New Orleans he was a member of the Southern

States Art League, Art Association of New Orleans, and the New Orleans Arts and Crafts Club. At his death he was a member of the American Association of University Professors, the Yale Faculty Club, and the New Haven (Conn.) Paint and Clay Club. His religious affiliation was with the Society of Friends (Quaker). He was interested in music, gardening, and the designing and building of furniture for his home. He also was a camping enthusiast. He was married in Duluth, Minn., Sept. 13, 1932, to Miriam, daughter of Enos Doan of Wilmington, Del., an educator, and had a daughter, Martha Anne. Robert G. Scott died in New Haven, Conn., June 8, 1957.

LAFLIN, Lewis Eugene, lawyer, was born in Crab Orchard, Nebr., Aug. 7, 1895, son of Eugene Beauharnais and Fanny (Flory) Laflin, grandson of Lewis Hall and America K. (Scott) Laflin, and great-grandson of Parley and Polly (Swift) Laflin. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Crab Orchard and Tecumseh, Nebr., Lewis E. Laflin was graduated LL.B. at the University of

Nebraska in 1918. Admitted to the Nebraska bar in that year, he established a law practice in Crab Orchard in association with his father. After his father's death in 1932, he maintained an independent general practice in Crab Orchard until the close of his life. He also operated a 1500-acre farm near Crab Orchard, in Johnson County, where he raised registered Angus cattle. In 1934 he helped organize the Crab Orchard Credit Co-op Association, of which he was secretary and treasurer thereafter for ten years. In 1952 Laflin appeared before the Nebraska State Equalization Board to protest that Johnson County was carrying more than its share of the state property tax burden, stating that some land in western Nebraska counties was assessed at 20 per cent of its selling value, while property in Johnson County was assessed at 80 per cent of that value. He subsequently was instrumental in having the Nebraska legislature place an assessment of 50 per cent of value on all land holdings. During the First World War he entered the U.S. Army as a private and received officer training at Camp Grant, Ill. A director of the American Angus Association and an organizer of the Nebraska State Aberdeen Angus Association, he also held membership in Phi Alpha Delta, the Nebraska Bar Association, the Lincoln (Nebr.) Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (Shriner), the American Legion, and the Knights of Ak-sar-ben, Omaha, Nebr. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Crab Orchard, July 18, 1923, to Maree, daughter of George Henry Sheik of that place, a merchant, and had five children: Lois Jean, who married Keith Bigsby; Shirley Mae, who married Roger Ted Larson; Robert Dudley; Patricia Maree, who married George Reichenbach; and Lewis Eugene. Lewis E. Laflin died in Lincoln, Nebr., Feb. 13, 1956.

JOHNSON, Lambert Dunning, manufacturer, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., Feb. 25, 1889, son of Edward Mead and Francine (Lambert) Johnson, grandson of Sylvester and Louise (Wood) Johnson, great-grandson of Stephen and Experience (Wheeler) Johnson, and great-great-grandson of Sylvester and Mary (———) Johnson. Lambert D. Johnson received his preparatory education at the Manlius (N.Y.) School and was graduated B.A. at Cornell University in 1911. Following graduation he became associated with the family business, Mead Johnson & Co., the first ethical manufacturers in the infant nutritional field. The company was organized by his father in Jersey City, N.J., in 1900 and was originally known as the American Ferment Co., becoming Mead Johnson & Co. in 1905. It was moved from Jersey City to Evansville, Ind., in 1915. After working as a chemist in the plant, Lambert D. Johnson became superintendent and then manager of production. In 1915 he was named secretary of the company, and he became secretary-treasurer in 1918 and executive vice-president and general manager in 1931. Upon the death of his father in 1934 he succeeded to the office of president of the company, from which post he retired in April, 1955. Thereafter until the close of his life he was chairman of the board. His company pioneered in the development of numerous products of importance, including the first standardized cod liver oil (1924) and a group of specialized formula products to meet various problems of infant dietary management. He was personally responsible for the research work and successful development of Dextri-Maltose, a milk modifier for baby formulas, which became internationally known and for many years was the firm's largest-selling product. It also was under his supervision that the baby cereal, Pablum, the first product of its kind, was developed. The company entered the parenteral solutions field in 1944 with the introduction of Amigen. In 1953 it introduced Levugen, the first pure fructose produced for intravenous use. The company had plants at Evansville, Ind.; Zeeland, Mich.; Belleville, Ontario, Canada; and Saint Johns, Newfoundland. At the time of his death the company was marketing nearly 100 products in sixty-five countries throughout the world, in addition to the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Johnson also was president and a director of Mead Johnson & Company of Canada, Ltd., Mead Johnson Company of California, Mead Johnson Terminal Corp., and the American Soya Products Corp., Evansville. He was active in Community Chest fund work in Evansville and during the Second World War served as president of the Vanderburgh County (Ind.) chapter of the American National Red Cross. He was a member of the BPOE, Phi Kappa Sigma, the Chicago, Union League, and Chicago Yacht clubs of Chicago, and the Evansville Country Club. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. His hobby was photography, and his favorite recreations were hunting and fishing. A bird dog enthusiast, he owned

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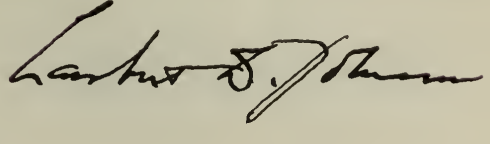

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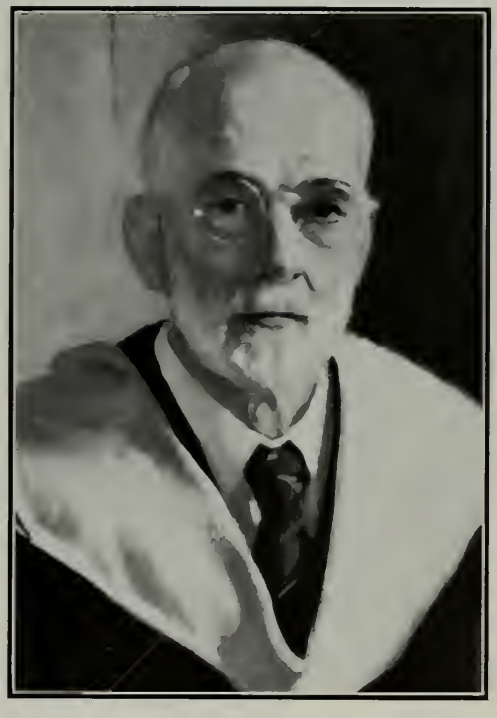
Granville J. Coller

many dogs, was a member of the Kennel Club of America, and attended field trials throughout the country. Johnson was married in Evansville, Ind., Oct. 14, 1916, to Evelyn Lee, daughter of Addison Weeks Igleheart of that city, a manufacturer, and had three children: Gloria Igleheart, who married Charles Rupert Jamison; Evelyn Addison, who married Gaylord Browne; and Lambert Dunning. His death occurred on Lake Superior, while on a fishing trip, July 29, 1955.

COLLER, Granville James, physician, was born in Macon Corner, Lenawee Co., Mich., Nov. 6, 1853, son of James Lafayette and Amanda (Richards) Coller, grandson of Jesse Brace and Sarah (Losey) Coller, great-grandson of Thomas and Lucinda (Brace) Coller, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Coller, who came to this country from England in 1714 and settled in Connecticut. His father was a farmer and educator. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Athens, Mich., Granville J. Coller was graduated M.D. in 1880 at the University of Michigan. In the fall of that year he began the practice of medicine in Brookings County, S.Dak., and he continued to practice in that area until 1908. In that year, due to illness, he moved to Los Angeles, Calif., where he practiced medicine until the close of his life. Coller entered practice when the techniques developed by Joseph L. Lister, the English surgeon who founded modern antiseptic surgery, were just coming into recognition in this country and before there were specific preventive measures against any infectious disease except for smallpox. In 1884 he took special work in Chicago, Ill., and in New York city, studying bacteriology and its relation to disease. About 1900 he founded the first general hospital in Brookings, S.Dak., and he was chief surgeon on its staff until he left that community. In addition to the practice of his profession, Coller was greatly interested in agriculture. Shortly after the turn of the century he sponsored the first experimental farms and the first survey of cattle for tuberculosis in South Dakota. He also introduced a number of improvements in agricultural methods on the several large farms which he owned in South Dakota. During 1890-91 he served as a member of the South Dakota House of Representatives, and from 1890 to 1898 he was state regent of schools of higher education. He was mayor of Brookings during 1896-98, serving in that office for two terms. Coller was a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society and of the Los Angeles County Medical Society. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Athens, Mich., Oct. 2, 1884, to Helen Rosalia, daughter of Amasa Underwood of that place, a merchant, and had five children: Frederick Amasa; Helen Amanda; Granville Chester; Clara Jane, who married Harry Peter Inman; and James Lafayette. Granville J. Coller died in Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 24, 1950.

WILLS, George Stockton, educator, was born in Halifax County, N.C., Apr. 3, 1866, son of Richard Henry and Ann Louisa (Norman) Wills, grandson of William Henry and Anna Maria Baker (Whitaker) Wills, and great-grandson of Richard Stark and Elizabeth (Biggs) Wills. His grandfather and his father were both ministers of the Methodist Protestant church. George S. Wills was graduated Ph.B. in 1889 and Ph.M. in 1896 at the University of North Carolina and received the A.M. degree in 1898 at Harvard University. Meanwhile, he began his teaching career as a member of the faculty of Oak Ridge Institute, Guilford County, N.C., where he was a teacher of English and mathematics during 1889-94. He was an instructor of English at the University of North Carolina during 1894-96 and in the summer term of 1900 and a teacher of English at the Mooney School (also known as the Battleground Academy), Franklin, Tenn., in 1900-01. From 1898 to 1900 and again from 1901 to 1904 he was professor of English at Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md. During the next three years he filled a similar chair at the Greensboro (N.C.) College for Women. From 1907 to 1912 he was instructor in English and in 1911-12 was acting head of the department of English and German at the Baltimore (Md.) Polytechnic Institute. He retired from school work temporarily in the last-named year but returned to the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1914 as head of the department of English and German, continuing to serve in that capacity until 1920 and as head of the department of English for the following two years. Additionally, he was a special instructor in English at the University of Maryland during 1918-20. Wills returned to Western Maryland College in 1922 as head of the department of English, a position he held until his retirement with emeritus rank in 1944.



Following his retirement he served as professor of English at the Western Maryland College summer sessions from 1945 to 1949. Wills was an associate editor of the Atlantic Educational Journal during 1908-11. He was the author of a sketch of the life of Sidney Lanier (q.v.), with an exhaustive bibliography of Lanier's works, which was published in the Proceedings of the Southern Historical Association in 1899, and he contributed numerous papers on Southern history and literature to that journal. He also contributed biographical sketches to Ashe and Van Noppen's "Biographical History of North Carolina." His "History of Poetry in the Southern United States Between the Revolution and 1861" was never published but was used by Barrett Wendell in writing the "Literary History of the United States." Wills was also the author of "History of Western Maryland College, 1866-1951" (1953) and co-author of a freshman handbook of English. An honorary Litt.D. degree was conferred upon him by Western Maryland College in 1935. He was a member of the American Association of University

Professors, the Educational Society of Baltimore, Sons of the American Revolution, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Nu. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Democrat. Gardening and farming were his principal hobbies. He was married on June 24, 1903, to Georgia Merillat, daughter of Holdridge Chidester of Romney, W.Va., an educator, and had three children: Katharine Walker (died in infancy), Richard Norman, and Merillat Chidester, who married Aaron Vail Frost, Jr. George S. Wills died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27, 1956.

La FOND, William Ernest, banker, was born in Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, Nov. 11, 1890, son of Ernest Philip and Maria T. (McCarthy) La Fond. In 1892 his father, who was a farmer, brought the family from Canada to North Smithfield, R.I. William E. La Fond received his preliminary education at public schools in North Smithfield and Woonsocket, R.I., and attended the School of Commercial Sciences (later Hill College) in Woonsocket. In 1912 he began his banking career as a clerk-teller

with the National Union Bank, Woonsocket. Three years later that bank was absorbed by the Woonsocket Trust Co. Following the merger La Fond was retained as a teller with the Woonsocket Trust Co. and was elected assistant treasurer in 1923, secretary, treasurer, and a director in 1924, and president of the company in 1939. He continued as president and a director from 1939 to 1952, when the Woonsocket Trust Co. was merged into the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. At that time La Fond became a vice-president of the latter company and manager of its two Woonsocket branch offices, positions he held until the close of his life. He also served as a member of the board of managers of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. Further, La Fond took an active role in community affairs in Woonsocket, serving at various times as chairman of the City Planning Board, treasurer of the City Taxpayers Association, member of the Woonsocket City Council and of the Municipal Sinking Fund Commission, president and a director of the Woonsocket Chamber of Commerce, treasurer and a director of the Greater Woonsocket Community Chest, Inc., chairman and a trustee of the Woonsocket Hospital Corporation, director of the Woonsocket Public Health Nursing Association, and member of the budget committee of the Woonsocket United Fund, Inc. In 1933 he was appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.) to serve on the Rhode Island emergency public works advisory board of the Public Works Administration. In 1946 he was appointed by the mayor of Woonsocket as chairman of a five-man board to study and recommend ward boundary changes in that city. La Fond wrote several articles dealing with the early growth of the textile mills in Woonsocket, which were published in the Woonsocket Call. During the First World War he enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve and served for tweny-one months as a gunner on ships assigned to the protection of convoys. La Fond was a member of the American Institute of Banking, Rhode Island Bankers Association, the American Legion, the Woonsocket YMCA, L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amérique, and the Knights of Columbus. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was an independent. Gardening was his favorite recreation. He was married in Woonsocket, Oct. 18, 1921, to Philomene, daughter of John Thomas Sutton of that city, a detective, and had a daughter, Mary Lucille, who married Albert E. Bonte. William E. La Fond died in Woonsocket, R.I., Apr. 7, 1956.

SAPP, Frederick Arthur, newspaper publisher, was born in Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 18, 1877, son of Francis Marion and Mary Adelia (Finch) Sapp. His first paternal American ancestor was John Sapp, who came to this country from England about 1650 and settled in Maryland. From him the descent was through John and ——— ———, George and ——— ———, George and Christina Texter, William and Elinor Wade, and Noah and Eliza Jennings Sapp, the grandparents of Frederick A. Sapp. His father was editor and publisher of the Ottawa Daily Republican. The son obtained his education in the public schools of his native place and at Brown's Business College, Ottawa. While still a schoolboy he worked in the plant of his father's newspaper and in 1896 entered the full-time employ of the paper as a bookkeeper. Four years later, with Charles E. Pettit, he purchased a half-interest in the paper and thereafter was business manager until 1916, when he became publisher. Sapp became sole owner of the Ottawa Daily Republican-Times in 1933 and owned and was publisher of the paper until the close of his life. During the years of his managerial association with the newspaper, its circulation increased from some 900 in 1900 to 12,365 at the time of his death, while during the same period the working staff was increased from nine to fifty-five employees. Additionally, from 1935 until his death he was a director of the Ottawa Federal Savings & Loan Association. Long interested in the work of the YMCA, he left $75,000 at his death for establishment of a branch of that organization and erection of a building in Ottawa. During the Spanish-American War he served in Co. C, 3d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the Puerto Rican campaign as a corporal. He enlisted in the U.S. Army for First World War service in the summer of 1918 and was assigned to the Infantry Officers Training Camp at Camp Fremont, Calif. During both World Wars he was active in reorganizing local national guard units. A Republican in politics, he served as postmaster of Ottawa during 1923-33. He was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans, the BPOE, Ottawa Chamber of Commerce, Ottawa Boat Club, Ottawa Country Club, and the Deer Park Fishing Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, Ottawa. Actively interested in sports, in 1914 he

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FREDERICK A. SAPP

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C. I. Bishop

managed the Ottawa baseball team, a member of the former Illinois-Missouri League. Fishing was among his favorite recreations. He was married at Knox, Ind., Feb. 18, 1901, to Ruth, daughter of Charles Bent of Morrison, Ill., an editor and publisher, and had four children: Kenneth Finch; Charles Bent; Marian, who married William Donald Jones; and Arthur Manington. Frederick A. Sapp died in Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1955.

BISHOP, Carlton Thomas, educator, was born in Avon, Conn., Nov. 4, 1882, son of Oliver Thomas and Frances Ellen (Prince) Bishop. His first paternal American ancestor was John Bishop, who came to this country from England in 1639 and was a founder of Guilford, Conn. From John and his wife, Anne, the descent was through Stephen and Tabatha Wilkinson, Stephen and Hannah Bartlett, Joseph and Elizabeth Stone, Benjamin and Sarah Fitch, Thomas Fitch and Lucy Foot, and Thomas Nelson and Sally Andrews, the grandparents of Carlton T. Bishop. His father was a merchant and public official. The son received his preliminary education in private and public schools of his native community and at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., and was graduated Ph.B. in 1903 and C.E. in 1911 at Yale University. Meanwhile, he was draftsman and engineer with the American Bridge Co. in Philadelphia and Ambridge, Pa., during 1903-08 and chief draftsman at the Hay Foundry & Iron Works, Newark, N.J., in 1908-09. Subsequently, for forty-three years he was a member of the faculty of Yale University, serving as instructor in civil engineering until 1912, assistant professor of structural engineering during 1912-24, associate professor of structural engineering from 1924 to 1938, and associate professor of civil engineering thereafter until 1952, when he retired with emeritus rank. He had a part in designing the Yale Bowl, and he was called on, at various times during his career, to examine buildings and bridges for safety in New Haven, Conn., and numerous other cities. Following his retirement from teaching, Bishop served until the close of his life as consulting engineer with the architectural firm of Westcott & Mapes, New Haven. He became well known in his field as the author of "Hip and Valley Rafters" (1912), "Structural Drafting and Design" and "Structural Problems" (1920), "Problems in Structural Design" (1927), and "Structural Design" (1938). He was a contributor to "Civil Engineering Handbook," edited by Leonard C. Urquhart (1933). Bishop served in New Haven as a member of that city's board of aldermen in 1930-31 and as a member during 1938-55 and president thereafter to his death of the New Haven Park Commission. In the period of the First World War he taught military mapping and other military subjects to SATC classes at Yale University, and during the Second World War he taught naval ROTC classes there. He was a life member of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers and the American Association of University Professors and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Concrete Institute, American Society for Engineering Education, Sigma Xi, and the Faculty Club of New Haven. A Congregationalist in religion, he was affiliated with United Church on the Green, New Haven, where he was deacon for twenty-four years, clerk for thirty years, and president of the board of deacons, the highest lay office in the church, at the time of his death. Politically he was a Republican. In his early years he was a tennis enthusiast. He was married in New Haven, July 2, 1910, to Ruth, daughter of Charles Henry Wilson of that city, an insurance agent, and had three sons: Melvin Thomas and twins, Wilson Prince and Gordon Prince. Carlton T. Bishop's death occurred in New Haven, Conn., June 8, 1957.

JONES, [William] Harriman, surgeon, was born in Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 22, 1876, son of Charles Harriman and Josephine Emerson (Lunt) Jones. His father was a publisher. Harriman Jones received his preliminary education at public schools in Oakland, Calif., and was graduated B.A. in 1897 at Battle Creek College and M.D. in 1899 at Cooper Medical College (later the Stanford University School of Medicine), San Francisco, Calif. He did postgraduate work at clinics in Vienna, Austria, Berlin, Germany, and Paris, France, in 1899-1900. Upon his return to this country he did further work at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York city. He was a member of the staff of the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium for a short period in 1900, served as superintendent of the Saint Helena (Calif.) Sanitarium in 1900-01, and worked at the Santa Barbara (Calif.) Sanitarium in 1901-02. In the latter year he established a private medical practice in Long Beach, Calif., where he subsequently specialized in general surgery until his

retirement in 1941. Jones assisted in founding both the Long Beach Hospital and Seaside Memorial Hospital in Long Beach and served on the staff of both institutions and as chief of staff at the latter hospital for many years. When Long Beach Hospital was replaced by St. Mary's Long Beach Hospital, he continued on the staff of that hospital as well. In 1930 he founded the Harriman Jones Clinic and Hospital in Long Beach, and he retained his interest in that institution until the close of his life, by which time there were forty-eight beds and a staff of sixteen. From 1906 to 1913 Jones was associate professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery at the University of Southern California. As the first public health officer in Long Beach during 1903-10, he brought the first sewer and garbage disposal system to the city and wrote the city's first health regulations. For a number of years after 1910 he held the rank of 1st lieutenant in the California National Guard. Jones was a diplomate and member of the founders group of the American Board of Surgery, a fellow of the American College of

Surgeons, and a member of the American, Southern California, and Los Angeles medical associations, Pan-Pacific Surgical Association, California Public Health Association (pres. 1911), the Masonic order, BPOE, and the Pacific Coast, Virginia Country, Tuna, and Yacht clubs of Long Beach. His religious affiliation was with the Seventh-Day Adventist church. Politically he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed music, travel, and yachting. Jones was unmarried. His death occurred in Long Beach, Calif., June 17, 1956.

BEVINS, Elmer Russell, lawyer, was born in Omaha, Nebr., Aug. 4, 1881, son of Andrew and Alice (Warner) Bevins. His father was a lawyer. Elmer R. Bevins was educated at public schools. He had to leave school at an early age in order to help support the family, and subsequently he studied law at night while working during the day. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Nebraska in 1903. After practicing his profession for two years in Omaha, Bevins moved to Tonopah, Nev.,

where he prospected for gold for six months before establishing a private law practice there. He remained at Tonopah until 1908 and served for some time as deputy county attorney. From 1908 until the close of his life Bevins lived on the island of Maui, Hawaii. For a short period he was employed as a stenographer and bookkeeper for the Maui Agriculture Co., a retail establishment at Paia, Maui. He was admitted to the Hawaii bar in 1911 and began an independent law practice. In 1915 he was elected county attorney of Maui, and through subsequent re-elections he held that position until 1948. In the following year he resumed his private law practice, which he maintained until the close of his life. Among the many cases which he handled in the course of his law career were Reinhart v. Maui County (23 Hawaii 524), 1915, in which it was decided that a county could be and was liable for damages incurred by a private individual while walking on a county road that was not in good repair; Territory v. Duvauchelle (28 Hawaii 350), 1925, in which the defendant was convicted of murder although the victim's body was not produced; and Aiken v. Nance (28 Hawaii 275), 1925, a civil action in which the endorser of a promissory note was freed of obligation by reason of the statute of limitation when interest was paid on the note by the maker. Among his clients were several business concerns, including the Kahului Development Co. and the Bishop Bank. During the First World War he was commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Hawaii National Guard but only served for a few weeks, due to an injury incurred in childhood. Later during the war he served on a selective service board in Maui. During the Second World War he was a member of a three-man committee that conducted hearings on persons arrested for subversive acts. Bevins was a member of the Bar Association of Hawaii, the Maui Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic order (Shriner), Order of the Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, BPOE, the Maui County Fair and Racing Association, and the Maui Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. He enjoyed playing golf and hunting in the mountainous regions of Hawaii, such as Haleakala. He was married at Hamakuapoko, Maui, Hawaii, Apr. 2, 1910, to Ethel Phoebe, daughter of Samuel Egleston Taylor of Manhattan, England, an engineer, and had three daughters: Alice Emily, who married Robert Francis Greenwell; Mildred Ethel, who married Colen Jack McKenzie; and Barbara June, who married William McLean Perry. Elmer R. Bevins' death occurred at Maui, Hawaii, Aug. 30, 1950.

JOHNSON, Waldo Paten, publisher, was born in Maries County, Mo., Aug. 16, 1882, son of California F and Mary Jane (Creekpalm) Johnson. His father was a farmer and a native Missourian. Waldo P. Johnson was graduated B.Pd. in 1911 at Cape Girardeau (Mo.) State Teachers College (later Southeast Missouri State College). Prior to attending college he taught in rural schools, and during his college work he continued to teach, spring and summer terms and an occasional whole year. He was superintendent of the high school in Fornfelt, Mo., during 1908-12. In the latter year he became a salesman for the Laurel Book Company, and he served in that capacity until 1914. From 1915 to 1925 he was a salesman for Longmans Green & Co. Meanwhile, in 1924, with his wife, he founded the Webster Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo., textbook publishers. He was president and manager of this firm until the close of his life. His company published textbooks for elementary and high schools, professional books for teachers of elementary and high schools, and also filmstrips, recordings, and other educational devices. One of his important contributions to the educational system of this country was the invention and pioneering of the use of the paperbound workbook in schools. His first book was published in 1924, and copyright was obtained in the following year. The workbook was warmly received, other publishers also began to publish workbooks, and by 1952 the total number of workbooks sold exceeded that of textbooks by some 7,000,000 and workbooks were in use throughout the nation. At the time of his death the company was employing a sales force of forty-five men, who covered the entire United States. Johnson also served the textbook industry as a founding member of the American Textbook Publishers Institute, of which he was a director during 1942-46 and vice-president in 1946-47. Active in civic life, he was a member of the Board of Education of Webster Groves, Mo., where he resided, during 1930-39. In St. Louis he was a director of the YMCA and of Goodwill Industries, and he was one of the first guarantors of the St. Louis Municipal Opera. He was also a member of the Professional Bookmen of America, Phi Beta Alpha, the St. Louis

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Chamber of Commerce, and the Missouri Athletic and Rotary clubs of St. Louis. His religious affiliation was with the Webster Groves Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in Fredericktown, Mo., Nov. 26, 1913, to Sarah Theresa, daughter of Richard Henry Mac Lean of Scott County, Mo., a building contractor, and had two sons: Waldo Mac Lean and Elmer Quentin. Waldo P. Johnson died in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1955.

MATTHEWS, Vann Marshall, physician, was born in Providence Township, Mecklenburg Co., N.C., Mar. 18, 1890, son of William McGill and Sarah (Houston) Matthews, grandson of William McGill and Ann (Rea) Matthews, great-grandson of Hugh Houston and Jean (Patterson) Matthews, and great-great-grandson of William and Griscelda (Houston) Matthews. His father was a planter and a magistrate. After receiving his preliminary education in the Mecklenburg County schools and at a private school in Charlotte, N.C., Vann M. Matthews was graduated B.A. at Washington and Lee University in 1914 and M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1918. Following his graduation at medical school he served during the First World War as a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, spending six months at sea and one year at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa. Having thus served an internship while in the Navy, he subsequently served a residency at the Lying-in Hospital, New York city. From 1920 until the close of his life he practiced his profession at Charlotte, where he was a member of the staffs of each of the city's four hospitals. He was active in the establishment of a new maternity wing at Mercy Hospital, Charlotte, in 1940 and served as chief of staff and as chief of the obstetrical staff of that hospital in 1946-47. Matthews was a member and a director of the American Congress on Maternal Welfare and a member of the American, Southern, and Tri-State medical associations, Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County Medical Society, Phi Alpha Sigma, and the Civitan Club of Charlotte. His religious affiliation was with the Covenant Presbyterian Church, Charlotte. In politics he was a Democrat. Golf and hunting were his principal recreations. Matthews was married in New York city, Sept. 11, 1920, to Naomi, daughter of George Fogel of Northampton County, Pa., a farmer. He died without issue in Charlotte, N.C., Dec. 30, 1954.

SOLOMON, Gabriel Roberts, engineer, was born in Macon, Ga., Dec. 22, 1880, son of William Griffin and Lillian (Roberts) Solomon, grandson of Peter and Mary Louise (Malone) Solomon, and great-grandson of Lazarus and Elizabeth (Bedgood) Solomon. His great-grandfather came to this country from England in the 1700's and settled first in Nash County, N.C., and later in Georgia. His father was a banker. Gabriel R. Solomon was graduated C.E. in 1902 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and B.L. in 1905 at Mercer University. His first employment was as assistant engineer with the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co., New York city, in 1905. In the following year he formed a partnership with Paul H. Norcross under the firm name of Solomon, Norcross Co., Atlanta, Ga. The firm subsequently opened other offices in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Troy, N.Y., and was engaged in a general engineering practice. Its work included the design and supervision of a dry river flood control project with two dams, one of them eighty-six feet high, to protect the city of Watervliet, N.Y., from ice and flood damage; a new water supply system for Watervliet; a modern sewage treatment plant, pumping stations, and refuse incinerator for Watervliet; the high school in Watervliet; the Latham Water District serving the town of Colonie in Albany County, N.Y.; water supply systems for Balston Spa, Hoosick Falls, Niskayuna, Schaghticoke, Stillwater, and other communities in New York; and sewer systems and treatment works for Schuylerville, N.Y. Other projects included the design and supervision of a new sewage disposal plant and garbage incinerator for New London, Conn.; design and supervision of a sewage treatment plant and garbage disposal unit in Stamford, Conn., and miscellaneous building projects in twenty-three states, Canada, Cuba, and Bermuda. During the Florida land boom in the 1920's, the firm was employed by the City of Fort Lauderdale to design and supervise a new water system, filtration plant, sewers, garbage-disposal plant, drainage canal, and 284 miles of streets, and about $3,500,000 worth of this work was completed. Meanwhile, during the First World War, the firm was assigned as supervising engineers on three major army camps. Solomon was assigned to plan Camp Wheeler, Ga., and upon its completion was assigned to the nine forts on the Pacific Coast from Puget Sound to the Mexi-

can border. When this work was completed he was commissioned a major in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and assigned as representative of the construction division of the Army on a $65,000,000 project to construct a smokeless powder plant in Nitro, W.Va. He was honorably discharged with the rank of colonel in 1920. During the next two years he was associated with the George A. Fuller Co., a construction firm of New York city, as vice-president of the industrial engineering relations department. During 1922-24 he was vice-president in charge of advertising for the firm of Earl & Wilson, Troy, N.Y., shirt and collar manufacturers. In the latter year he resumed engineering practice with Frank J. Keis under the firm name of Solomon & Keis, with offices in Troy and Fort Lauderdale. This firm was employed during the Second World War as architect-engineers in the design and supervision of Camp Blanding, Fla., with all utilities, roads, and provision for 70,000 men, and also for Camp Van Dorn, Centerville, Miss. The firm also participated in the construction of Morrison Field, the overseas

airbase in West Palm Beach, Fla., and special sanitary work at McDill Field, Tampa, Fla. Because of failing eyesight, Solomon retired from engineering practice in 1943 and thereafter until his death maintained a home at Mountain Lake Park, Lake Wales, Fla. He was a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, National Society of Professional Engineers, the Masonic order (32d degree), and the Troy Club. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. Photography and astronomy were his principal hobbies. He was married in Washington, D.C., June 11, 1921, to Jeannette Porter, daughter of Edward Hume Bucknam of that city and of Sioux City, Iowa, and had two daughters, Mary Dana, who married John Archibald Munro, and Gabrielle Roberts, who married Walter Duncan Ewing, Jr. Gabriel R. Solomon died in Troy, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1956.

NORTHROP, Edwin Canfield, banker, was born in Waterbury, Conn., July 10, 1882, son of Otis Smith and Sarah Eleanor Mitchell (Canfield) Northrop. His first paternal American ancestor was Joseph Northrop, of English birth, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1637 and afterward settled in New Haven, Conn. From Joseph and his wife, Frances Mary Norton, the descent was through William and Mary Peck, Joseph and Ruth Tibbals Allen, Heth and Anna Newton, Newton and Abigail Ann Smith, and Caleb Smith and Mary L. Jeffreys, the grandparents of Edwin C. Northrop. After receiving his preparatory education at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., he was graduated B.A. in 1904 at Yale University. Immediately starting his banking career with the Dime Savings Bank, Waterbury, he became assistant treasurer in 1908, a director in 1915, secretary-treasurer in 1917, and president in 1928. When three savings institutions in his city were consolidated in 1933 under the name of the Waterbury Savings Bank, Northrop was chosen vice-president and secretary of the new organization. He became president in 1946 and served in that capacity until 1958, when he was named chairman of the board. At the time he became president the bank had 68,000 accounts and deposits of $65,000,000, whereas by 1960 these figures had increased to 80,000 and $124,000,000, respectively. Aside from the foregoing, Northrop was a director of the Colonial Bank & Trust Co., Waterbury, for forty-one years and a director and vice-president of the Clark Bros. Bolt Co., Milldale, Conn., and the Waterbury Second Mortgage Co. Active in civic affairs, he was associated with the Waterbury Hospital for forty-seven years, serving as its treasurer from 1930 to 1959. He was secretary and treasurer of the Waterbury Foundation for thirty years; president of the board of trustees of the Westover School, Middlebury, Conn., during 1948-57; a trustee of the Riverside Cemetery Association, Waterbury; treasurer of the Waterbury branch, Society for Mental Hygiene, and the Waterbury group aiding the Connecticut Junior Republic; president and treasurer of Lincoln House, a local family service facility; treasurer and member of the board of agents, Bronson Library Fund of the City of Waterbury; member of the advisory board, Waterbury Institute of Craft and Industry; treasurer and member of the council of the Mattatuck Historical Society, Waterbury; member of the 1931 charter commission for the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut; and deputy governor, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut. During the First World War he held the rank of captain in the U.S. Army. He participated in the first meeting of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in 1920 and was a member of the Savings Banks' Association of Connecticut, National Institute of Social Sciences, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Italy-America Society, Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Veterans Association, Connecticut Hospital Association, Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, Waterbury Chamber of Commerce, Yale Graduates' Club, the New Haven Lawn Club, the Yale Club of the Naugatuck Valley, the Yale Club of New York City, the University, Waterbury, and Country clubs of Waterbury, the Highfield Club of Middlebury, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Laurentian Club of the Province of Quebec, Canada, and the Newcomen Society in North America. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church of Middlebury. Politically he was a Republican. Northrop was interested in architecture and enjoyed travel, swimming, reading, and playing golf. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 8, 1928, to Ruth deConselyea, daughter of St. Clair Hester of that city, an Episcopal clergyman, and had three children: Anne deConselyea, who married Joseph Kevin O'Neill Ott; Hester St. Clair, who married Robert Girvin; and Edwin Canfield. He died in Middlebury, Conn., Aug. 3, 1960.

MORGAN, Samuel Asa Leland, lawyer, was born in Cedar Valley, Tex., Sept. 7, 1885, son of John Robert and Narcissus Evelyn (Lewis) Morgan, grandson of Samuel Bynum and Dianna Landrum (Young) Morgan, and great-grandson of William and Polly (Ragsdale) Morgan. His father was a rancher. After he had completed his preliminary education at rural schools in Cedar Valley, Samuel A. L. Morgan attended the University of Texas, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1913. Meanwhile, before he was eighteen years of age he was principal of a school in Texas. In 1904 he went to the Philippines as a school superintendent, remaining there for two years. He then took a trip around the world before returning to Texas. There he resumed educational work as principal of schools in Atlanta, Tex. Morgan was admitted to the Texas bar in 1913 and to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1932. From 1913 to 1918 he practiced in Vernon, Tex., as a member of the firm of Berry, Stokes & Morgan. While practicing at Vernon he also served as county attorney of Wilbarger County. In 1918 he moved to Wichita Falls, where oil had been discovered, and began to specialize in oil and gas litigation. He moved in 1926 to Amarillo, another booming oil town, where he opened a branch of his firm, Carrigan, Montgomery, Britain, Morgan & King. In 1930 he joined his brother, Bynum L. Morgan, in forming the firm of Morgan, Morgan & Britain, of Amarillo, which later became Morgan, Culton, Morgan & Britain, and finally, Morgan, Culton, Morgan, Britain & White. He continued with this firm until 1951, when he partially retired to Houston, Tex. A specialist in the field of oil and gas law during a substantial period of his practice, Morgan served from 1937 until his death as special attorney for The Texas Co. As his reputation in handling anti-trust matters and other cases in a rapidly growing field became known to the industry at large, he was frequently called upon to defend or to represent other companies in various parts of the country, and he traveled widely in the United States in connection with important litigation. Morgan was a director of the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America in 1950-51 and also served as its vice-president and general counsel. Aside from his professional work he retained a life-long interest in improved educational facilities and techniques, and he was active in promoting these objectives both as a private citizen and as president of the Amarillo School Board during the 1930's. Morgan was a member of the American Law Institute, the American, Texas State, and Amarillo bar associations, the Masonic order (Shriner), and the Petroleum Club of Houston. In religion he was a Methodist. In politics he was a

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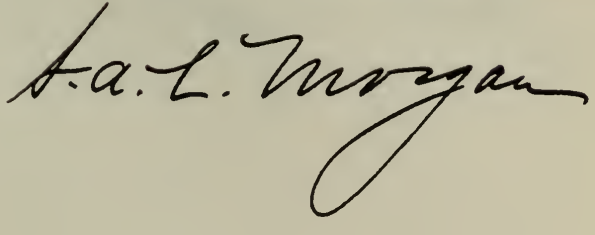

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Democrat in local elections and a Republican in national elections. He traveled extensively in later years and was interested in the problems and aims of the peoples whose countries he visited. He was married in Atlanta, Tex., Dec. 21, 1913, to Verna Mary, daughter of Cary Johnson of that place, a hardware merchant, and had four children: John Cary; Sarah Evelyn, who married Robert Fitzgerald; Mary Tom, who married David Rasco; and Samuel Asa Leland. He died in Amarillo, Tex., Dec. 5, 1954.

STREUN, John Arnold, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Graham, Tex., Aug. 11, 1882, son of Arnold and Pauline (Huber) Streun. His father, a woodcarver, came to this country from Switzerland in 1871. John A. Streun received a primary school education in Markley, Tex., and went to work on Texas ranches at an early age, becoming a ranch foreman before he was eighteen. Meanwhile, interested in machinery, he worked for a year without pay at a cotton gin when about sixteen years old, and eventually operated a chain of six cotton gins in various Texas and Oklahoma locations. In 1920 he became associated with the Hardwicke-Etter Co., Sherman, Tex., then operating as a mill-supply firm. Streun's association began at about the time manufacturing was undertaken by that organization, which in ensuing years developed into one of the world's largest producers of cotton-gin equipment. He retired in 1955 as chief engineer and vice-president of the Hardwicke-Etter Co. and thereafter until the close of his life continued to serve the company in an advisory capacity. In addition to improving numerous processes and machines, Streun was responsible for more than 50 patented devices intended for use in cotton ginning. Notable among these were his machine for cotton-hull extracting (U.S. Pat. No. 1,510,069), 1924; cotton-cleaning assembly (No. 1,721,932), 1929; cotton-gin ribs (No. 1,849,773), 1932; and gin mote brush—mote suction device (No. 2,174,143), 1939. The first-mentioned, his outstanding invention, was called the Hardwicke-Etter Big Bur extractor, was designed to eliminate burs and trash from snapped or rough-harvested cotton, and became a standard piece of equipment throughout the industry. Organizations in which Streun held membership included the Kiwanis Club of Sherman. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Seymour, Tex., Sept. 25, 1910, to Zelah Lee, daughter of David Lee Haralson of Olney, Tex., a farmer, and had two sons, Frank Merton and John Edward. John A. Streun died in Sherman, Tex., Sept. 22, 1956.

BROWNE, [George] Byron, artist and sculptor, was born in Yonkers, N.Y., June 26, 1907, son of George Byron and Cora Elizabeth (Poole) Browne. His father came to this country from Canada about 1898 and settled in Yonkers, where he was a surgeon. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Yonkers, Byron Browne attended the National Academy of Design, New York city, from 1924 to 1928, studying with Charles W. Hawthorne (q.v.), among others. In 1929 he began to paint in the cubist manner and started sculpture in a form that stemmed from the Easter Island monuments and from African, Mesopotamian, and Coptic sources. His first one-man exhibition was given in 1933 at the New School for Social Research, New York city. This was followed by some forty one-man shows in various galleries, including those of the University of Louisville, the Philadelphia (Pa.) Art Alliance, and Mansfield (Pa.) State College. His paintings were shown in many of the leading annual exhibitions held at such places as the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pa., the Art Institute of Chicago, Ill., the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., Brooklyn (N.Y.) Museum, Whitney Museum of American Art in New York city, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, Syracuse University, and the universities of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. In the 1930's he became interested in Romanesque, Byzantine, Catalonian, and Greek art. This interest was projected into his works in the modern mediums that were being exploited by such artists as Picasso, Braque, and Léger. A mural that he did in the late 1930's for Radio Station WNYC, New York city, was influenced by Mondrian. He also painted murals for the Health and Science Building at the New York World's Fair of 1939-40, and a mosaic that he executed in the late 1930's was subsequently placed in the U.S. Passport Office in Rockefeller Center, New York city. In the 1940's his work centered on a series of circus figures and jazz musicians, followed by a series of images, part human and part crustacean, inspired by his summers in Provincetown, Mass., and his love of the sea. In the 1950's his work included portraits and paintings of bullfights, clowns, and allegorical figures. His work was shown in many special exhibitions, including those held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art in New York city, the Musée d'Art Moderne and Galerie Maeght in Paris, France, and at exhibits in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Tokyo, Japan. In 1962 a retrospective exhibition of thirty-two of his works was shown at the Art Students League of New York and included such paintings as "Head of a Woman" (1930), "Constructive Elements" (1934), "Woman Reading" (1938), "White Clown" (1940), "Trombone Solo" (1946), "Transfiguration" (1950), "Garden of Desires" (1953), "Still Life with Newspaper" (1957), "Provincetown" (1957-59), "Corrida" (1961), and "Clown" (1961). Also in 1962 a group of ten of his latest portraits, painted during 1959-61, was shown at Grand Central Moderns, New York city. His work was purchased for representation in the permanent collections of many museums, including the Whitney Museum of American Art, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Butler Institute in Youngstown, Ohio, Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute in Utica, N.Y., Museum of Modern Art of Rio de Janeiro, Tel Aviv (Israel) Museum, Dallas (Tex.) Museum, San Antonio (Tex.) Museum, San Angelo (Tex.) Art Club, Roswell (N.Mex.) Museum, Newark (N.J.) Museum, Staten Island (N.Y.) Museum, the universities of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, and New York, Cornell, Brown, and Syracuse universities. Additionally, his work was purchased for such important private collections as those of Walter P. Chrysler, Roy Neuberger, Joseph Platt, and Milton Lowenthal, among others, and for the International Business Machines Collection. From 1948 until the close of his life Browne taught at the Art Students League of New York, and in 1959-60 he taught at New York University. Upon his death the Art Students League of New York instituted the Byron Browne Merit Scholarship, which was to last for thirteen years or the length of time that he had taught at the league. In the course of his career Browne participated in several annual exhibitions of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and two of his pictures were purchased by the academy under the Childe Hassam Fund for donation to museums. In 1928 Browne distinguished himself as the youngest artist in the history of the National Academy of Design to win a major prize, in this case the Hallgarten Prize. He was also the recipient of the third prize at the La Tausca Company Competition held in New York city in 1947 and of purchase prizes at the University of Illinois in 1951, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1954, and the Bayonne (N.J.) Community Center in 1957. Further, he was awarded the Patron's Prize of the Audubon Artists, Inc., in 1954.

Browne was a member and a founder in 1935 of the American Abstract Artists and a member of Artists Equity, the Independents Society, Federation of Modern Painters and Sculptors, the Audubon Artists Society, and the Provincetown Art Association. Walking was his principal recreation, and his hobbies included playing the bagpipes and watching bullfights. He was married in Newark, N.J., July 16, 1940, to Rosalind, daughter of Isidore Bengelsdorf of New York city, a printer, and had a son, Stephen Bernard. Byron Browne's death occurred in New York city, Dec. 25, 1961.

GRUBER, Morris Manuel, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Korolufka, Austria, Aug. 16, 1883, son of Leon and Ethel (Sternschein) Gruber. His father was an educator. Morris M. Gruber received his preliminary education in schools of his native community and Vienna, Austria, and was graduated M.E. in 1905 at the Technical College in Vienna. He came to the United States in 1906, settling in New York City, where he worked until 1915 as an associate editor with the Hill (later McGraw-Hill) Publishing Co. In addition to preparing translations of articles appearing in European technical journals, he contributed articles on gas turbines and other actual or projected power plants for aircraft and automobiles to American Machinist and Power, two of the magazines published by the Hill company. In 1915 he organized the Presto Machine Products Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y., to manufacture the Sonora phonograph and other equipment. The company was reorganized as the Presto Recording Corp. in 1933 and operated under that name until 1956, when it was merged with the David Bogen Co. to form the Bogen-Presto Co., a division of the Siegler Corp., Paramus, N.J. Gruber was head of Presto until the merger, remaining with the new company as consultant thereafter until his retirement in 1958. As head of Presto, he was responsible for several important innovations and improvements in equipment used by the phonograph, communications, and cinema industries. From the time of the company's inception until his retirement, nearly every machine designed at Presto was his invention. During the mid-1920's he produced Rayphoto facsimile equipment for the transmission and reception of documents and pictures by radio. The equipment was first used in 1926 in the radio transmission of pictures from Greenland to New York City. Patents were granted to him in 1926 for a motion-picture framing device (U.S. Pat. No. 1,568,598) and a sound-on-film system involving a motion-picture projection machine (No. 1,596,015), the latter of which he contributed to the General Talking Picture Corp., then headed by Lee De Forest. Gruber became best known, however, for his work in the development of professional and home recording equipment and in perfecting a system of coating aluminum discs with lacquer or acetate compound, the resulting product being an improvement over the wax discs previously used for the making of so-called master recordings by the phonograph-record industry. In Gruber's process the plastic compound was applied to the surface of the aluminum disc as a fluid, providing a thin coating of material sufficiently soft to take a true impression from the cutting needle in the recording process but more resistant to temperature and humidity changes than were the wax masters formerly employed. Introduced in 1932, Gruber's discs were widely used by the recording and transcription industry in making original recordings until disc originals were supplanted by tape recording about 1950, after which they continued in use as the first step in the transposition of sound from tape to commercial phonograph records. During the late 1930's Gruber produced such discs in various sizes for use with the professional and home recording equipment also manufactured by his company. He introduced various friction-driven turntables in the 1930's; gear-driven equipment in the late 1940's; and somewhat later the Presto magnetic tape line, including the SR-950 recorder, PB 16 and 17 background music playbacks, and airborne playback model APB-12. Following its reorganization in 1933, the Presto Recording Corp. concentrated on the development and production of instantaneous sound recording and broadcasting equipment and the perfection of Gruber's lacquer-coated recording disc. Its original line, consisting of a professional recorder first designated as model X, then as 6-D, and finally as 6-N, was augmented by the addition of the model J and K home-recorder series. By 1937 the company's several professional models and model J had become well known throughout the world, and Presto disc equipment had attained preeminence on the domestic market. During the Second World War the company worked principally on electronic equipment. Among the products it manufactured at that time were Loran trainers for the U.S. Navy and sonar equipment, radar components, and high-speed magnetic wire recorders for use by the Navy and the U.S. Army Air Forces. After the war Presto resumed manufacture of disc recording equipment and introduced Gruber's professional gear-driven models, the 64-A for transcription use and the 8D-G for recording, these machines receiving wide acceptance. In 1949 appeared Presto's first studio tape recorder, the aforementioned model SR-950, which was followed in 1950 by the portable model PT-900. Company sales, which during the mid-1930's averaged $350,000 to $500,000 annually, attained an annual average of approximately $5,000,000 by 1956. Including those mentioned previously, Gruber held more than twenty patents. These were principally for devices concerned with sound recording and motion-picture projection and covered a period of thirty-eight years, from 1917 to 1955. Aside from his company activities during the Second World War, he was a consultant to the Times Facsimile Corp., New York City, working on problems and refinements in the process of radio transmission of documents and pictures. He was licensed as a professional engineer by the State of New York. Gruber was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Institute of Radio Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, and the Sapphire Club of New York City. His hobbies were painting and building model ships. He became a United States citizen in 1912 and in politics was an independent. He was married in New York City, May 2, 1917, to Donia, daughter of Abba Brueck of Vienna, Austria, and had a son, Arthur. Morris M. Gruber died in New York City, July 4, 1961.

BOGART, Humphrey [DeForest], actor, was born in New York city, Dec. 25, 1899, son of Belmont DeForest and Maud (Humphrey) Bogart and grandson of Adam W. and Julia (Stiles) Bogart. His father was a surgeon. Humphrey Bogart received his education at Trinity School in New York city and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. In 1917 he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and during the First World War period was helmsman aboard several Atlantic transports, including the "Leviathan." Following his return to civilian life, he served briefly as a tugboat inspector in New York city and next was employed there as messenger by an investment house. Soon afterward he began work for William A. Brady, at that time executive director of the World Film Corp. and a frequent producer at The Playhouse and the 48th Street Theatre in New York city. Starting as handyman, Bogart was trained by his employer and became successively an assistant stage manager, casting director, and production manager. His first stage appearance on Broadway was

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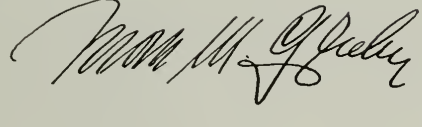

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J. WALLACE FAGER

in "Swifty" in 1922, and he subsequently acted in such productions as "Meet the Wife," "The Cradle Snatchers," "Saturday's Children," "Most Immoral Lady," and "Hell's Bells," usually playing a juvenile or romantic second lead. In an effort to advance his career, he left the stage to work in films, appearing in "Up the River" and "A Devil with Women" in 1930 and later in "Women of All Nations" (1931), "Two Against the World" (1932), and "Midnight" (1934). In the last-named year he returned to Broadway, where he had his first unqualified success in the role of the gangster, Duke Mantee, in Robert Sherwood's "The Petrified Forest." When the film version of the play was made in 1936, Bogart's outstanding performance in the re-creation of that role established him securely as a motion picture star. Devoting himself thereafter to film roles, he made more than fifty motion pictures for Warner Brothers, Columbia, Twentieth Century-Fox, United Artists, and Universal studios. Among his noteworthy films were "Bullets or Ballots," "China Clipper," "Isle of Fury" and "The Black Legion" (1936); "Dead End," "Holy Terror," "Marked Woman," and "The Great O'Malley" (1937); "Angels with Dirty Faces" (1938); "Dark Victory," in which he appeared with Bette Davis, and "The Roaring Twenties" (1939); "They Drive by Night" (1940); and "High Sierra" and "The Maltese Falcon" (1941). In 1942 he played with Ingrid Bergman in "Casablanca," which received the award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the best film of its year, and he was nominated for the year's best performance by an actor for his work in that film. The following year he made "Sahara"; in 1944, "To Have and Have Not," in which he appeared with Lauren Bacall; in 1946, "The Big Sleep"; in 1947, "Dead Reckoning," "Dark Passage," and "The Two Mrs. Carrolls"; and in 1948, "Key Largo" and "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre." For the last-named film, in which he played with Walter Huston, he again received an Academy nomination for best performance by an actor. Subsequently he appeared in "Tokyo Joe" and "Knock On Any Door" (1949), "In a Lonely Place" and "Chain Lightning" (1950), and "The Enforcer" and "Sirocco" (1951). He also made in 1951 one of his most notable films, "The African Queen," in which he appeared opposite Katharine Hepburn. For his performance in this film as Charlie Allnut, the river-tramp owner of a rickety boat in the African interior, he received an Oscar award from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the best actor in 1951. In 1954 three films in which he appeared were released: "The Barefoot Contessa," whose cast included Ava Gardner; "The Caine Mutiny," in which he played the neurotic Captain Queeg and was co-starred with Van Johnson and Fred MacMurray, and "Sabrina," a comedy starring also Audrey Hepburn. Subsequently he had roles in "The Left Hand of God," "We're No Angels" and "The Desperate Hours" (1955), in the last-named appearing with Fredric March, and his last film, "The Harder They Fall," was released in 1956. Humphrey Bogart for a long period in his screen career was almost always cast as a snarling gangster or a tough guy at odds with society. Later his screen personality underwent a metamorphosis and he began to appear as a cynical, hardbitten but idealistic figure, with a warm heart under a cold exterior, and still later undertook and demonstrated his skill in romantic comedy. He had a substantial following among motion picture customers and for many years figured as one of the top ten box-office attractions. He entertained U.S. armed personnel overseas during the Second World War. Organizations in which he held membership included the Holland Society of New York, the Coffee House Club and The Players of New York city, and on the West Coast the Tamarisk Country Club of Palm Springs, Calif., the Lakeside (Calif.) Golf Club, the Balboa Bay Club of Newport Beach, Calif., and the Voyagers', Newport Harbor, and Los Angeles yacht clubs. Bogart's 55-foot yawl, "Santana," won a number of international trophies; aside from yachting his leisure interests were golf and bridge. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married four times: (1) in 1926 to Helen Menken, from whom he was divorced in 1927; (2) in 1928 to Mary Philips, from whom he was divorced in 1937; (3) in 1938 to Mayo Methot, from whom he was divorced in 1945; (4) in Lucas, Ohio, May 21, 1945, to Lauren Bacall (mentioned above), and had two children, a son, Stephen Humphrey, and a daughter, Leslie. Humphrey Bogart's death occurred in Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 14, 1957.

FAGER, J[ames] Wallace, business executive, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1895, son of Mason A. S. and Elizabeth (Wallace) Fager. His father was a businessman. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, J. Wallace Fager attended evening classes at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated B.S. in 1924. Meanwhile, he began his business career as a teller for the Belmont Trust Co., and in 1916 he became a cashier for the Miller North Broad Storage Co., Philadelphia. He became manager of this company's branch in Germantown, Pa., in 1920 and was named secretary of the company in 1939. He left the Miller North Broad Storage Co. in 1951 to become general manager of the United Van Lines, Inc., Saint Louis, Mo. He was made vice-president and general manager of this company in 1952 and executive vice-president and general manager in 1954, continuing in the latter positions until the close of his life. One of the nation's largest organizations of movers, United Van Lines, Inc., was formed in 1932 and was acquired by a group of about ninety movers in 1947 under a plan by which each mover became an agent for the concern. With operating rights in every state and in the District of Columbia, the company was enabled to provide nationwide moving service. Regarded as an authority on household goods tariffs, Fager served as a director of the Household Goods Carriers' Bureau from 1943 until his death, at which time he was also chairman of the bureau's committee on rates and tariffs. In addition, from 1946 to 1953 he was chairman of the Movers' Conference of America, an affiliate of American Trucking Associations. He also served as chairman of a five-state interstate code committee for the trucking industry under the National Recovery Administration. For thirty years he was secretary of the Philadelphia Motor Truck Association, which later became the Philadelphia chapter of the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association, and for six years he edited Penntrux, that organization's official monthly magazine. For some time he was also secretary of the Philadelphia Accident Prevention Plan, sponsored jointly by the PMTA and several unions. During the First World War, Fager served in the rank of sergeant with the 315th Infantry, 79th Division, U.S. Army, and participated in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in France. During the Second World War he was a member of several advisory committees to the Office of Defense Transportation. Fager was a member of the National and Pennsylvania furniture warehousemen's associations, Certified Movers of Pennsylvania, Tristate Household Goods Tariff Conference, and Motor Transport Labor Relations, Inc. He was also a member of the Missouri Athletic Club of Saint Louis. In early life affiliated with the Episcopal church, he became a Unitarian in later years. Politically he was a Republican. His principal recreation was attending the theater. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1919, to Irene, daughter of Ferdinand Strouse of that city, a theater manager. Fager died without issue in Saint Louis, Mo., Dec. 2, 1955.

GRAY, Dean Donald, business executive, was born in Davenport, Nebr., Feb. 17, 1895, son of M. S. and Gertrude (Pratt) Gray. His father was a lawyer. Dean D. Gray obtained his education at public schools in Davenport and on graduation from high school began teaching school in Carleton, Nebr., in 1914. He continued in that capacity until 1917, when he enlisted for service in the U.S. Army during the First World War. He served with the 134th Infantry and 127th Field Artillery and was overseas with the AEF for six months. On being honorably discharged from the Army in 1919, he became a salesman for the Brown Fruit Co., Grand Island, Nebr. During 1921-23 he was a salesman for the Nash-Finch Co. in Hastings, Nebr., and from the latter year until 1928 was general manager for that company in Hastings and Grand Island. In 1929 he entered business on his own account, founding Food Centers, Inc., Grand Island, of which he was president until 1954. Meanwhile, in 1941 he was a founder of the Hastings Steel & Building Corporation, of which he was president until 1946, and in that year he was co-founder of the Hastings Fixture Company, which he served as president until 1950. In 1955 he became president of the Hastings Realty & Investment Company, of which he was an organizer, and he continued as the head of that firm until his death. He also served as vice-president of the Neb-Tex Oil Co., Hastings, during 1949-54 and as a director of the J. M. McDonald Co., also of Hastings, during 1953-55. Upon founding Food Centers, Inc., he opened grocery stores in Grand Island, Aurora, Burwell, Exeter, Stromsburg, and York, Nebr., and in the ensuing years he built the enterprise into a chain of twenty-five stores. Most of the stores were changed into self-service markets and named the Jack & Jill Stores, although they continued to be operated under the direction of Food Centers, Inc. The company owned its own wholesale warehouse in Hastings, which served the Jack & Jill Stores and many independent grocers, hotels, restaurants, and other related businesses. It also maintained a fleet of trucks. He sold Food Centers, Inc., and the Jack & Jill Stores in 1954 to the Nash-Finch Co., Minneapolis, Minn. At that time the Jack & Jill Stores numbered seventeen, some of the smaller ones having been disposed of at the time of the conversion to self-service markets. Active in community life, he was a member of the welfare committee of the Nebraska Civil Defense Subcommittee during 1953-55 and chairman of the Hastings Public Housing Authority in 1953-54. He also served as president of the Hastings Chamber of Commerce in 1947. He was a member of the American Legion, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), BPOE, Knights of Pythias, and the Nebraska Small Business Association. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Hastings. Politically he was a Republican. Interested in spectator sports, he particularly enjoyed football, baseball, boxing, and wrestling. In his last years he became a collector of antiques, Currier and Ives prints, famous autographs, and documents and letters of a historical nature. Gray was married in Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 1, 1931, to Nettie, daughter of James J. Ostergard of Gothenburg, Nebr., a rancher, and had five children: Donald Scott; Robert; Sandra Mary, who married Robert Lee Storrs; Patricia Ann, who married Leo Gene Pavelka; and Deanna Virginia. He died in Hastings, Nebr., Oct. 9, 1955.

KILENYI, Julio, sculptor, was born in Arad, Hungary, Feb. 21, 1885, son of Joseph and Rosa (Pecsi) Kilenyi. His father was a businessman. After receiving his preliminary education in his native country, Julio Kilenyi attended the Royal Art School, Budapest, Hungary, during 1900-02 and studied at other art academies in Germany and France during 1902-07. From 1907 to 1916 he worked as a sculptor in Buenos Aires, Argentina, designing a number of monuments, busts, and plaques. In the latter year he came to the United States and settled in New York city, where he was active as a sculptor until the close of his life. From 1949 to 1955 he was art director for the L. G. Balfour Co., a jewelry-manufacturing firm of Attleboro, Mass. Kilenyi was particularly known for his execution of commemorative medals, including the inauguration medals for Calvin Coolidge (q.v.) and Herbert Hoover, a medal commissioned by Glenn H. Curtiss (q.v.) to commemorate the first trans-Atlantic flight in 1919 by the U.S. Navy airplane, "N.C.4," and medals to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill for the City of Boston, Mass., and the Battle of Lexington for the City of Lexington, Mass. He also executed a bas-relief of John J. Pershing (q.v.) as a testimonial of the American Legion (1924), a medal of Thomas A. Edison (q.v.), endorsed by Edison (1924), medals to commemorate the flight of Charles A. Lindbergh in "The Spirit of St. Louis" (1927) and the polar flights of Richard E. Byrd (1926 and 1930), a plaque and medal marking the 50th anniversary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (1930), and a plaque commemorating the round-the-world flight of Wiley Post and Harold Gatty (1931). In addition, Kilenyi was commissioned by the Port of New York Authority to execute a series of medals commemorating many of the authority's projects, including the Lincoln Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge, and the Bayonne (N.J.) Bridge. He was represented by medallions and plaques on permanent exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Historical Museum in New York city, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Cleveland (Ohio) Art Museum, Newark (N.J.) Art Museum, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N.Y., the British Museum and Victoria-Albert Museum in London, England, and the Vatican Museum in Rome, Italy, among others. His work was also exhibited at other galler-

ies, including the National Academy of Design, New York city, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and the Buffalo (N.Y.) Fine Arts Academy. He was awarded a bronze medal from the 10th Olympiad Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., for his execution of the official poster and medal for the Olympic Games held in that city in 1932. He was also the recipient in 1937 of the Lindsey Morris Memorial Prize of the Allied Artists of America for a collection of bas-reliefs. Kilenyi was a life member of the American International Academy and a member of the Allied Artists of America, Audubon Artists, Inc., American Numismatic Society, National Sculpture Society, Architectural League of New York, and the Academy of Political Science. He became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1924. Music was his principal avocation, and he served at one time as vice-president of the Bruckner Society of America. Julio Kilenyi was unmarried. His death occurred in New York city, Jan. 29, 1959.

HALL, David McKee, lawyer and congressman, was born in Sylva, N.C., May 16, 1918, son of David McKee and Edith (Moore) Hall, grandson of Lucius Coleman and Hannah (McKee) Hall, great-grandson of David Fonsey and Rachel (Wilson) Hall, and great-great-grandson of Joshua and Jane (Queen) Hall. His father was a merchant. David M. Hall received his preliminary education at public schools in Jackson County and Sylva and was graduated LL.B. in 1948 at the University of North Carolina, where he was a special student because of a physical disability that confined him to a wheelchair from the age of fifteen. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1947 and following completion of his college studies established a private law practice in Sylva, where he practiced his profession until the close of his life. During 1956-60 he was associated with Lacy H. Thornburg under the firm name of Hall & Thornburg. He served as attorney for the Town of Sylva during 1948-51, for the Town of Dillsboro, N.C., from 1949 to 1960, and for Jackson County, N.C., from 1952 to 1960. He was chief counsel for the Mead Corporation in the case of North Carolina ex. rel. Utilities Commission v. Mead Corporation (238 N.C. 451), 1953, a landmark utility case that involved discriminatory rate practices between a parent corporation and a utility subsidiary. Aside from his law practice, Hall was an organizer in 1955 of the Jackson County Savings & Loan Association and served at one time as its secretary. Active in Democratic politics in North Carolina from the 1940's, he served as vice-chairman of the Jackson County Democratic Executive Committee during 1948-50, president of the Jackson County Young Democratic Club and member of the Democratic Committee for the 20th Judicial District of North Carolina during 1955-57, and senior party liaison officer and member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Young Democratic Clubs during 1957-59. Hall began a distinguished career in public office in November, 1954, when he was elected by the people of Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Polk, and Transylvania counties to represent the 32d Senatorial District in the North Carolina General Assembly of 1955. In that session he proposed the North Carolina state withholding tax, which became law in 1959 and resulted in millions of dollars of additional revenue annually for the State of North Carolina. As a member of the North Carolina State Senate, Hall was appointed by Luther H. Hodges, then governor, to serve on the North Carolina Board of Water Resources, a position he held until 1958. In that year Hall was chosen to run in place of the Democratic nominee for the U.S. House of Representatives from the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina, George A. Shuford, who had withdrawn because of illness. Hall defeated his Republican opponent by a vote of 52,609 to 31,524 and was elected to the 86th Congress, taking the oath of office on Jan. 7, 1959. He was assigned to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics. In that capacity he attended a series of meetings in London, England, in connection with the International Astronomical Federation Conference. A strong supporter of timber management and development plans, Hall frequently called attention to the vast timber resources of western North Carolina. He participated in the work of many civic organizations, serving as regional fund chairman for the Jackson County chapter of the American National Red Cross, a director of the Jackson County United Fund, and a member of the Jackson County Committee on Morehead Scholarships and the Jackson County Committee to Employ the Physically Handicapped. He also worked on behalf of the Manhattan Institute for the Crippled and Disabled and contributed material to Harold Littledale's "Mastering Your Disability" (1945). Additionally, he served at

various times as a member of the Jackson County Industrial Committee and as president of Jackson County Industries as well as the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce. In 1960 Hall received citations from the State of North Carolina as the outstanding handicapped North Carolinian of the year and from the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped for his exceptional contributions in furthering the employment of the physically handicapped. Hall was a member of the American, North Carolina, and Jackson County bar associations, National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Phi Delta Phi, BPOE, the Sylva Rotary Club, and the 86th Congressional Club, which was composed of sixty-three freshman Democratic representatives who had been elected to the 86th Congress. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Church of Sylva, which he served as a member of the board and chairman of the finance committee. For recreation he enjoyed hunting and fishing. He was married in Sylva, July 14, 1944, to Sarah, daughter of Robert Henry McCollum of Bradenton,

Fla., a contractor, and had three daughters: Sarah Anne, Edith Allison, and Hannah McKee. David M. Hall died in Sylva, N.C., Jan. 29, 1960.

WILLIAMS, Allen Burnett, business executive, was born in Riverside, R.I., Jan. 7, 1890, son of William Angelo and Abbie Josephine (Turner) Williams. His first paternal American ancestor was Roger Williams (q.v.). From Roger and his wife, Mary Barnard, the descent was through Joseph and Lydia Olney, Thomas and Mary Blackmar, John and Welthian Sheldon, Zebedee and Martha Olney, William and Dorcas Wade, Otis and Maria Tourtellot, and William and Louisa Paine, the grandparents of Allen B. Williams. His father was a carpenter. The son received his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and was graduated A.B. at Brown University in 1912. Thereafter until his retirement in 1955 he was associated with the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa). After completing a training program at company facilities in New Kensington, Pa., he held sales positions in Kansas City and Saint Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., and in 1942 he returned to Saint Louis, where he served as district manager until 1944. Williams was named vice-president in 1942 and president in 1946 of the Aluminum Ore Co., East Saint Louis, Ill., a subsidiary of Alcoa. In 1952 he was appointed general manager of Alcoa's chemical division at Pittsburgh, Pa., the capacity in which he continued to serve until his retirement in 1955. The Alcoa organization was begun in 1888 as the Pittsburgh Reduction Co., which purchased aluminum hydrate, calcining it at New Kensington for shipment to its reduction works at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and in 1900 undertook its own experimental work in New Kensington on the production of alumina direct from bauxite. For the production of alumina by this method on a commercial scale, the company in 1902 established the East Saint Louis works, separately incorporating the latter as the Aluminum Ore Co. in 1909 in Pennsylvania and in 1929 and 1934 in Delaware. The Aluminum Ore Co. became an operating division of Alcoa in 1952. In addition to alumina and flourides for use in the preparation of metallic aluminum, it marketed over fifty different products for the chemical trade, the raw materials used in its manufacturing processes being bauxite and fluorspar. Williams was also vice-president and a director of the Alcoa Mining Co. and a director of the Alcoa Steamship Co. and Aluminium, Ltd., of Canada, all subsidiaries of Alcoa. Additionally, he held the posts of treasurer and director in the James R. Kearney Corp. and was a director of the American Lumber Treating Co. He belonged to the Masonic order (Shriner, 32d degree) and Sigma Psi. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. In his leisure time he enjoyed photography, travel, and music, particularly piano, violin, organ, and accordion. He was married twice: (1) in Riverside, R.I., to Ruth Elderkin; he was divorced from his first wife in 1955; (2) in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 5, 1955, to Adlyn, daughter of Robert Stewart Robinson of that city, a jeweler. By his first marriage he had a son, Allen Burnett. Williams died in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 16, 1958.

GRADY, Henry Francis, economist and diplomat, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 12, 1882, son of John Henry and Ellen Genevieve (Rourke) Grady. Henry F. Grady obtained his preliminary education in the San Francisco public schools and was graduated A.B. in 1907 at St. Mary's University, Baltimore, Md. He subsequently took graduate work at Catholic University of America in 1907-08, at the University of California during 1915-17, and at Columbia University in 1916-17 and received a Ph. D. degree from the last-named in 1927. He was lecturer on money and banking and the industrial history of the United States in the evening sessions at the College of the City of New York in 1916-17, and in the summer session of the latter year and in the ensuing academic year he lectured on economics at Columbia University. In 1918 he was appointed special expert in the Bureau of Planning and Statistics for the U.S. Shipping Board, and early in 1919 he was made the first U.S. trade commissioner to London and continental Europe to report on postwar financial conditions. Later in 1919 he became acting commercial attaché of the U.S. Embassy in London. After six months in this position he was ordered to the Continent to continue his studies on financial conditions, which he pursued in the Netherlands, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. From January to June, 1921, he was acting chief of the division of research in the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Grady had additionally resumed teaching in the spring of 1921, serving as a lecturer at the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University. Later in the year he was called to the University of California to lecture on foreign trade. He continued as lecturer until 1928, when he was named professor of international trade and dean of the College of Commerce at the university, posts he held until 1937. During the same period he served as trade adviser to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce from 1922 to 1934, chairman of the Foreign Commerce Association of the Pacific Coast during 1922-34, visiting professor at the Institute of Pacific and Oriental Affairs in Honolulu in the summer of 1932, and impartial chairman of the Regional Labor Board for San Francisco in 1934. Grady obtained a leave of absence from the University of California in 1934 upon being recalled to Washington to serve as chief of the Trade Agreements Division, U.S. Department of State. One of his first assignments with the division was to assist in drafting the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, under which reciprocal trade agreements were negotiated and signed with twenty-two countries. He left the state department in 1936 and during 1937-39 occupied the post of vice-chairman of the U.S. Tariff Commission. In the latter year he was appointed assistant secretary of state in charge of general economic matters and the reciprocal trade agreements program. He resigned from that post at the close of 1940 to accept the presidency of the American President Lines, then under the control of the U.S. Maritime Commission. In the summer of 1941 he made a fact-finding tour of the Far East as a special representative of the Federal Loan Agency to ascertain the availability of certain raw materials essential to the military preparedness program of the United States, and as head of the American President Lines he took an important part in directing the transport of rubber, tin, and other strategic defense materials from the Far Eastern countries. In March, 1942, he was chairman of the American Technical Mission to India for the purposes of stimulating the production of war materials in that country and of developing a step-by-step program of economic development of the subcontinent, his findings and recommendations appearing in the Grady Report. Further public service during the period of the Second World War was as vice-president of the economic section of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, with rank of U.S. minister without portfolio, during 1943-44. From 1942 to 1947 he was also chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. In 1945 he was appointed head of the American section of the Allied Mission for Observing the Greek Elections, and with the personal rank of U.S. ambassador he went to Greece to supervise about 600 Americans, 600 Britons, and 200 French who composed the teams for inspection of the election on Mar. 31, 1946. On completion of

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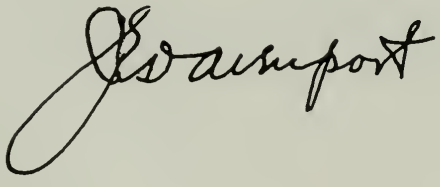

that assignment, he went to London to confer with British officials as alternate for the U.S. secretary of state and as chairman of the board of alternates of the Cabinet Committee on Palestine and Related Problems. He resigned from the American President Lines in 1947 and for a year served as the first U.S. ambassador to the Republic of India, which had just been set free from British rule. During 1948-50 he was U.S. ambassador to Greece, and in 1950 he was appointed U.S. ambassador to Iran, holding that post until 1951, when he retired from the diplomatic service. Aside from the activities recorded above, he was the U.S. representative on the raw materials committee of the League of Nations in 1937 and subsequently served as U.S. representative on the economics committee of the league. He also served as a director of the Institute of World Affairs, Riverside, Calif., in 1930 and 1933, U.S. delegate to the International Business Conference held in Rye, N.Y., in 1944, and chairman of the San Francisco Citizens' Committee on the United Nations Conference on International Organization in 1945. Following his retirement he was active in a number of liberal movements, heading the group asking for the recall of Joseph R. McCarthy, U.S. senator from Wisconsin, joining in an appeal in 1955 to ease curbs on trade with Communist countries, and participating in 1956 in a call for a review of U.S. foreign policies. Grady was the author of "British War Finance, 1914-19" (1927) and "The Port of San Francisco" (with Robert M. Carr, 1934). He also contributed sections to "Currencies After the War" (1919) and "Pioneers of World Order" (1944) and articles to various business, economic, and trade journals. In 1936 he was made an officer in the French Legion of Honor, and in 1943 he received an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of San Francisco. He was a member of the American Economic Association, Foreign Policy Association, American Association of the Collegiate Schools of Business (pres. 1934-35), Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, Academy of Political Science of New York, Pan-American Society of San Francisco, Pan Xenia, Beta Gamma Sigma, Delta Sigma Pi, Lambda Chi Alpha, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce (pres. 1945), the Family, Commercial, and Commonwealth clubs of San Francisco, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Politically he was a Democrat. Grady was married in New York city, Oct. 18, 1917, to Lucretia, daughter of Reginald Francisco del Valle of Los Angeles, Calif., a lawyer, and had four children: Reginald del Valle; Patricia Louise, who married John Davies, Jr.; Henry Francis; and John Weston. He died aboard ship on the Pacific, Sept. 14, 1957.

DAVENPORT, James Eggleston, railway executive, was born in Charles Town, W.Va., Oct. 8, 1887, son of James Aubrey and Mary Louisa (Beall) Davenport. His father was a civil engineer. James E. Davenport received his preliminary education in the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., and was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering in 1908 and B.S. in electrical engineering in 1909 at the Georgia Institute of Technology. In 1909 he joined the New York Central Railroad Co., with which he remained associated until 1940, serving as special apprentice in the West Albany (N.Y.) Shops until 1912, enginehouse foreman on the Harlem Division, North White Plains, N.Y., during 1912-14, and member of the staff of the assistant to the president during 1914-17, in charge of dynamometer car operations and assisting in the standardization of lubricating practices. He was trainmaster of the Harlem Division, Chatham, N.Y., in 1917-18 and of the Mohawk Division, Utica, N.Y., during 1918-20. In the latter capacity he was in charge of freight train operation and steam crane calls between Rome and Schenectady, N.Y. From 1920 to 1923 he served as engineer of dynamometer tests for the company, applying results of tests to daily freight train performance. Thereafter until 1926, Davenport was superintendent of fuel and locomotive performance, and as such he consolidated the duties of that office with those involved in his previous position. During the same years he was responsible for organizing the company's fuel economy department. He then became superintendent of the Adirondack Division, Line East, and during 1927-30 was superintendent of the River Division (formerly West Shore Railroad), serving the area between Albany, N.Y., and Weehawken, N.J. In 1930-31 he was assistant to the assistant general manager of the New York Terminal District, following which he was named assistant to the executive vice-president, an office he held until 1936. As assistant to the vice-president he spent four months on the staff of the federal co-ordinator of transportation, Joseph B. Eastman, making a study and report on the so-called Prince Plan of railroad consolidation, covering the territory east and north of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. From 1936 to 1940 he was assistant chief engineer in charge of motive power and rolling stock, following which he terminated his association with the New York Central Railroad Co. and joined the American Locomotive Co., New York city. After spending one year as assistant vice-president in charge of engineering, he was named vice-president in charge of engineering, research, and development, and continued in that capacity until 1946. Under his direction the American Locomotive Co. delivered technical equipment to the Allied forces during the Second World War, including what were believed to be the first tanks with gyroscopic gun control. While vice-president he made a survey of European railroad conditions at the close of the Second World War. Following his retirement from the American Locomotive Co. in 1946, he made a survey of the state railroads of Colombia for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank). In 1950-51 he served as president of the A. E. Lundy Co., Inc., New York city, manufacturers of electric water-coolers for railroad rolling stock and locomotives. Beginning in 1950 he was the New York city representative for the Standard Car Truck Co. of Chicago, Ill., the position he held at the time of his death. He was author of the section entitled "Locomotives—Steam, Electric and Diesel, and the Electrification of Steam Railroads" in the report prepared by L. K. Sillcox for Joseph B. Eastman (q.v.) entitled "Report of Mechanical Advisory Committee to the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation" (1935). During the First World War he served with the rank of major in the U.S. Army Infantry Corps. From 1953 until his death Davenport was a trustee of the Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation, Inc., and at one time he served as vice-president of the Georgia Tech Alumni Association. He also was a member (pres. 1927-28) of the International Railway Fuel Association (later Railway Fuel and Traveling Engineers Association), Steam Locomotive Research Institute, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, the New York Railroad Club, the Canadian Railway Club, the Newcomen Society in North America, the Around-the-World, Gards, and Union League clubs, Metropolitan Golf Roamers, and YMCA of New York city, the Westchester Hills Golf Club of White Plains, N.Y., the Englewood (N.J.) Golf Club, and Phi Kappa Sigma. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. Politically he was a Republican. During his leisure time he enjoyed playing golf and watching baseball. He was married in Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1918, to Anna

M., daughter of Michael Lowrey of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. James E. Davenport died without issue in New York city, Jan. 24, 1956.

HUFFMAN, Kenaz, lawyer, was born in Raton, N.Mex., Apr. 30, 1891, son of Oscar Charles and Elizabeth Price (Sims) Huffman. His father was a physician. Kenaz Huffman received his preliminary education in the public schools of Denver, Colo., and attended the University of Denver, where he was graduated with the A.B. and LL.B. degrees in 1914. Admitted to the Colorado bar in the same year, he began the practice of his profession with the Denver law firm of Yeaman & Gove. Subsequently, this firm became Yeaman, Gove & Huffman, a partnership which continued until 1946. Huffman then became senior member of the Denver law firm of Huffman, Sutliff and Rogers, and following the dissolution of that partnership in 1949 practiced independently in the same city until the close of his life. Throughout his career he was engaged in the general practice of law, with emphasis on corporation law. The original firm with which he practiced served as counsel for the Victor American Fuel Co., one of the largest coal producers in Colorado, and for the Climax Molybdenum Company. After Huffman became a partner in the firm following the First World War, he was instrumental in enlarging its practice to include war risk insurance cases, many of which he personally presented in the federal courts, establishing many new and unique interpretations of the law in what was then a new form of litigation. In connection with his corporation practice, he organized many Colorado corporations, among them the Denver City Hotel Association, of which he was counsel for many years. He was also counsel for the Colorado Hotel Association, Lloyds of London, Armour & Co., and the Pyramid Life Insurance Co. While representing Armour & Co., he acted for them in the labor relations disputes and the strike of 1948, during which he secured an injunction against the strikers. During the First World War he was an aviator, with the rank of ensign, in the U.S. Navy. After that war he joined the U.S. Army Reserve Corps as a member in the intelligence division, and following United States entry into the Second World War he served as a colonel in military intelligence for the duration of the conflict. Huffman was a member of the American, Colorado State, and Denver bar associations. From its inception he was active in the affairs of the American Legion, serving as a member of its national executive committee and in 1928 as commander for the organization in Colorado. He was also international president in 1925 of the International Association of Gyro Clubs. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing was his chief recreational activity. Huffman was married in Denver, June 5, 1916, to Ruth, daughter of George Washington Musser (q.v.), and had a son, Kenaz. He died in Denver, Colo., June 22, 1957.

DANE, Chester Linwood, lawyer and business executive, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 22, 1877, son of Ephraim and Annie Carol (Knoulton) Dane. His first paternal American ancestor was John Dane, who came to this country from England in 1639 with his wife, Eleanor Narrative, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. From them the descent was through John and Eleanor Clark, John and Abigail Warner, John and Martha ———, William and Sarah Stone, John and Edna Patch, John and Fanny Quarles, and William Augustus and Almira Whipple, the grandparents of Chester L. Dane. His father was a businessman. After receiving his preliminary education at the Peekskill (N.Y.) Military Academy, the son was graduated LL.B. at Yale University in 1897. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in that year, he began the practice of law with the Boston, Mass., law firm of Dabney & Co. He continued there until 1917, when he enlisted for duty in the U.S. Navy during the First World War, having been a commander before the war in the 10th Deck Division, Marblehead, Mass., the first reserve naval company to enter service. He served in the war as a lieutenant commander aboard the battleship "Nebraska" and also was a commander at the Officer Material School, Harvard University. On being honorably discharged from the Navy in 1918, he did not reenter the field of law, but assumed the presidency of the American Woolen Export Co., New York city, a branch of the American Woolen Co. He continued in that office until 1928, when he became a partner in the real estate firm of Pease & Elliman, New York city. He remained a member of this firm until his resignation in 1940. Dane was instrumental in the promotion, planning, financing, and construction of the Lincoln Building, New York city, in the late 1920's and was vice-president of the Howard Paper Mills during 1940-45. Outside of business interests, he served during 1910-14 as a selectman in Marblehead, Mass. In 1940 he was appointed U.S. ambassador to New Zealand, but could not fulfill the assignment because of illness in his family. He was a member of the American Legion, IOOF, the Yale, Turf and Field, Metropolitan, Tennis and Racquet, and Regency clubs of New York city, the Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, N.Y., the Oyster Bay (N.Y.) Club, Automobile Club of America, the Golden's Bridge (N.Y.) Hunt Club, the Mount Kisco (N.Y.) Club, and the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., as well as the Westchester (N.Y.) Racing Association. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married twice: (1) in Salem, Mass., Apr. 23, 1902, to Grace Little, daughter of Joseph Oliver of Boston, Mass., a physician, and had four children, Chester Linwood, John Reginald, Constance, who married Edwin Heyworth, and Ann, who married Preston Parish; his first wife died in 1935; (2) in Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1939, to Eunice,

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Chester L. Dane

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

E. L. Stephens. Jr.

daughter of Maxwell Howard of Cleveland, Ohio, a manufacturer. Chester L. Dane's death occurred in New York city, Oct. 31, 1953.

STEPHENS, Ernest Lenwood, Jr., manufacturer, was born in Martinsville, Va., Feb. 24, 1894, son of Ernest Lenwood and Sallie Belle (Jenkins) Stephens and grandson of Andrew Jackson and Marie L. Purcell Stephens. His father was a hotel proprietor. Ernest L. Stephens, Jr., attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1918. Commissioned a 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps, he was stationed at Ft. Totten, N.Y., from September, 1918, to January, 1920, as personnel adjutant, Headquarters, Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District. His next assignment was at Ft. Randolph in the Canal Zone, where he served as company officer, mine commander, and mine property officer until his resignation from the Army in the rank of 1st lieutenant in May, 1921. He then entered the shoe business as secetary of the Miller Shoe Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. A year later he became secretary of the Greenburg Shoe Co., Allentown, Pa. In 1925 he was one the founders of the Stephens Embry Co., Allentown, of which he became president. This company and the Curtis Jones Co., Reading, Pa., were merged in 1928 to form the Curtis-Stephens-Embry Co., of which he became vice-president in charge of manufacturing. The latter company was known especially for its Pro-tek-tiv and Modern Age lines of children's shoes. In 1953 Stephens retired as vice-president in charge of manufacturing, but he continued as a consultant to the Curtis-Stephens-Embry Co. until the close of his life. He was a member of the American Legion, the Wyomissing Club, and the Berkshire Country Club. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican. Playing golf was his principal recreation. Stephens was married in New York city, Feb. 22, 1919, to Dorothy, daughter of Ignatius Radley, Jr., of that city, a banker, and had two children: Ernest Lenwood and Shirley Radley, who married Harry Terpstra. Ernest L. Stephens, Jr., died in Reading, Pa., Jan. 19, 1955.

KEARNEY, Thomas Henry, botanist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 27, 1874, son of Thomas Henry and Lavinia A. (Miner) Kearney and grandson of Patrick and Sophie (Apjohn) Kearney. His father came to this country from Ireland with his parents about 1850 and settled in Cincinnati, where he was a surgeon. Thomas H. Kearney attended Cincinnati public schools and high school in Knoxville, Tenn., and in 1889 matriculated at the University of Tennessee, where he completed the junior year. He remained at the university in 1892-93 as assistant to F. Lamson Scribner, professor of botany, and as an assistant botanist in the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1893 he spent several weeks in the mountains of Kentucky collecting specimens of plants, after which he went to New York city and took special work in botany and geology at Columbia University; concurrently he was assistant curator in the herbarium, working under Nathaniel L. Britton (q.v.). In 1894 he went to Washington, D.C., and began a long period of association with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He was assistant agrostologist until 1897, and during 1898-1900 was assistant botanist in the Department of Agriculture under Frederick V. Coville (q.v.), chief of the division of botany. He made a botanical survey of the Dismal Swamp in southeastern Virginia, and accompanied Coville as his assistant on the Harriman Alaska expedition of 1899. On this expedition, which took them from Seattle, Wash., to the Bering Straits, a large botanical collection was made. He was advanced to assistant physiologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1900, physiologist in 1902, senior physiologist in 1924, and principal physiologist in 1929. He retired as principal physiologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in 1944. During his career with the department he also spent several months in California and Arizona in 1901, studying alkali soils and crop growth on such soils. During August-October, 1902, he was in North Africa with Thomas H. Means of the U.S. Bureau of Soils, studying crop growth on alkali soils in Algeria and cotton cultivation in Egypt. Afterward he took several weeks leave of absence for travel through Italy, southern France, and Spain. In 1903 he began work in the breeding, in Arizona, of Egyptian-type cotton for production in the southwestern United States; this was Kearney's principal occupation thereafter until his retirement from government service. As a result of his efforts two varieties of long-staple cotton were developed. These were Pima cotton, which was produced on a large scale during the First World War, and S x P, which was the principal long-staple variety grown in the Southwest

during the Second World War. Both cottons were extensively used in the manufacture of various military fabrics. In 1904-05 Kearney spent the period from October to February in Tunisia, North Africa, studying date culture and obtaining several hundred offshoots of the better varieties for planting in the desert region of Southern California. During the years between 1925 and 1942 he was interested in the native flora of Arizona and made numerous trips with associates into all parts of the state, accumulating an extensive herbarium at their headquarters in Sacaton. His "Flowering Plants and Ferns of Arizona" (with Peebles, 1942) was published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Following his retirement Kearney settled in California. Thereafter he made his working headquarters at the California Academy of Sciences, where he was named research associate in botany and honorary curator of botany. During his retirement years he was occupied largely in preparing "Arizona Flora" (with Peebles, University of California Press, 1952), essentially an enlarged edition of the earlier aforementioned work.

He also continued his studies of the Malvaceae (mallow family) and contributed numerous papers on that subject to botanical journals. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree in 1920 by the University of Arizona. A fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he also held membership in the Botanical Society of America, California Botanical Society (pres. 1949), Washington Academy of Sciences, and the Botanical and Biological societies and Cosmos Club of Washington. In religion he was an Episcopalian. Politically he was a Republican. He was unmarried. Thomas H. Kearney died in San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 19, 1956.

GRISWOLD, James Francis, business executive, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12, 1883, son of Ralph Sheppard and Mary Margaret (Walsh) Griswold. His father was a bookbinder. After attending public schools of Sacramento and San Francisco, Calif., James F. Griswold began his career in 1900 as an office boy with Baker & Hamilton, a wholesale hardware firm in San Francisco. In 1906 he went

to Los Angeles, Calif., to serve as branch manager for the firm in that city. He left the company in 1914 and became a partner in a wholesale farm implement business in Los Angeles known as Dixon & Griswold. He sold that interest about 1923 and purchased the Bain Wagon Co., Kenosha, Wis., a business he maintained until 1929. Griswold then moved to Evanston, Ill., and aided the First National Bank and the Northern Trust Co., two banks of Chicago, Ill., in reorganizing a number of companies, including the Central Scientific Co. (later part of the Cenco Corp.), Hammond Lumber Co., Hines Lumber Co., and Holland (Mich.) Shoe Co. He became interested in the Chicago Mill & Lumber Co. in 1931 and two years later reorganized that concern, which he served as president thereafter until 1942; in that year he was elected board chairman, the position he held until the close of his life. The company manufactured and sold lumber, crates, and boxes. He also was instrumental in the exploration for oil on the company's property near Tallulah, La., a search that yielded several producing wells. Aside from the foregoing interests, he was a director of the Liquid Carbonic Corp. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in San Francisco, Nov. 10, 1906, to Lucy Belle, daughter of Richard Cook of that city, a contractor and builder, and had three children: James Francis; Ruth Margaret, who married John Lapp; and Marion, who married Arthur L. Grey. James F. Griswold died in San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 2, 1957.

SMITH, Charles Lavens, banker, was born in Franklin, Pa., Mar. 9, 1885, son of Edwin David and Sophie Jane (Rogers) Smith. His father was an owner and operator of oil wells. Charles L. Smith was graduated A.B. in 1904 at Allegheny College. Following graduation he was employed by a manufacturer of cranes and oil machinery in Franklin during 1904-07. In the latter year he moved to the Southwest, and he was superintendent of the King David Mining Co. and the Indian Queen Mining Co. in Beaver County, Utah, during 1909-10 and foreman for the Ray (Ariz.) Consolidated Copper Co. in 1910-11. In the last-named year, in association with his father and his brother, Fred E. Smith, he founded the banking firm of Ed. D. Smith & Sons Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. He was a partner of that banking firm and vice-president of its successor, The Central Trust Co., until 1931, when the latter institution was merged with the Bankers Trust Co. and the First Security Bank & Trust Co. to form the National Copper Bank, Salt Lake City. Later in the same year the name was changed to the Security National Bank of Salt Lake City, and this institution was subsequently consolidated with the Deseret National Bank, forming the First National Bank of Salt Lake City in 1932. Charles L. Smith served as president of the National Copper Bank and its successors, the Security National Bank of Salt Lake City and the First National Bank of Salt Lake City, from 1931 to 1948, when the First National Bank of Salt Lake City was Consolidated with the First Security Bank of Utah. From 1948 to 1955 he was chairman of the board of the latter institution and at the time of his death was a member of its advisory committee. In addition, Smith was a director of the First Security Corp., Ogden, Utah, parent company of the First Security Bank of Utah, and also was a director of the First Security Trust Co., Salt Lake City, and the Ohio Copper Company of Utah. He was a member and president in 1938 and 1943 of the Salt Lake City Clearing House Association, was director of the Salt Lake City branch of the Federal Bank of San Francisco for six years, and served on the advisory committee of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In behalf of the U.S. Department of the Treasury he served after 1941 as state advisory chairman, Savings Bond Division, and in 1952 he was one of fourteen national leaders of that division selected to tour Europe. In 1950 he served as chairman of the Joint Civilian Orientation Conference. A member of the board of governors, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, he also was president of his city's Community Chest in 1937-38. During the fifteen years preceding the close of his life he was treasurer of the University of Utah. He held membership in the American, Utah (pres. 1934-35), and Reserve City bankers associations, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the Salt Lake Country and Alta clubs of Salt Lake City, and the North Fork (Idaho) Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church of Salt Lake City. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing and playing golf were Smith's recreational interests. He was married in Salt Lake City, Sept. 25, 1909, to Bess, daughter of Henry George McMillan of that city, a mining engineer, and had three children: Virginia Wadsworth, who married Don McCauley Curtis,

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Chas. L. Smith

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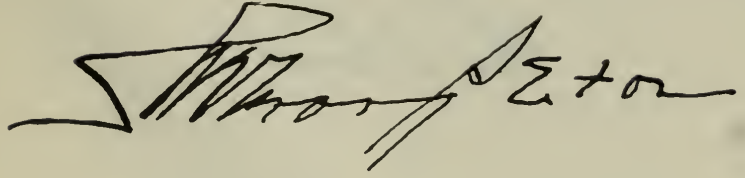

Raymond McMillan, and Edwin David (died in childhood). Charles L. Smith died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 23, 1955.

SEXTON, Sherman John, business executive, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12, 1892, son of John and Annie Louise (Bartelman) Sexton and grandson of Michael and Ellen (O'Connor) Sexton. His grandparents were natives of Ireland who settled in Dundas, Ontario, Canada, during the mid-19th century. His father came to this country in 1877 and settled in Chicago, Ill., where he was a grocer. Sherman J. Sexton received his preliminary education at public schools in his native city and was graduated at DePaul University. In 1912 he joined his father's wholesale grocery concern, John Sexton & Co., Chicago. This company had been organized by his father and a partner in 1883 as Hitchcock & Sexton. The elder Sexton had purchased his partner's interest in the firm in 1886, changed the name to John Sexton & Co. in the same year, and incorporated it under the latter name in 1898. Sherman J. Sexton began his career as a day laborer with the company and gradually learned all the facets of the wholesale grocery business. He succeeded his father as president of the company in 1926 and continued in that capacity until the close of his life. Under his leadership the company grew from a specialized institutional supplier for the Midwest into a company serving customers all over the United States and overseas. In this country branches were established in Long Island City, N.Y.; Dallas, Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Indianapolis, Ind. In 1956 the annual gross business totaled more than $60,000,000. Sexton's particular contributions to the development of the company included the installation of improved packaging methods and materials handling techniques, which were later widely adopted by others in the wholesale grocery industry. During the Second World War the company was cited for the efficiency with which it supplied military groups with food in many parts of the world. For many years Sexton served as a director of the National Wholesale Institutional Grocers Association. Active in Chicago civic affairs, he was at one time president of the Chicago Convention Bureau. At various times he was a division chairman of the Chicago Community Fund, a director of the Salvation Army in Chicago, and Illinois chairman of the American Cancer Society. He was a trustee of DePaul University and of the Tuskegee Institute and a director of the Madonna Center, Chicago, and from 1932 until the close of his life he was an executive member of Catholic Charities in Chicago. Sexton was a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, and Chicago golf clubs of Chicago, the Bath and Tennis and the Everglades clubs of Palm Beach, Fla., the Sankaty Head Golf and Cliff Side Beach clubs of Nantucket, Mass., and the Pittsburgh (Pa.) and Dallas (Tex.) athletic clubs. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. He was a Democrat in politics. His chief recreation was operating his experimental farm on Nantucket Island, Mass. He was married three times: (1) on Nov. 1, 1916, to Alice, daughter of William J. Connors of Buffalo, N.Y., a newspaper publisher; (2) in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20, 1933, to Adelaide M. Ross; (3) in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1949, to Mildred (Klein) MacMurray, daughter of Albert Spencer Klein of Chicago, a merchant, and widow of Donald MacMurray. By his first marriage he had three children: William Connors; Alice, who married Harold Baumann; and Shirley, who married Philip Kernan. Sexton died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 13, 1956.

COLBY, James Adams, lawyer, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Jan. 14, 1885, son of Valentine Green and Lesty Lizzette (Mars) Colby. His father was a builder. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Lynn, Mass., James A. Colby was graduated LL.B. in 1908 at the University of Maine and A.B. in 1910, A.M. in 1911, and Ph.D. and LL.B. in 1928 at Trinity College, Chicago, Ill. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1908, he established an independent general law practice in Boston, in which he remained active until the close of his life. He also maintained offices in New York City after 1924. He served during 1929-33 as dean of Staley College, Brookline, Mass., and beginning in 1930 as regent of Wilmington (Del.) University. In 1929 he was one of a group of trustees that secured a charter for the founding in Providence, R.I., of Roger Williams University. Although their corporation still existed at Colby's death, arrangements for the buildings and campus had remained in abeyance from the time of the 1930's depression. At various times he served as a trustee of Vanderbilt University, the Mount Ida School for Girls, Newton Center, Mass., and the Cathedral Endowment Foun-

dation and Theological Seminary Foundation, both of Atlanta, Ga. A philosopher and author, he wrote several books: "The Mirrored World" and "The Waste of Economy" (1928), "God's In His Heaven, But All's Not Well With the World" (1950), and "Mental Receptivity" and "Caribbean Princess" (1951). An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him by Oglethorpe University in 1938, an honorary L.H.D. degree by Vanderbilt University in 1940, an honorary S.J.D. degree by Webster University in 1943, and an honorary L.Ph.D. degree by Catholique Université de Louvain, France, in 1948. He was an honorary life member of the International Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts and New York State bar associations, American Philosophical Research Society, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner, Knight Templar), and the Boston City Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church, Melrose, Mass. In politics he was a Republican. He was married in Lynn, Mass., July 16, 1913, to Edna Mae, daughter of

Albert Simpson of Boylston, Nova Scotia, Canada, a farmer, and had five children: Ruth Simpson, who married George Charter; Helen Dorcas, who married Albert Fowlie; Alice Louise, who married Grover David Tier; Edna Mae, who married Robert Lennart Larson; and James Adams. James A. Colby died in Melrose, Mass., June 9, 1957.

NORVELL, George Wilhelm, manufacturer, was born in Charleston, W.Va., Feb. 13, 1885, son of William Gaston and Ruth Ann (Smithers) Norvell, grandson of John Edmonson and Elizabeth (Whittaker) Norvell, and great-grandson of William and Ann (Wyatt) Norvell. His father was a steamboat captain and merchant. After attending public school in his native city, George W. Norvell was employed in the West Virginia coal fields, where he assisted his brother, John E. Norvell, a mine superintendent, and tended a company store. From 1903 to 1910 he was employed as a shipping clerk with the Frank Payne Shoe Co., Charleston, a wholesale shoe firm. In the latter year he moved to Huntington,

W.Va., and with his brother operated the Jeff Newberry Shoe Co. (later Newberry-Clay Shoe Co.), wholesalers, of which he remained a principal until 1912. In that year he was a founder of the Mountain State Shoe Co., manufacturers of shoes for its parent company, the Norvell-Chambers Shoe Co., Huntington, which he also helped found in 1912 as a wholesale house. In 1913 the name of the Mountain State Shoe Co. was changed to Perry-Norvell Co., and the arrangement with the parent company was discontinued, the new company beginning to sell its product to the general wholesale and retail trade. He remained with the Norvell-Chambers Shoe Co. (later Kipling Shoe Co.) as secretary and treasurer. In 1920 the Perry-Norvell Co. became a subsidiary of the G. R. Kinney Co., Inc., of which he was named a director. He served as president and operating general manager of the Perry-Norvell division from 1923 until his retirement in 1954, a period during which the Kinney organization developed stores in nearly every state, and his division progressed from the manufacture of 150 to 6363 pairs of shoes daily. In addition to his major business interest, he was a director of the First Huntington National Bank, the Foster Thornburg Hardware Co., and the Ohio River Dredging Co. He also was chairman of the board of the Foster Foundation, Huntington, a home for aged ladies, and a founder of the Huntington Museum Galleries. He served on the Huntington City Council during the period that the flood wall was built in that city. He was a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation was with Trinity Episcopal Church, Huntington. Politically he was a Democrat. Playing golf and tennis were his recreations in early years. He was married in Weston, W.Va., Aug. 30, 1911, to Mary, daughter of James Joseph Whelan of that place, a pharmacist, and had two children: Martha Brannon, who married Walter Given, and George. George W. Norvell's death occurred in Huntington, W.Va., Apr. 28, 1957.

GOODRICH, Lucien Prichard, lawyer, was born in Griffin, Ga., Nov. 19, 1881, son of William Lucien and Ada (Prichard) Goodrich. His first paternal American ancestor was William Goodrich, who came to this country from England and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., about 1635. From William and his wife, Sarah Marvin, the descent was through David and Hannah Wright, David and Hepzibah Boardman, Hezekiah and Jerusha Butler, Hezekiah and Mary Richards, and Eli Richards and Letitia Beeks, the grandparents of Lucien P. Goodrich. His father was an accountant. The son was graduated B.A. in 1902 and LL.B. in 1904 at the University of Georgia. In 1904-05 he taught school at Stone Mountain, Ga., and in 1905-06 he was secretary to Marcus W. Beck (q.v.), a judge, in Atlanta, Ga. Meanwhile, Goodrich was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1904, and he practiced his profession in Griffin until the close of his life. From 1906 to 1932 he was a member of the firm of Cleveland, Goodrich & Cleveland, and thereafter he was associated with William H. Beck in the firm of Goodrich & Beck. He was division counsel for the Central of Georgia Railway Co. from 1920 until his death. Among his other outstanding clients were the Georgia Power Co., Georgia State Highway Department, and the Pomona Products Co. An active participant in civic affairs, Goodrich was judge of the Griffin City Court during 1916-20, county attorney of Spalding County, Ga., in the 1930's, and city attorney of Griffin from 1945 to 1950. He also served as president of the Griffin Board of Education from 1925 to 1931 and as president of the board of the Griffin Public Library from 1935 to 1951. He was elected a trustee of the University of Georgia in 1931 and served as a regent of the university during 1941-43. He was also elected dean of the University of Georgia Law School in 1940 but declined that post. During the First World War he served as chairman of the Griffin legal advisory board under the Selective Service System, and during the Second World War he was president of the Spalding County Ration Board. Goodrich was a member of the American, Georgia State, and Griffin bar associations, BPOE, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Sigma Nu fraternity, the Sphinx honorary society, the Griffin Chamber of Commerce, and the Griffin Exchange Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, Griffin. Politically he was a Democrat. His leisure interests included woodworking, genealogy, and state and local history. In connection with the last-named interest he was president of the Georgia Historical Society during 1945-50 and served as Spalding County historian for many years. He was the author of a number of pamphlets dealing with the county history. Hunting and fishing were his principal forms of recreation. He was married in Griffin, May 24, 1919, to Kathleene, daughter

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L. P. Goodrich

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Edmund Marshall

of Louis Napoleon Laramore of Lee County, Ga., a planter, and had a daughter, Larry Lucien, who married Albert Lewis Clark. Lucien P. Goodrich died in Griffin, Ga., Dec. 25, 1954.

MARSHALL, Edmund Aaron (Tiny), lawyer, was born in New Cumberland, W.Va., Dec. 17, 1896, son of Oliver Sheridan and Nora (Householder) Marshall, grandson of James Garfield and Lavinia (Miller) Marshall, great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Hays) Marshall, and great-great-grandson of Aaron Marshall, who went to Washington County, Pa., from Virginia in 1760 and later moved to the western part of Virginia in 1780. His grandfather and his father were lawyers. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, Edmund A. (Tiny) Marshall attended Bethany College and was graduated LL.B. in 1924 at West Virginia University. He began his law career in association with his father in Weirton, W.Va. In 1926 he became an associate in the firm of Fitzpatrick, Brown & Davis, Huntington, W.Va. He was subsequently admitted to partnership and continued with this firm and its successors until the close of his life, at which time the firm name was Fitzpatrick, Marshall, Huddleston & Bolen. The firm engaged in a general civil practice and handled matters in the fields of banking, corporation, admiralty on inland waterways, real estate, tax, labor, and insurance law. Among the firm's principal clients were the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., The Pullman Company, Western Union Telegraph Co., Atlantic Greyhound Corp., Railway Express Agency, Inc., Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., Huntington Cab Co., Huntington Water Corp., Ohio River Dredging Co., Marietta Manufacturing Co., American Casualty Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and many other insurance companies. Marshall specialized in labor law and trial law for the firm and was regarded as one of West Virginia's best-known trial attorneys. In addition to his private practice, Marshall served as an assistant U.S. attorney for the southern district of West Virginia from 1928 to 1932. He also served for a number of years as a trustee of Bethany College. During the First World War he was a seaman in the U.S. Navy and was stationed on the Great Lakes. During the Second World War he was a member of the selective service board in Huntington, W.Va., Marshall was a member of the American, West Virginia, and Cabell County (pres. 1947-48) bar associations, International Association of Insurance Counsel, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, and Beta Theta Pi social fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. As a student at Bethany College he earned letters in both baseball and football, and he subsequently played professional baseball and football. In later years his principal recreations were hunting and golf; he was a director of the Virginia-West Virginia Seniors Golf Association. He was married in Toronto, Ohio, June 26, 1926, to Mahrea, daughter of Samuel Boone Goucher of that city, a business executive, and had two children: Edmund Goucher and Dorothy Ann, who married William Hugh Ferguson. His death occurred at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., Aug. 4, 1958.

CUNNINGHAM, Ruth Marion, educator, was born in Tokyo, Japan, May 7, 1906, daughter of William Dayton and Emily (Boyd) Cunningham, granddaughter of Matthew and Lydia (Newcomer) Cunningham, and great-granddaughter of Joseph C. Cunningham. Her father was an American missionary to Japan. Ruth M. Cunningham received her preparatory education at the American School in Tokyo and came to the United States for her college work. She was a student at Kentucky College for women in 1924-25 and at Oberlin College in 1925-26 and was graduated B.A. in 1931 at Bethany (W.Va.) College, M.A. in 1932 at the University of Pittsburgh, and Ph.D. in 1942 at the University of Michigan. Meanwhile, she returned to Japan for a brief period and taught at the Tokyo YWCA in 1929-30. From 1932 to 1938 she taught retailing at the Rochester (N.Y.) Atheneum and Mechanical Institute, and during 1938-40 she taught at the University of Michigan, where she was a university fellow and Rockham scholar. In 1940 she was one of the founders of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development of the National Education Association, and she was executive secretary of the new association from 1940 to 1945. Additionally, she served in 1942-43 as a consultant to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D.C. In 1945 she joined the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, as assistant professor of education. She was advanced to associate professor in 1948 and held full professorial rank at Teachers College from 1952 until the close of her life. She

was also a research associate of the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute, New York city, from 1945 to 1956. An authority on child development, especially the group behavior of children and adolescents, she worked with public school teachers and pupils on studies of group relationship dynamics and reported the results of these studies in her book, "Understanding the Group Behavior of Boys and Girls" (1951), which was widely used by teachers. Her posthumous publications included "Understanding Group Behavior of Adolescents" and "Ways of Studying Children." She also served as chairman of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development's yearbook, "Growing Up in an Anxious Age" (1951). During 1943-45 she was editor of Educational Leadership, a periodical of the National Education Association, and from 1945 to 1956 she edited the Teachers College publications known as the Parent-Teachers Series. Furthermore, she contributed numerous articles to the Journal of the National Education Association, Journal of Educational Research, Childhood Education, and other

professional periodicals. She was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Lambda Theta, Delta Kappa Gamma, and Zeta Tau Alpha. Politically she was a Democrat. Swimming and writing poetry were her principal leisure interests. Her death occurred in New York city, July 2, 1956.

LAMB, Clarence Joseph, lawyer, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., June 23, 1894, son of Thomas and Anna (Mullin) Lamb and grandson of Francis and Tabitha Ann (Sutcliffe) Lamb, who came to this country from England and settled in New York city. His father was a merchant. Clarence J. Lamb attended a parochial school in Pawtucket and LaSalle Academy in Providence, R.I., and was graduated B.A. at Brown University in 1915 and LL.B. at Suffolk University in 1923. He later did postgraduate work in education at New York, Harvard, and Brown universities. Meanwhile, during 1905-11 he was a page in the Rhode Island State Senate, and for two and one-half years during 1915-17 he was associated with the Industrial Trust Co. in Pawtucket

and Westerly, R.I. During this country's participation in the First World War he served in the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps and was stationed in Washington, D.C., at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., and in Boston, Mass. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts following his graduation at law school in 1923 and became a member of the Boston law firm of Mason & Storke, with which firm he continued until 1940. Thereafter until the close of his life he practiced independently in Pawtucket. Lamb's specialty was corporation and tax law, and he numbered among his clients many public utilities and banks. During the Second World War he represented manufacturers in Pawtucket in negotiating with the U.S. Office of Price Administration in Washington, D.C. From 1940 until his death he was a member of the faculty of West Senior High School, Pawtucket, teaching courses in law and political science. From 1945 to 1950 he was assistant professor of political science at Rhode Island University, where he taught courses in history, political science, American government, finance, and banking. In addition to his legal interests, Lamb was treasurer in 1940 of the Carragonne Studios, Boston, and president in 1941 of the Pattilloch Process Co., Boston. He was a member of the American, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pawtucket bar associations, the Lawyers Guild of Providence College, and Phi Kappa fraternity. In religion a Roman Catholic, he was a communicant of St. Mary's Church, Pawtucket, and a member of the Knights of Columbus (4th degree) and the Holy Name Society. Politically he was a Democrat. In connection with an interest in music and singing, he was a member of the University Glee Club of Rhode Island and the Newton Highlands (Mass.) Glee Club. Reading and traveling were his other leisure-time occupations. Lamb was married in Providence, R.I., June 30, 1928, to Marion, daughter of John William Grant of that city, and had a son, Clarence Joseph. Lamb died in Pawtucket, R.I., Nov. 11, 1955.

ROSEN, Raymond, business executive, was born in Carmel, Cumberland Co., N.J., Nov. 22, 1893, son of Isaac and Esther (Rubin) Rosen. His father was a farmer and manufacturer. Raymond Rosen was graduated in 1911 at high school in Millville, N.J., and in the following year attended Philadelphia (Pa.) Business College at night. Meanwhile, he occupied several minor office and sales positions prior to 1914, when he became senior partner in the Rosen-Margolies Co., Philadelphia, which dealt in a variety of commodities. In 1927 he formed a partnership with Albert J. Slap and Joseph Wurzel as Raymond Rosen & Co., which was incorporated in 1946, and of which he was president and board chairman until the close of his life. This firm dealt in the distribution of electrical appliances in eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and southern New Jersey and was the exclusive distributor of Radio Corporation of America consumer products in the Philadelphia area. In the course of Rosen's presidency the sales of the company grew from less than $100,000 in 1927 to over $20,000,000 in the year of his death, and the company became one of the largest independent electrical appliance distributors in Philadelphia. In 1948 a wholly owned subsidiary was incorporated as Raymond Rosen Engineering Products, Inc., of which he was also president until his death. The latter corporation developed and installed specialized communication and telemetering equipment, including the communications system on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, the first of its kind. At the time of Rosen's death the two firms were employing more than 600 persons. Aside from his major business interest, he was a director of the Loft Candy Corporation, Philadelphia. Rosen also found time for service to his community as a member from 1940 to 1950 and as chairman in 1949-50 of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, as a commissioner of Fairmount Park in Philadelphia from 1942 until the close of his life, and as a director of the Philadelphia Community Chest, the Big Brothers Association, the Eagleville (Pa.) Sanitorium, the Albert Einstein Medical Center, the Federation of Jewish Charities, and the Allied Jewish Appeal. In 1941 he was named coordinator of defense housing in Philadelphia, and he also served during the period of the Second World War as field director for the Philadelphia defense council. He was a member of the National Association of Electrical Distributors (pres.), the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), the Penn Athletic, Golden Slipper Square, Locust, and Philmont Country clubs of Philadelphia, and the Green Valley Country Club of Lafayette Hills, Pa. His religious affiliation was with Congregation Adath Jeshurun, Philadelphia, of which he was a director. Politically he was a Republican. Golf was his favorite recreation. He was married in Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1919, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Kret

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Raymond Rosa

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Lloyd W. Kennedy

of Marshall, Mo., a confectioner, and had two sons: Jack Samuel and Edward Haskill. Raymond Rosen died in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 8, 1952.

KENNEDY, Lloyd Weston, lawyer, was born in Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1907, son of James LeClain and Myrtle (Lloyd) Kennedy. His father was a lawyer and county judge. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community and at Culver (Ind.) Military Academy, Lloyd W. Kennedy attended the University of Nebraska for one year and then transferred to Harvard University, where he was graduated B.S. in 1930 and LL.B. in 1933. Meanwhile, prior to entering college in 1927, he made a three-year trip around the world as a seaman on a number of ships and worked in the oil fields in Texas, Oklahoma, and California. He was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania shortly after graduation at Harvard University Law School and practiced his profession for ten years in Erie, Pa., with Stephen Jones and Everett Benson in the firm of Jones, Kennedy & Benson. From 1944 until the close of his life he practiced in Chicago, Ill. He was associated with the law firm of Kixmiller, Baar & Morris until 1948, when he formed a law partnership with Joseph C. Kennedy under the firm style of Kennedy & Kennedy, this partnership continuing until his death. Kennedy specialized in tax and corporate law. On moving to Chicago in 1944 he became research editor for the Co-Ordinators Cyclopedic Tax Service published by Co-Ordinators Corporation in Chicago, and he continued in that capacity until 1947. In 1948 Little, Brown & Co. commissioned him to write a book on the subject of income taxation of trusts and estates. Publication of the work, under the title of "Federal Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates," won him recognition as an authority on the subject, and he came into demand as a lecturer before bar associations and law schools in all parts of the country. In 1953 he was tendered appointment by George M. Humphrey, secretary of the treasury, as chief counsel for the Internal Revenue Service, but he declined to accept that appointment. For a number of years he was chairman of the section of income taxation of trusts and estates of the American Bar Association's committee on taxation and also chairman of a section of the American Bar Association which did operations research in the category of taxation. At his death he was a special consultant on estates and trusts to the American Law Institute. Kennedy was a member of the American Law Institute, the American, Illinois State, and Chicago bar associations, the Masonic order, the Skokie (Ill.) Country Club, Union League Club of Chicago, and Harvard Club of New York city. His religious affiliation was with the Glencoe (Ill.) Union Church. In politics he was a Republican. While at Culver Military Academy he was a member of the Black Horse Troop, and in later life photography, reading, and travel were his chief leisure-time interests. He was married in Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., June 29, 1929, to Lois, daughter of Joseph Orin Waite of Erie, Pa., a probate judge, and had two children: James Waite and Judith Waite. His death occurred in Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1954.

JACOB, Rudolph Louis, manufacturer, was born in Newark, N.J., Dec. 19, 1884, son of Fred and Maria (Boppel) Jacob. His father, a machinist and inventor, came to this country from Germany in 1858. Rudolph L. Jacob attended public and private schools in Newark but was obliged to leave school after finishing the grades. After completing an apprenticeship with Gould & Eberhardt in Newark, he worked as a toolmaker in various New Jersey plants while attending night classes in engineering subjects at Newark Technical School. During 1910-13 he was employed by the Fairbanks Scale Co. as a draftsman in the research and experimental departments. Later he was an experimental engineer with the Borden Co., New York city, and designed and directed construction of automatic machinery at Middletown and Walden, N.Y., where the first automatic can-filling machines for condensed milk were perfected. Leaving the Borden Co. in 1923, he was engineer-salesman for two years with the Pfaudler Co., New York city, manufacturers of glass-lined tanks. During 1925-28 he was with the Burroughs Co., Newark, manufacturers of hydraulic machinery. He took charge of that company's small molding department and made it a profitable operation. At that time bakelite was the principal molded plastic known and used, and under his direction the Burroughs molding department developed one of the largest pieces molded up to that time, a spinning box for the manufacture of rayon thread. The department also produced the first colored plastic beads, which were a clear red in color. The Burroughs molding department was sold to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in 1928, and Jacob became

associated with the Bethlehem Steel Co. He was engaged in experimental design work on hydraulic machinery at that company's Elizabeth, N.J., plant during 1928-32. In the following year he became superintendent of the Garfield Manufacturing Co., Wallington, N.J., one of the oldest and largest plastic-molding firms in the United States. He left that company in 1943 and moved to Providence, R.I., where he was superintendent of the Northeastern Molding Co. Following the Second World War he bought the company and changed the name to the Cranston Molding Co. As owner of the Cranston Molding Co., he did custom molding of electrical devices until the close of his life. Jacob was a member of the Society of Plastic Engineers and the Masonic order (Shriner). In religion a Presbyterian, he attended Prospect Presbyterian Church, Maplewood, N.J., during the sixteen years of his residence in Maplewood and South Orange, N.J. In politics he was a Republican. Gardening and motoring were his favorite recreations. He was married in Newark, N.J., Sept. 25, 1915, to Matilda Fred-

ricka, daughter of Fred Knoeller, an electrical engineer, and had three children: Fred; Audrey Matilda, who married Richard Dale Schisler; and Rudolph Louis. He died in Providence, R.I., July 27, 1956.

BAGLEY, Charles, Jr., surgeon, was born in Sunnybrook, Baltimore Co., Md., Apr. 3, 1882, son of Charles and Ella Virginia (McCauley) Bagley. His father was a physician. After receiving his preliminary education at schools in Harford County, Md., Charles Bagley, Jr., was graduated M.D. in 1904 at the University of Maryland and B.A. in 1911 at Loyola College, Baltimore, Md. He served internships in Baltimore at University Hospital in 1903-04 and then at Sinai Hospital, where he was later superintendent until 1911. In Baltimore he established in 1913 the medical practice he maintained until his retirement in 1956, specializing in neurosurgery. When Harvey Cushing (q.v.) opened the department of brain surgery at Harvard University in 1912, he invited Bagley to become his first resident at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston,

Mass. Bagley remained there until 1913. He then began to work in the Henry Phipps Clinic of Johns Hopkins Hospital under Adolf Meyer (q.v.) as associate in experimental neurology, continuing in that capacity until 1933. At various times during his career he was visiting surgeon to the Union Memorial, Bon Secours, Maryland General, Mercy, Sinai, South Baltimore General, St. Agnes, U.S. Marine, Veterans Administration, and West Baltimore General hospitals, and the Church Home and Hospital, all in Baltimore. He also was consulting surgeon to the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat, Franklin Square, and St. Joseph's hospitals and to Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary, Baltimore; Allegheny Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Cumberland, Md.; Annapolis (Md.) Emergency Hospital; Cambridge (Md.) Hospital; and Waynesboro (Pa.) Hospital. He was associate professor of experimental neurology at Johns Hopkins University from 1913 to 1933, and in 1931 he helped to found the department of brain surgery at the School of Medicine, University of Maryland, becoming the department's first professor of neurosurgery. He occupied that chair until his retirement in 1952. In the period of the First World War, during which he served as a member of the ophthalmology subcommittee of the General Medical Board, Council of National Defense, Bagley helped Cushing organize a section on head surgery for the surgeon general of the U.S. Army. Cushing became chief of the section abroad and Bagley became chief in Washington, D.C., later joining Cushing in France as a traveling consultant. He also served as a major and later lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Neurological Surgery, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Society of Neurological Surgeons (pres. 1931), and Southern Surgical Association, and a member of the American Neurological Association, American and Southern medical associations, Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Southern Neuropsychiatric Association, Southern Society for Clinical Surgery, Baltimore City Medical Society, Harvey Cushing Society, the Baltimore Club, and the Elkridge Club of Baltimore. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he was an independent. Farming was Bagley's special interest. He was married in Bel Air, Md., Dec. 10, 1919, to Mary Monroe, daughter of William H. Harlan of that place, a judge, and had two children, Charles and Elizabeth Henderson, who married Thomas Bradfield Gerlach. Charles Bagley, Jr., died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 2, 1957.

NELSON, George, building contractor, was born in Ringe, North Fyn, Denmark, Sept. 29, 1867. At the age of fourteen he completed the usual public school education in Denmark. He then learned the miller's trade in Denmark and at the age of eighteen came to this country, settling in Chicago, Ill., where he was employed in various jobs. He moved to Madison, Wis., in 1898 and worked for Quinn & Co., a contracting firm in that city, for a brief period. He then established his own cement contracting business. In 1926 his son, a civil engineer, joined him in the business, which became George Nelson and Son, Inc. He was president of this company until the close of his life. During the earlier years in Madison his work consisted largely of cement sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streets, and bridges. Later he entered the general contracting business. One of his first reinforced-concrete buildings was the Cantwell Building, constructed in Madison in 1906. From 1907 to 1917 he was occupied with the concrete work on the state capitol. He also did the interior of the state office building. His firm built many other civic buildings, churches, buildings for the University of Wisconsin, and 132 barracks, eight mess halls, and eight other buildings at Truax Field, Madison. It also undertook construction work in many other Wisconsin cities. In addition to heading his own company, Nelson was at the time of his death a director of the Celon Co., the Janesville (Wis.) Sand & Gravel Co., and the Four Lakes Fuel & Supply Co. He was a member of Associated General Contractors of America, the Danish Brotherhood, the Masonic order (32d degree), BPOE, and the Rotary Club of Madison. In religion a Lutheran, he was a charter member and builder of Luther Memorial Church, the first English Lutheran church in Madison and the first Lutheran church serving students on a university campus. He served as councilman and as treasurer of that church for many years. Later he was a member of Central Lutheran Church, Madison. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1893 and was a Republican in politics. Nelson was noted for entertaining Danish guests and also foreign students in his home. For recreation he enjoyed playing cards, especially cribbage and skat. He was married in Ringe, Denmark,

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Jan. 14, 1903, to Anne, daughter of Rasmus Hansen of that place, and had two children: Russell Arthur and Marie Kathryn. George Nelson's death occurred in Madison, Wis., June 23, 1955.

PATCHIN, Robert Halsey, journalist and business executive, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 6, 1881, son of Robert Azor and Calista (Halsey) Patchin. His father was a physician. Robert H. Patchin received his preliminary education at public schools in Des Moines and attended Iowa State College. He began his newspaper career with the Des Moines Leader in 1898. In the following year he went to work for the Washington (D.C.) Times (later Washington Post & Times Herald). After two years with that paper he joined the Washington bureau of the New York Herald (later Herald Tribune) and continued in that office until 1906. He then became the Herald's correspondent with Theodore Roosevelt in Panama. In 1907-08 he accompanied the world cruise of the U.S. Navy battleship fleet as correspondent for the Herald, and in 1909 he was assigned to cover Canadian news for the paper. He returned to the Washington bureau in 1911. His interest in foreign trade led him to assist in the preparation of a report to the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1914 that emphasized the need for the establishment of branches of United States banks in Latin America. In the same year he relinquished newspaper work to help organize the National Foreign Trade Council in association with James A. Farrell (q.v.) and others. Patchin served as first secretary of this organization and as delegate to its conventions of 1914, 1915, and 1916. From 1918 until his death he was a director. Meanwhile, in 1917 he joined W. R. Grace & Co., steamship operators, and he founded the company's journal, Grace Log, in the following year. He was manager of the Grace company until 1928, when he became vice-president and a director, positions which he held until his retirement two decades later. In 1927, foreseeing the potentialities of commercial air travel to and from Latin America, he took part in the formation of the Pan American Grace Airways (Panagra), a joint enterprise of Pan American Airways and W. R. Grace & Co. He continued to interest himself in the development of that enterprise during the balance of his business career. In 1938 he accompanied U.S. government officials to the 9th Pan American Conference in Lima, Peru. From 1941 to his death he was a member of the Business Advisory Council to the U.S. Department of Commerce. He was an honorary vice-president and a director of the Pan American Society of the United States, and in 1948 he was awarded its Gold Insignia. In 1951 the Greater New York Civic Center Association conferred on him the William Randolph Hearst Distinguished Service Award. Patchin was a member of the Chilean-American Association, the St. Nicholas Society, the Gridiron, National Press, Chevy Chase, and Burning Tree clubs of Washington, D.C., and India House and the Metropolitan and Coffee House clubs of New York city, Meadow Brook Club of Jericho, N.Y., and the Piping Rock Club of Locust Valley, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. His leisure activities were golf and tennis. He was married twice: (1) in Washington, D.C., Aug. 6, 1904, to Mary Custis Lee, daughter of George Carter of Oatlands, Loudon Co., Va., a planter, and had a daughter, Phyllis, who married Robert Soutter; his first wife died in 1919; (2) in New York city, Apr. 5, 1924, to Minga (Pope) Duryea, daughter of John Pope of that city, an artist, and widow of Henry H. Duryea. Robert H. Patchin's death occurred in New York city, July 1, 1955.

ALLEN, Perle Even, insurance executive, was born in Wayne County, Iowa, Feb. 13, 1881, son of Benjamin Franklin and Luzetta (Clark) Allen, grandson of James Harvey and Martha (Owen) Allen, and great-grandson of David and Margaret (Dailey) Allen. His great-grandfather came to this country from England with the army of Lord Cornwallis and later settled in Tazewell County, Va. His father was a farmer. After completing his preliminary education in public schools of Terre Haute, Ind., in 1899, Perle E. Allen attended Indiana University for one year and during 1900-04 read law in the Terre Haute office of Harry J. Baker. He subsequently spent four years as an abstract clerk with the Vigo Abstracting Co. in Terre Haute, and during that association he was admitted to the bar in Indiana. In 1907 he purchased the insurance business of James Somes and was elected secretary of the Vigo County Loan & Savings Association, both concerns located in Terre Haute; he opened his own insurance office in that city, P.E. Allen, Insurance & Rentals, in the following year. In 1910 he effected the merger of the Vigo County Loan & Savings Association with the

Adjustable Loan & Savings Association (later absorbed into the Central Federal Savings & Loan Association), and he served as secretary of the new concern until 1917. In the latter year, in partnership with William E. Steen, he founded the Allen & Steen Co., Terre Haute, which was incorporated in 1922 as the Allen & Steen Acceptance Co. He was president of the company thereafter until the close of his life. Allen was also a director of the Moore-Langen Printing & Publishing Co. and the American Finance Conference. He held membership in Sons of the American Revolution, Beta Theta Pi, the Masonic order (Shriner), BPOE, Rotary International, and the Terre Haute Rotary Club, Country Club, and Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation was with the Centenary Methodist Church of Terre Haute, of which he was a director for forty years. Politically he was a Republican. His chief forms of recreation were travel and playing golf, and he collected antiques. He was married in Brazil, Ind., June 22, 1911, to Shelley Lillian, daughter of Jacob Franklin Smith of that place, a physician,

and had two daughters, Jane Drucille, who married Merrill L. Bradfield, and Mary Luzetta, who married William Rumbley. Perle E. Allen died in Terre, Haute, Ind., June 26, 1956.

ALLEN, Lloyd Raymond, physician, was born in Russell, Iowa, Sept. 27, 1878, son of Tandy and Joanna Smith (Van Nice) Allen, grandson of Robert and Mary (Alison) Allen, great-grandson of Joseph and Francis (Wright) Allen, and great-great-grandson of William and Jane (Warford) Allen. His great-great-grandfather came to this country from Ireland about 1729 and settled in New Jersey. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Chariton, Iowa, Lloyd R. Allen attended the University of Iowa and was graduated M.D. at Northwestern University in 1903. From 1903 to 1906 he practiced medicine in Chicago, Ill., in association with another physician. He established a medical practice in Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1906 and continued his active career there until 1951, the year

of his retirement. He specialized in radiology and anesthesiology after 1922. During the First World War he served as a captain and later major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. After attending Medical Officers Training School, Ft. Riley, Kans., he went overseas with the 2d Battalion, 141st Infantry Regiment, 36th Division, as battalion surgeon, and was wounded in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Honorably discharged from the Army in 1919, he served as a colonel in the U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps thereafter until 1942. For his participation in the war he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French government. Allen was a member of the International and Rocky Mountain associations of anesthesiologists, International Congress of Radiology, American Medical Association, Colorado State and El Paso County medical societies, the Masonic order, BPOE, the American Legion, and the El Paso and Winter Night clubs. His religious affiliation was with Grace Episcopal Church, Colorado Springs. Politically he was a Republican. He was fond of the out-of-doors. He was married twice: (1) in Forrest, Ill., Sept. 25, 1905, to Katherine Hoffman; his first wife died in 1928; (2) in Towson, Md., Sept. 17, 1938, to Cathryn, daughter of John Lewis Ford. By the first marriage he had a daughter, Mildred, who married (1) Robert Mahoney and (2) Robert Ehrman. Lloyd R. Allen's death occurred in Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 16, 1956.

HARTIGAN, Charles Conway, naval officer, was born in Middletown, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1882, son of William Edward and Mary (Conway) Hartigan. His father was a railway executive. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Norwich, N.Y., Charles C. Hartigan was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1906. He then served as passed midshipman at sea for two years and in 1908 was commissioned ensign in the U.S. Navy. He subsequently was advanced through grades to that of rear admiral, the rank he received at the time of his retirement in 1941. He served in the USS "West Virginia" from 1906 until 1910 and then became senior engineer officer aboard the USS "Yorktown." During 1911-12 he was assigned to the United States Naval Academy as assistant discipline officer. In 1913-14 he was on board the USS "South Carolina," with which ship he participated in the action at Vera Cruz during the Mexican Campaign. He was executive officer of the USS "Dolphin" in 1915-16, after which he had duty in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy in Washington, D.C. He continued in the latter duty following United States entry into the First World War until July, 1918, and then served in the USS "Bell," until September. He next assumed command of the USS "Cassin," a troop and supplies escort of the Destroyer Force based in Queenstown, Ireland. In 1919 he had temporary duty in the Office of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performances, Washington, D.C., and then went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for gunnery duties with the U.S. Naval Mission to Brazil. During March-June, 1921, he served in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department. After serving as navigator of the USS "Delaware" he was ordered to duty in September, 1922, with the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. In 1925 he was again sent to Brazil with the U.S. Naval Mission. Two years later he was named commander of Destroyer Division 25, Destroyer Squadrons, Scouting Fleet, from which he was detached in 1929 with orders to report to the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department. He was subsequently sent to the American Legation, Peking, China, for duty as U.S. naval attaché. Returning to the United States in 1932, he had brief duty at Headquarters, 12th Naval District, San Francisco, Calif., and then served as commanding officer of the USS "Relief," a hospital ship, until 1934. For the following two years he served in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, with additional duty in the Shore Establishments Division. In 1936-37 he attended the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and from the last-named year until 1939 he was commander of the USS "Oklahoma," a unit of Battleship Division 2, Battle Fleet. In 1939 he was assigned director of the Naval Districts Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and during the course of that duty was appointed a member and later chairman of the executive committee of the U.S. Antarctic Service, which had been organized to direct and coordinate the conduct of the investigation and survey of natural resources of the Antarctic land and sea areas. He served with the committee from December, 1939, until after the expedition commanded by Richard E. Byrd had returned to the United States in 1941. Although transferred to the retired list in 1941, he continued on active duty as assistant director of the Naval Districts Division until relieved of all active duty in 1942.

For his service during the Mexican Campaign, Hartigan was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club of New York city, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the Chevy Chase (Md.) Club. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church. Playing golf was his chief recreation. Hartigan was married in Benicia, Calif., May 5, 1910, to Margaret, daughter of James Alden Thompson of San Francisco, Calif., a banker, and had two children: Margaret Alden, who married James Alexander Barton, and Charles Conway. His death occurred in Palo Alto, Calif., Feb. 25, 1944.

LAWRENCE, Edwin Alonzo, surgeon and educator, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, May 22, 1910, son of Howard Winfred and Clara Louise (Snyder) Lawrence, grandson of George Miner and Mary (Smith) Lawrence, great-grandson of George and Rhodena (Smith) Lawrence, great-great-grandson of Samuel and Hannah (———) Lawrence, and great-great-great-grandson of Timothy and Calista (Dibble) Lawrence. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native community, Edwin A. Lawrence was graduated B.A. in 1931 at Oberlin College and M.D. in 1935 at Western Reserve University. Subsequently he took postgraduate work at Yale University Medical School, where he was Cushing fellow in surgery in 1938-39. He interned at the New Haven (Conn.) Hospital during 1935-37 and served as assistant resident in surgery and pathology at that hospital in 1937-38, assistant resident in surgery from 1939 to 1942 and resident in surgery in 1942-43, and chief resident surgeon in the last-named year. In 1940-41 he was instructor in radiotherapy at Yale, and from 1942 to 1946 he was instructor in surgery at the university, at the same time serving as director of the tumor clinics and chief of the thoracic surgical division at New Haven Hospital. During 1946-48 he was assistant professor of surgery at the University of Utah School of Medicine, and during 1948-50 he was professor of surgery at that institution. He was in charge of oncology, or the study of tumors, at the medical school and while there was credited with the establishment of one of the outstanding cancer research and treatment centers in the area. In 1950 he was named professor of surgery and cancer research coordinator at the Indiana University School of Medicine, positions he occupied until the close of his life. He was a member of the staff of Indiana University Medical Center and of the Robert W. Long Hospital, Indianapolis, a unit of the medical center. Earlier, he was associated with the Holy Cross and Salt Lake General hospitals in Salt Lake City and the Utah State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Ogden, Utah, and was consultant surgeon to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Grand Junction, Colo. As director of the tumor service at Indiana University, Lawrence organized a weekly conference on tumors attended by the faculty of all departments in the medical school as a teaching exercise for medical students. He established an efficient cancer registry and biometric service to provide statistical data on the results of cancer therapy, and he introduced the use of the national cancer information test in order to evaluate the performance of medical students at Indiana University in comparison with students of other medical schools. His service at the university was marked by the progressive expansion of the cancer research program, which culminated in the opening in 1954 of the Cancer Research Center, a $500,000 building for which he made the original plans and supervised the selection and procurement of equipment. A sincere advocate of postgraduate work for all practicing physicians, Lawrence established an annual symposium on malignancy at the Indiana University Medical Center, and on several occasions he served as chairman of the committee on instructional courses at the annual conventions of the Indiana State Medical Association. He was a recognized authority on cancer research and surgery. His own research was largely devoted to studying methods by which cancer cells spread through the body, the toxic output of tumors, and relationships between the age of patients and the growth rate of malignant tumors. Lawrence was the author of hundreds of articles and publications on cancer and related topics in surgery, including "Mediastinal Tumors of a Surgical Nature" (Rocky Mtn. Med. Jour., Apr. 1940), "Osteoradionecrosis of the Mandible" (Amer. Jour. Roentgenol., Radium Therapy & Nucl. Med., June 1946), "Coordination of Cancer Teaching" (Jour. Med. Educ., Jan. 1951), "Carcinoma Arising in the Scars of Thermal Burns" (Surg., Gyn. & Obstet., Nov. 1952), "Neoplastic Diseases in Infants and Children" (Cancer Research, Dec. 1952), and "The Ability of the Pulmonary Vascular System to Influence the Spread of Tumor Emboli" (Jour. Thoracic Surg., Sept.

1953). In his work at the Indiana University Medical Center he worked closely with the Indiana Cancer Society and with civic groups interested in cancer research. The cancer issue of the Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association for April, 1956, was dedicated to him. Lawrence was a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and a founder-member of its Board of Thoracic Surgery, a founder of the American Society for Thoracic Surgery, and a member of the American College of Surgeons, American and Indiana State medical associations, Central Surgical Association, the Society of University Physicians, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association for Cancer Research, the James Ewing Society, Sigma Xi, and Alpha Kappa Kappa. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Republican. His hobbies included camping, hunting, photography, and music. He was married twice: (1) in Willoughby, Ohio, June 7, 1933, to Virginia Charlotte, daughter of Benjamin A. Dean of Cleveland, Ohio, a minister, and had two children, Susan

Annette and Richard Dean; he was divorced from his first wife in 1947; (2) in Linwood, Utah, Mar. 29, 1947, to Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Robert Edward Dunbar of Byron, Ga., a farmer. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20, 1956.

REDD, F[rancis] Marion, judge, was born in Jacksonville, N.C., Aug. 11, 1876, son of Sigley and Camilla (Morton) Redd. His father was a farmer. After receiving his preparatory education at the Richlands (N.C.) Academy, F. Marion Redd attended Thompson's School and Business College, Sanford, N.C., in 1900-01. He then read law in the office of T. C. Guthrie, Sr., Charlotte, N.C., and was graduated LL.B. in 1905 at the University of North Carolina. Admitted to the North Carolina bar in that year, he practiced law in Charlotte thereafter until the close of his life. He engaged in private practice except for a period when he was active in the firm of Pharr & Redd. From 1935 until his retirement from the office in 1949, he was judge of the combined Domestic Relations and Juvenile Courts of the City

of Charlotte and County of Mecklenburg. In that capacity he contributed to their development from an experimental body to a powerful force for community welfare. During 1927-29 he served a term as mayor of Charlotte. He was instrumental in obtaining appropriations in 1937 for a new dormitory and a new milking barn at the Morrison Training School, an institution for boys in Hoffman, N.C. From that year until 1945 he was a member of the board of trustees of Samarcand Manor, a correctional school for girls at Eagle Spring, N.C., where in 1945 he established a library that later was named in his honor. In 1947 he served on a commission to study the laws of his state concerning domestic relations. He was a frequent speaker at churches and schools in North and South Carolina. Organizations in which he held membership included the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, National Probation and Parole Association, North Carolina State and Mecklenburg County bar associations, and BPOE. He was an honorary member of the Mental Hygiene Society of Charlotte and the Charlotte Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Democrat. Fishing, hunting, and playing golf were his chief recreations. He was married in Charlotte, Nov. 1, 1919, to Bessie Lee, daughter of Jonathan Lee Flowe of that city, a merchant and farmer. F. Marion Redd died without issue in Charlotte, N.C., Nov. 14, 1956.

BOTTSFORD, Leslie Lee, physician, was born in Leicester, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1887, son of Charles Leslie and Adelaide (Smith) Bottsford. His first paternal American ancestor, Henry Botsford, came to this country from England about 1638 with his wife, Elizabeth, and was a founder of Milford, Conn. From them the descent was through Elnathan and Hannah (Baldwin) Botsford, Samuel and Hannah (Camp) Botsford, David and Hannah (Skeels) Botsford, Eli and Polly (Pond) Botsford, Eliakim and Polly (Ford) Botsford, and Eli and Malvina Adaline (Bolton) Botsford, the grandparents of Leslie L. Bottsford. His father was a general merchant. After attending public schools of Moscow, Livingston Co., N.Y., the son studied during 1903-05 at the Geneseo (N.Y.) Normal School (later State Teachers College), and was graduated B.S. in 1909 at Williams College and M.D. in 1914 at the University of Michigan. Prior to beginning his medical studies he was employed for a year in 1909-10 at the American Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N.Y. Following his graduation in 1914, he was appointed to the gynecological and obstetrical staff of University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., serving under Reuben Peterson (q.v.). During the summer months of 1915 he was an exchange assistant to J. Whitridge Williams (q.v.) at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital, Baltimore, Md. He then returned to Ann Arbor and until 1920 taught gynecology and obstetrics at the University of Michigan Medical School, attaining the rank of assistant professor. Continuing to serve on the University Hospital staff, he had charge of the gynecological and obstetrical department from 1917 to 1919, during Peterson's absence in war service, and at that time he also supervised the private hospital and nursing school maintained by Peterson. In 1920 he began private practice in Akron, Ohio, where until his retirement in 1953 he pursued his active career as gynecologist and obstetrician. In Akron he was a member of the staff at St. Thomas Hospital. For thirty-three years he also served at People's (later Akron General) Hospital, where in 1920 he founded the department of gynecology and obstetrics, continuing as its head until 1948. He was chief of staff at the latter hospital in 1928-29 and 1943-44, and president of its medical council in 1939. Among the articles Bottsford contributed to the Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society were: "Report of a Case of Hydrocephalus with Spina Bifida and Complete Situs Inversus" (Oct. 1916), "Uterine Fibromyomata Complicating Pregnancy with the Report of a Case" (June 1917), "Premature Separation of Placenta" (Nov. 1917), "Postoperative Ventral Hernia" (May 1918), and "The Advantages of Routine Rectal Examination during Labor" (June 1919). He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State and Summit County medical societies, Phi Rho Sigma, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta, Alpha Omega Alpha, the City and University clubs of Akron, and the Portage (Ohio) Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, Akron. Politically he was a Republican. Bottsford was interested in nature study and business; for recreation he enjoyed fishing, principally in Canada and Florida, and playing golf. He was married in Leicester, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1915, to Helen M., daughter of Newton Hiram Crosby of that place, a farmer. He died without issue in Akron, Ohio, Apr. 23, 1956.

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Leslie L. Bottsford

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Edward R. Dwyer

DWYER, Edward Raymond, lawyer, was born in Ayer, Mass., July 13, 1896, son of Edward Stephen and Anne Frances (McNamara) Dwyer and grandson of Michael and Mary (Kirby) Dwyer. His father was a machinist. Edward R. Dwyer attended Holy Cross Preparatory School and was graduated B.A. in 1918 at Dartmouth College, LL.B. in 1935 at Fordham University, and LL.M. in 1939 at New York University. Before beginning his law studies he was engaged in a variety of occupations for a number of years. He helped to organize schools in the South for the Knights of Columbus, organized the Commercial High School in Sunbury, Pa., in 1923, served as school representative for the Macmillan Co., New York publishers, in 1924-25, and was employed in the public relations and hotels departments of Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., during 1926-30. He also worked for the Zeese-Wilkinson Co., an advertising concern in Long Island City, N.Y., for several years until 1935. In that year he began an independent practice of law in New York City, remaining there until 1940, when he moved to Williamsport, Pa. He practiced in Williamsport until the close of his life. His specialty was civil law, and among his clients were title companies, banks, and estate managers. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Navy with the rank of lieutenant (jg). Dwyer was a member of the American, Pennsylvania, and Lycoming County (Pa.) bar associations, the American Legion, the Williamsport Wheel and Williamsport Country clubs, and the Town Hall and Dartmouth clubs of New York City. In religion a Roman Catholic, he also belonged to Knights of Columbus. A Democrat in politics, he was chairman of the Lycoming County Democratic Committee. His hobbies were rose growing and photography, and he enjoyed travel, particularly in Quebec and other parts of Canada. He was married in Wellesley, Mass., Oct. 27, 1928, to Irma Marie, daughter of Frank Edward Reilly of Williamsport, an accountant. Edward R. Dwyer died without issue in Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 25, 1956.

HERSHEY, Charlie Brown, educator, was born in Franklin Township, Darke Co., Ohio, Dec. 14, 1878, son of Adam Baer and Susan Mary (Brown) Hershey, grandson of Emanuel and Magdalena (Baer) Hershey, great-grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Hershey, and a descendant of Christian Hershey, who came to this country from Switzerland in 1709 and was the first bishop of the Mennonite church in the United States. His father was a farmer and miller. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in Gettysburg, Ohio, Charlie B. Hershey prepared for the ministry during 1902-07 at Union Christian College, Merom, Ind., and was graduated B.A. in 1914 and M.A. in 1921 at the University of Illinois and Ed.D. in 1923 at Harvard University. Prior to entering college he was employed by the Piqua (Ohio) Handle & Manufacturing Co. from 1895 to 1902. While attending the University of Illinois and later while doing graduate work at Harvard University he served as pastor of various churches, including the Christian Church at Sumner, Ill., of which he was pastor during 1907-10. He also served as pastor at the Bethel Congregational Church, Mansfield, Ohio, in 1904-05 and again during 1910-15. From the last-named year until 1921 Hershey was president of Union Christian College. From 1923 to 1928 he served as dean of men and professor of education at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. He was dean of the college and professor of education from 1928 to 1947 and dean emeritus and professor of education from 1947 until his death. Additionally, he served as acting president of Colorado College in 1933-34 and again during 1943-45. He was also professor of education at summer sessions of Defiance (Ohio) College in 1922 and 1923 and at summer sessions of the University of Rochester in 1926, 1928, and 1929. In the following year he toured Europe and gave a series of addresses on various phases of American education at British colleges and universities, including Durham University, University College of Southampton, Kings College of the University of London, University of North Wales, University of Edinburgh, University of Sheffield, University of Bristol, Cambridge University, and Oxford University. As dean of men and later as dean of the college at Colorado College, Hershey participated consistently in all appropriate educational movements and organizations at the local, state, and national level. He was the author of "Colorado College: 1874-1949" (1952), a history of the college written for the celebration of the 75th anniversary of its founding. He also wrote articles on universities and university extension work for Nelson's Encyclopedia and contributed a number of papers to educa-

tional periodicals, including "American Higher Education" and "The Public School System in the United States" (Colo. Coll. Pub. Gen. Series No. 175, Mar. 1931), "Rome—A Symbol" (The Classical Journal, Nov. 1931), and "A Program for the Liberal Arts College" (Colo. Coll. Pub. Gen. Series No. 229, Nov. 1940). From 1933 to 1948 he served as a member of the Colorado State Board of Examiners for Certification of Teachers, and from 1941 to 1945 he was president of the Rocky Mountain Radio Council, which attempted to improve the quality of educational radio programs. Earlier, during 1912-25 he was a trustee of the Christian Publication Association, Dayton, Ohio. At his death he was serving as chairman of the Colorado Springs City Park and Recreation Advisory Board and as chairman of the advisory committee on nursing of Memorial Hospital in Colorado Springs. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by Colorado College in 1934. Hershey was a member of the Colorado-Wyoming Academy of Science, Phi Delta Kappa, the Colorado Schoolmasters Club, and the El Paso,

Round Table, Rotary, Winter Night, and Rocky Mountain Harvard clubs of Colorado Springs. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, Colorado Springs, and he served as moderator of the Colorado Congregational Conference in 1940-41. Politically he was an independent. Woodworking was his principal hobby. He was married twice: (1) in Annapolis, Ill., Aug. 20, 1907, to Zora Hope, daughter of David Wesley Faught, a farmer and schoolteacher; his first wife died in 1938; (2) in Colorado Springs, July 29, 1941, to Katherine, daughter of Edgar Waters of Greenwood, Tenn., a farmer. Charlie B. Hershey died without issue in Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 17, 1955.

CULL, Edwin Emory, architect, was born in Providence, R.I., Oct. 8, 1891, son of James Aloysius and Mary Ella (Mosher) Cull and grandson of James and Susanna (Donnelly) Cull. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland in 1879 and settled in New York city. His father was a manufacturer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, Edwin E. Cull attended the Rhode Island School of Design during 1913-16 and received a certificate at that school in the latter year. Subsequently he was a student at Cornell University. During the First World War he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the U.S. Army Signal Corps (later the U.S. Army Aviation Service) in 1917 and, after receiving preliminary training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was commissioned a 2d lieutenant and served for eight months as a member of a night bomber squad based at Ellington Field, Houston, Tex. After receiving his honorable discharge he remained in Houston with a contracting firm in order to learn the engineering requirements for the practice of architecture. In 1920 he returned to Providence and established a private architectural practice. In addition to his practice, he taught architectural drafting at the Rhode Island School of Design for two years. He closed his architectural office in 1943 and served during the Second World War as a War Production Board consultant and chairman of a local architects' civilian defense committee. During 1945-47 he was chief architectural engineer for the Arnold Hoffman Co., chemists of Providence. In 1947, with Knight Dexter Robinson, he formed the architectural firm of Cull & Robinson in Providence. This firm subsequently became Cull, Robinson & Green following the admission of Conrad Green. Cull was senior partner of the firm until the close of his life. He was considered an authority on the restoration of colonial structures, examples of his work in this field including the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beede in Seekonk, Mass., the Clement Weaver House owned by G. Ellsworth Gale, Jr., in East Greenwich, R.I., and the former home of Seth Padelford (q.v.), which was remodeled for Dr. and Mrs. Robert Baldridge. Cull also designed a number of summer homes at Sakonnet and Newport, R.I. In addition, he did a great deal of work for the U.S. Navy at Newport and Davisville, R.I., and in 1953 designed the Fox Point Elementary School in Providence, which was considered a unique contribution to elementary school design. Among other buildings, the firm of Cull & Robinson in 1949 designed the Adolph Meyer Mental Building at the State Hospital, Cranston, R.I. Cull was a member and at one time president of the Rhode Island chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Rhode Island School of Design Alumni Association. He also held membership in the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Masonic order, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and the Aero, Art, and University clubs of Providence. His religious affiliation was with St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Providence. Politically he was a Republican. While a student at Cornell he was first violinist in the university orchestra. In later life reading and winter sports, including skiing, were his principal forms of recreation. He was married in Providence, R.I., July 21, 1923, to Natalie Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Kenneth Robin Holm of that city, an insurance executive, and had two children: Natalie Stewart, who married William Harry Joslin, Jr., and Edwin Emory. Edwin E. Cull's death occurred in Cranston, R.I., Mar. 19, 1956.

MacCORNACK, Walter Roy, architect, was born near Oneida, Ill., Mar. 2, 1877, son of Andrew Fletcher and Ella Carruthers (Brown) MacCornack and grandson of Samuel McCornack, who came to this country from Scotland in 1839 and settled in Knoxville, Ill. His father was a farmer. Walter R. MacCornack received his preliminary education in the Oneida public schools and after attending Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated B.S. in architecture in 1903. Following a year of further study in Europe, he became associated with the Boston (Mass.) Museum of Fine Arts to investigate the problems of lighting pictures and sculptures in galleries, and in that connection he was in charge of the experimental gallery which he designed for this purpose. In 1906 he entered the office of Guy Lowell (q.v.) in Boston as an assistant in the development of the drawings for the new museum of fine arts, and two years later he was retained by the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to make a preliminary study of its building problems. In 1909 he was invited to submit plans for the Minneapolis (Minn.) Museum of Fine Arts, as one of five competing architects, and from that year until 1911 he was associated with the office of Edmund March Wheelwright of Boston, who was at that time consultant in the designing of the Cleveland Museum of Art. MacCornack then rejoined Guy Lowell to resume work on the Evans Memorial Galleries for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In 1913 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where for a year he was assistant architect for the Cleveland Board of Education, and thereafter he held the post of architect until 1925. From the latter year until 1939 he engaged in a private practice of architecture in Cleveland, after which he returned to Boston and practiced independently in that city until his retirement in 1944. During 1939-44 he was also dean of the School of Architecture, City and Regional Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At various times throughout his career he lectured and conducted seminars in the schools of architecture or departments of education at Yale University, Chicago University, University of Washington in Seattle, and Western Reserve University. As architect to the Cleveland Board of Education, MacCornack established in 1915 a comprehensive research laboratory, the first of its kind in the United States, for the purpose of studying school planning and construction problems with a view to designing more economically planned buildings and in order to experiment with building materials and apparatus. These studies revealed that corridors, stairways, and other secondary areas were occupying at least 50 per cent of the floor space of a majority of traditional school buildings in this country, and subsequently, with help from the Russell Sage Foundation, MacCornack took the lead in establishing a committee of the National Education Association to carry on further studies. From these researches was evolved the one-story corridorless school building built around a central recreation area, with each classroom having direct access to the outside. This design reduced the amount of space given over to secondary purposes and, moreover, possessed advantages in terms of safety, increased lighting and ventilation, and the possibility of building physical education facilities at minimum

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cost. These and other innovations in school architecture were exemplified in some seventy school buildings constructed in Cleveland during his administration as school architect. In this period of his career he additionally conducted in 1916 the school building survey in Saint Louis, Mo., and for some years was consulting architect for the Julius Rosenwald Fund in its program of constructing industrial high schools for Negroes in the South. He also served as consultant to a number of school boards throughout the country, as a special consultant to the New York City Board of Education in the 1930's, and as consulting architect for the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence. Among the school designs executed by him during the years of his private practice were high schools in East Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, and Shaker Heights, Ohio, and elementary schools in Ashtabula, Jefferson, and Kingsville, Ohio, Wilmette and Glencoe, Ill., and Lexington and Ashland, Ky. One of his outstanding designs at this time was the one-story Handley School in Winchester, Va., to accommodate 2000 pupils. Besides, he designed buildings for Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and the Piping Rock Club on Long Island, N.Y. While in Cleveland, he carried on a protracted study of requirements preparatory to developing plans for Severance Hall, home of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. His plan, which provided for a hall shaped like a great megaphone with a seating capacity for 1800 persons, was accepted in 1928 and construction was begun in 1929, with MacCornack as consulting architect. In his later practice he became widely known for his work in public housing and slum clearance. He was one of those active in advocating slum clearance and re-development, and during the first years of the depression of the 1930's urged that the federal government enter the field of low-cost housing as a measure that would simultaneously eliminate the worst of urban slum areas, offer opportunities for employment in the building trades, and brace the faltering economy. In this connection he served as a member of the President's Committee on Large Scale Housing in 1931, and at other times he was a consultant to the U.S. Housing Authority, a member of the National Housing Committee, and a member of the Civic Development Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In Cleveland he was the first chairman of the committee on housing of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and of the Mayor's Housing Commission and the founder of Cleveland Homes, Inc., an organization established to administer a program of slum clearance under the auspices of public works agencies. After his return to Boston, he served on the housing committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. In 1934 he designed one of the earliest slum-clearance projects in the United States, the Cedar-Central federal housing development in Cleveland. He was also vitally interested in protecting the investments of individual homeowners, and to that end MacCornack recommended revisions in building codes and more stringent regulations covering the licensing of architects and worked out specifications for proper drawings. In 1925 he initiated the building code legislation passed in Ohio, whereby was created the State Board of Building Standards of which he became a member by appointment of the governor. He was also chairman of the Board of Review of the Electrical Code in Cleveland. A notable contributor to the literature of his profession, he was the author of "Handbook on the Lighting of Art Museums" (1907) and of numerous articles and papers. Knox College conferred an honorary D.Sc. degree upon him in 1940. MacCornack was prominently identified with organization affairs. A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, he served variously as regional director of its Great Lakes district, as national vice-president for one term, as president of the Cleveland chapter in 1923-24, and as a member of its committees on school building standards, on structural service, and post-war reconstruction. He worked for many years for the establishment of a state association in Ohio and in 1936 was a founder and first president of the Architects Society of Ohio. He was also an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a member of Phi Delta Theta and the University Club of Cleveland. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a Republican. Music and the arts remained life-long interests, and he enjoyed outdoor activities. MacCornack was married in Reading, Mass., June 6, 1906, to Lilian Hutchins, daughter of Elbridge Frank Amsden of that place, a steamship line executive, and had a son, Donald Amsden. He died at Sugar Hill, N.H., Nov. 6, 1961.

COMFORT, Frank John, lawyer, was born in Mason City, Iowa, May 30, 1890, son of Thomas Francis and Ellen (Powers) Comfort. His father was a locomotive engineer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in his native city, Frank J. Comfort attended Iowa State College in 1908-09 and State University of Iowa during 1909-13 and was graduated LL.B. in 1913 at Drake University. He served as a law clerk with the firm of Cummings, Hume & Bradshaw, Des Moines, Iowa, during 1913-14 and with the Fidelity & Casualty Co., New York city, for a short time in the latter year. During 1914-15 he was a claim examiner in Des Moines. He began private law practice in Des Moines in 1916, working independently until 1920, when he became senior partner in the firm of Comfort & Comfort, which included his brother, George P. Comfort. In 1938 the firm became Comfort, Comfort & Irish, and in 1953 it returned to the firm style of Comfort & Comfort. Frank J. Comfort was active in the firm until the close of his life. In connection with a general practice of law, he specialized in corporation, insurance, probate, and title law. In addition to his private practice, he served as U.S. referee in bankruptcy in Des Moines from 1915 to 1930. From 1923 until his death he was president of the Des Moines Building Co., and from 1937 to 1954 he was a director of and counsel to the Insurance Plan Savings & Loan Association. He was also a director of the Iowa Drug Co. from 1950 until the close of his life. Aside from his professional and business interests, Comfort was very active in alumni work for State University of Iowa, particularly in the athletic program and in regard to football, and for many years he officiated at Drake University relays as field judge. During the First World War he attended Officers Training Camp at Camp Pike, Ark., from July to November, 1918. Comfort was a member of the American, Iowa State, and Polk County bar associations, BPOE, and the Des Moines and Wakonda clubs of Des Moines. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic church, and he was a member of the Knights of Columbus. Politically a Democrat, he served as a member of the Democratic National Committee during 1940-44, as a Democratic presidential elector from Iowa in the latter year, as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1932, 1936, and 1940, and as a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1948. Swimming, fishing, and playing golf were his chief recreations. He was married in Sterling, Ill., Aug. 17, 1921, to Marie Anna, daughter of Herman Valantine Bittorf of that place, a manufacturer, and had two children: Elizabeth Ellen, who married Calvin Manning, and Frank Bittorf. Frank J. Comfort died in Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1955.

CARTER, Frederick Gay, physician and hospital administrator, was born in Richland County, Wis., Feb. 28, 1888, son of Alonzo Theodore and Sarah Jeveva (Hamilton) Carter, grandson of David Gay and Ruhama (Bayles) Carter, great-grandson of Isaac P. and Joanna (Gay) Carter, and great-great-grandson of Edward and Esther (Powers) Carter. His father was an architect and educator. Frederick G. Carter completed his preliminary education at the Richland Center High School and was graduated B.A. in 1911 at the University of Wisconsin. Subsequently, he did further work at Columbia University and the University of Chicago during 1915-18 and was graduated M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1920. Meanwhile, he was athletic director and teacher of civics and history at the La Crosse (Wis.) High School in 1911-12 and athletic director at La Crosse State Teachers College during 1912-15. For a brief period in 1916 he was assistant football coach at the University of Wisconsin and later in 1916-17 was athletic director at the Colorado School of

Mines. After completing his medical studies, Carter served a surgical internship in 1920-21 at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. He continued to prepare for a career in surgery at Ancker Hospital, Saint Paul, Minn., where he was surgical resident in 1921-22 and medical resident in 1922-23. For a short period he conducted a private practice in Saint Paul as a surgeon, but in 1924 he abandoned private practice in order to devote himself exclusively to hospital administration, a field in which he had become deeply interested. He was appointed assistant superintendent of Ancker Hospital in 1923 and was superintendent of that institution from 1924 to 1935. He was superintendent of Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, during 1935-39 and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, from the latter year until 1953, continuing to serve as vice-president in charge of development at St. Luke's Hospital until his retirement in January, 1955. One of this country's leading hospital administrators and an authority on methods of streamlining hospital administration to increase efficiency and to lower costs, Carter was frequently called upon as a consultant to other hospitals throughout the United States. He also served for some years as a special consultant to the hospital facilities section of the U.S. Public Health Service. Concerned with the financial burden of hospitalization, especially as it affected moderate-income groups, Carter was very active in the development of the Associated Hospital Service Plan for group pre-payment of hospital costs, popularly known as the Blue Cross, in Saint Paul, Cincinnati, and Cleveland. As superintendent of Ancker Hospital, he put the full weight of the hospital behind the Blue Cross when it was being organized in Saint Paul in 1933, and he later wrote many speeches and articles that were instrumental in obtaining the cooperation of doctors and hospitals throughout the country in backing the principle of voluntary non-profit hospital insurance. As administrator of St. Luke's Hospital, he developed a new fee and rate schedule for patients based on a formula sufficiently flexible to allow for such factors as the desirability of accommodations and the length of the patient's stay in the hospital. Using the new formula the daily inpatient service charge could be adjusted easily to cover the total costs of all of the hospital's services that might be used by all classes of patients, excluding only those services for which the costs could not be equitably distributed among all patients. Included in the daily inpatient service charges were such special hospital services as laboratory work, basal metabolism studies, electrocardiography, electroencephalography, the expense of adminstration of blood and plasma exclusive of the cost of the blood and plasma, physical medicine, oxygen therapy, and normal pharmacy. Extra charges were levied to cover the direct costs of anesthesia, X-ray interpretation, blood and plasma, very expensive drugs and medications not in the hospital's formulary, use of the operating room, delivery room, and newborn baby facilities, and such miscellaneous expenses as meals for guests and telephone. A particular advantage of the new fee and rate schedule was that all costs were returned from the daily inpatient service charges, eliminating the need to make profits on certain hospital services in order to make up deficits in other departments. The new system also allowed a substantial reduction in the cost to the individual patient for anesthesiology and radiology, since the technical costs of operating the anesthesia and X-ray departments were distributed among all patients as part of the daily service charges and since the extra charges for those two services were thus reduced to the anesthetist's or radiologist's professional fees. Carter was the advocate of a basic alteration in hospital design to incorporate the so-called square plan, which provided better integration of hospital services, easier and more rapid access of nurses to patients and of patients to centralized facilities, and more efficient vertical and horizontal traffic flow of supplies, equipment, and hospital personnel. This improvement in hospital design and operation could be achieved by building the hospital in a broad rectangle or square, with the patients' rooms grouped around the perimeter of each floor within easy and direct access to the nurses' stations and the service core, both occupying the center of the building. The square principle of hospital design was subsequently adopted in the construction of several new hospitals. Additionally, he devised the safety step and the safety side for hospital beds. The safety step, which operated on the principle of the movable step on a streetcar, was securely attached to the bed and could be raised or lowered by the patient. The safety side replaced the older bed-length side restraint, over which the patient had to climb in order to get out of bed, with a metal side-piece that was less than the full length of the bed,

thus restraining the patient from rolling out of bed but allowing him to leave the bed feet first if he so desired. Carter also was responsible for the development of the so-called dual reset principle in the design of nurses' call systems. This dual reset principle allowed the nurse to talk to the patient from the nurses' station, rather than making a separate trip to the patient's bed each time she was called in order to find out what the patient wanted. Carter contributed more than 100 articles and papers to the professional literature, including "Administrative Case Histories" (The Modern Hospital, Dec. 1936), "Adequate Preparation and Qualifications for Hospital Administrators" (Hospitals, Dec. 1936), "The Development and Status of Hospitals in the United States" (Nosokomeion, Stuttgart, Germany, 1939), "Some Trends of Today That Will Help Shape Tomorrow's Hospital" (Hospitals, Oct. 1944), "Some Reasons for Building a Square Hospital" (ibid., Nov. 1947), "We Make Income=Outgo with This New Rate Formula" (The Modern Hospital, June 1952), and "The Hospital as a Health University—A Realistic Approach to Education" (Hospitals, Aug. 1953). For a number of years he was also a member of the editorial board of The Modern Hospital. During the First World War he served in the Student Army Training Corps at Johns Hopkins University and later was a member of the U.S. Army Medical Reserve Corps. Carter was a charter member and fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators, which was founded in 1933 with the goal of improving hospitals by raising the training standards of hospital administrators, and served as president of the new organization in 1935-36 and as a member of its board of regents during 1946-49. Further, he was a life member and president in 1939-40 of the American Hospital Association and served as a member of its Council on Administrative Practice during 1938-40, as a member of its Council on Government Relations during 1942-47, and as a member of the committee on hospital architect's qualifications of its Council on Hospital Planning and Plant Operation during 1948-50. In 1952 he was the recipient of the Award of Merit of the American Hospital Association. He was also a member of the American Association of Hospital Consultants, the Minnesota (pres. 1932-33) and Ohio (pres. 1938-39) hospital associations, Alpha Omega Alpha, Sigma Nu, the Medical Superintendents Club, and the Rotary clubs of Saint Paul, Cincinnati, and Cleveland while resident in those cities. His principal recreations were gardening, playing golf, and writing. Carter was married in Saint Paul, Minn., Nov. 17, 1923, to Ima, daughter of John Davis Watterson of Kalida, Ohio, a physician, and had a daughter, Barbara, who married Arthur Latimer Clements, Jr. His death occurred in Shaker Heights, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1956.

TEN EYCK, Mills, banker, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1883, son of William Cuyler and Harriet (Mills) Ten Eyck. His father was a banker. Mills Ten Eyck was educated at public schools in Albany. He began his business career in 1901 upon becoming a messenger with the Albany County Savings Bank. In 1903 he became a clerk with the National Commercial Bank & Trust Co. of Albany, returning to the Albany County Savings Bank three years later as assistant treasurer and serving in that capacity until 1917. Following completion of his military service he became associated with the Schenectady (N.Y.) Savings Bank, where he was assistant treasurer from 1920 to 1924, trustee and treasurer during 1924-28, executive vice-president and treasurer during 1928-37, and president thereafter until 1948, when he retired as honorary president. Ten Eyck was also a director of the Citizens' Trust Co. and the Morris Plan Bank, both in Schenectady. From 1938 to 1940 he served on the Schenectady City Council, and thereafter until 1948 he was mayor of Schenectady. Among the many civic positions he held in that city were those of president of the Schenectady Museum Association, Community Chest, and Old Ladies Home; treasurer of the Schenectady Symphony Orchestra; trustee of the Schenectady Public Library and the Brown School; director of Ellis Hospital and the Schenectady Bureau of Municipal Research; vice-chairman of the Schenectady County chapter of the American National Red Cross; and member of the Schenectady council of the Boy Scouts of America. Further, Ten Eyck participated in YMCA work, serving on a committee to raise building funds in Schenectady and holding the offices of vice-president of the New York State association, president of the board of directors of the local YMCA, and member of the national council. In addition, he was co-chairman of the New York State Citizens' Committee on Housing Projects and during the 1930's served as co-chairman of the civil works

administration in Schenectady. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Schenectady's Nonagenarian Industry," published in 1938. During the First World War he held the rank of lieutenant (jg) in the U.S. Naval Reserve Corps and was stationed at Pelham Bay Park, N.Y., where he served as commissary and transportation officer. Ten Eyck was a member of the American Institute of Banking, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, Holland Society of New York, Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order, the Newcomen Society in North America, the American Legion, and the Rotary, Mohawk, Mohawk Golf, and Schenectady Curling clubs of Schenectady. His religious affiliation was with the First Reformed Dutch Church, Schenectady, and he was a member of the greater consistory and the church advisory board. Politically he was a Republican. His hobbies were stamp and coin collecting and he enjoyed playing golf and curling. He was married in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1918, to Edith, daughter of Theodore H. Waterman of that

city, a merchant, and had four children: Mills; Grace, who married John Tagliabue; Peter Van-Antwerp; and Susan Catherine, who married Willard Bennett. Mills Ten Eyck's death occurred in Schenectady, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1957.

MADISON, Harold Lester, naturalist, was born in Warwick, R.I., Sept. 23, 1878, son of George Warren and Fannie Louise (Spink) Madison. His father was an estate superintendent. After receiving his preparatory education at the East Greenwich (R.I.) Academy, Harold L. Madison was graduated Ph.B. in 1901 and A.M. in 1902 at Brown University. He was a laboratory assistant at that institution during 1902-04 and an instructor in biology there in the following year. He then joined the faculty of Union University, Jackson, Tenn., where he served as professor of biology during 1905-08. In the latter year he was appointed curator of the Roger Williams Park Museum, Providence, R.I. He resigned from that post in 1921 to become curator of education at the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Natural History, which had been organized in that year. He continued as curator of education and additionally became acting director in 1928 and director of the museum in 1931, maintaining the last-named post until his retirement in 1939. As curator of the Roger Williams Park Museum, Madison delivered many nature lectures, including the country's first Sunday afternoon lecture at a natural history museum in 1908, and conducted research on the wildlife of Rhode Island. At the Cleveland Museum of Natural History he developed a cooperative program between the museum and the metropolitan park system, establishing a series of trailside museums and bird walks. He was regarded as an expert on museum methods, especially the arranging of exhibits, and was the originator of a number of internationally used museum games designed to instruct children. In 1926 he gave one of the earliest educational radio talks, and he later became well known to radio audiences as the so-called armchair explorer. Madison contributed a number of papers in the field of natural history to the professional journals and was the author of "A Key to Rhode Island Wild Flowers" (1915), "The Trees of Ohio" (1922), "Mound Builders, Indian Homes" (1926), and "Florida Fishes" (1936). While at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History he wrote nearly all of the museum's series of nature pocket books, and during 1918-22 he was editor of Museum Work, the official publication of the American Association of Museums. Following his retirement he returned to Providence, where he served as field executive of the Rhode Island Audubon Society during 1941-47. He also served as instructor in nature studies and the conservation of natural beauty in the occupational therapy department of Butler Hospital, Providence, from 1943 until his death. In 1945 he was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Conservation Workshop, Inc., of which he was director until the close of his life. This project was a cooperative educational enterprise of the Rhode Island Wildlife Federation and two state agencies and set a pattern for education of teachers and civic leaders in the field of conservation that was later followed in several other states. For a number of years Madison was a summer resident of Block Island, R.I., where he made many studies of bird life, and in 1942 he was co-founder with his wife of the Block Island Historical Society. He served as administrative director of this society until his death. In 1950 he was honored with a citation by the Rhode Island Wildlife Federation for his contributions to conservation and education. Madison was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary life member of the Field Naturalist Club, and a member of the American Society of Mammalogists, American Ornithologists Union, National Audubon Society, Sigma Xi, and the Masonic order. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. Politically he was a Republican. Carpentry was one of his special interests. He was married in Block Island, R.I., Aug. 20, 1905, to Florence Alberta, daughter of Martin Van Buren Ball of that place, a farmer and mail boat operator, and had three children: Mary Frances, who married Robert Adams Miller; Harold Lester; and Hope Brown. Harold L. Madison died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 4, 1950.

LEONARD, Thomas Dimock, real estate and insurance broker, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1872, son of George Bement and Elizabeth De Witt (Dimock) Leonard and brother of George A. Leonard (below). His first paternal American ancestor was James Leonard, who came to this country from Wales and settled at Taunton, Mass., in 1652. From James and his wife, Mary Martin, the descent was through James and Lydia Gulliver, Stephen and ——— ———, Josiah and Anna Rose, James and Susan Campfield, and John Alexander and Louisa Sloan, the grandparents of Thomas D. Leonard. His father (q.v.) was a banker. After receiving his preliminary education in public schools of Syracuse, the son attended Princeton University, where he was a member of the class of 1896. During 1896-98 he traveled around the world. Returning to this country in the latter year, he worked with the U.S. Geological Survey during 1899-1901. Subsequently, until his retirement in 1950 he managed his family's properties in New York City under the title of George B. Leonard Corp., and, in addition, conducted a real estate and insurance business under the firm name of T. D. Leonard in that city, where he was a member of the Real Estate Board. He was an official of several Morristown, N.J., civic groups while residing in that community from 1907 to 1938, serving on the Morris Township Board of Education during 1909-21 and as a director of the Morristown Library, vice-chairman of the Morristown Park Commission, and president of the Morris County (N.J.) Tuberculosis Hospital (later Shongum Sanitarium). During the First World War he served on the executive committees of Liberty and Victory loan campaigns in Morristown and on American National Red Cross and YMCA campaign committees in Morris County. During that period he also saw duty with the Whippany (N.J.) Mounted Troop, with which he was stationed briefly at Plattsburg, N.Y. Following the war, with a friend he leased the Romaine River fishing preserve, Province of Quebec, Canada, for fifteen years. He traveled widely, and his hunting and fishing excursions took him to Alaska and the moors of Scotland. Active in horseback and horticulture circles, he won many cups and awards in the field and at flower shows. In Syracuse, N.Y., he was a charter member of the Onondaga Country Club and a member of the Century Club. In New York City he held membership in the Down Town Association, St. Nicholas Society, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Racquet and Tennis Club, and Union Club. In New Jersey he belonged to the Whippany River, Morris County Golf, Morristown, and Somerset Hills clubs, and in Maryland he was a member of the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club, Easton. His clubs abroad were the Union Interalliée, Paris, France, and the Jamaica Club, Kingston, B.W.I. Interested in music throughout his life, from 1914 until his death Leonard also was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Club, and for many years he attended the Salzburg Festivals in Austria. In later years he went each May to Bethlehem, Pa., to hear the Bach Choir, of which he was a guarantor. His religious affiliation was with St. Peter's Protestant-Episcopal Church, Morristown, of which he was a vestryman for many years. He served as chairman of the finance committee of the Mission

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

P. D Leonard

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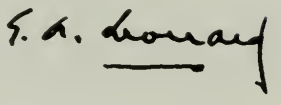

House Fund of Trinity Church, New York City, and was a trustee of the Trinity Church Association. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1902, to Lucie Moore, daughter of Eckstein Norton (q.v.), and had three children: Thomas Dimock, Frederick Norton, and Lucy Norton. Thomas D. Leonard died in Easton, Md., Dec. 4, 1957.

LEONARD, George Alexander, engineer and banker, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1886, son of George Bement and Elizabeth De Witt (Dimock) Leonard and brother of Thomas D. Leonard (above). After receiving his preliminary education in Syracuse public schools, George A. Leonard attended Princeton University, where he was graduated B.S. in 1908. He became employed in that year as a salesman with the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, makers of farm implements. He served as engineer with the Hill-Leonard Engineering Construction Co., Saint Catherines, Ontario, Canada, during 1917-21 and with the British-American Shipbuilding Co., Welland, Ontario, during 1921-24. In connection with his work for the latter concern, he directed the rebuilding of part of the Welland Canal in 1921. A director of the Merchants' National Bank & Trust Co., Syracuse, from 1943 until his death, he was especially concerned with the operation of that bank's trust department. In addition, he was a director of the Great Lakes Steamship Co., Toledo, Ohio, and the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Chemical Co. He supported charitable organizations in Syracuse, serving as a director of the Syracuse Home Association from 1935 to 1956 and of the Elmcrest Children's Center during 1940-56. He was a trustee of Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse. During the First World War he directed the building of three ships for the British government and two for the Canadian government. He was a member of the Century Club of Syracuse and the University and Princeton clubs of New York City. His religious affiliation was with the First Reformed Church, Syracuse. Politically he was a Republican. His leisure interests included fishing, sailing, and literature, notably the works of Shakespeare. He was unmarried. George A. Leonard died in Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1956.

McCARTHY, Daniel Justin, neurologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1874, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Maher) McCarthy. His father was a railroad superintendent. After attending public schools of his native city, Daniel J. McCarthy was graduated M.D. in 1895 at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1895-96 he served residencies at the Philadelphia General Hospital and the Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases. He undertook further university study in Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, and Vienna thereafter until 1899. From that year until his retirement in 1952 he practiced in Philadelphia, specializing in neuropsychiatry, and his contributions to mental hygiene and work to improve facilities for the mentally ill came to be widely recognized. During his active career he frequently appeared at court trials, as an expert on the mental condition of defendants or as a technical adviser to lawyers. He served as director of the medical division of the Philadelphia Municipal Court beginning in 1933, was at one time director of sociological research for that court, and from 1942 to 1948 acted as director of probation. He was at various times a neurologist and consulting neurologist at Philadelphia General Hospital, neurologist at St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, consulting neurologist at the Kensington Dispensary for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, consultant in neurology to the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane in Norristown, and chairman of the board of St. Mary's Hospital in West Palm Beach, Fla. He founded both the Philadelphia Institute for the Study and Prevention of Nervous and Mental Diseases and, at Temple University, the McCarthy Research Foundation, serving as a director of the latter. With Allan Kirby he was cofounder at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine of the McCarthy-Kirby Foundation, of which he also served as a director. For thirty-five years he was professor of medical jurisprudence of the George B. Wood Foundation, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, becoming professor emeritus at the time of his retirement. A member of the council of the Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., he also served as chairman of the state council of the mental hygiene division of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. He was an associate trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and a trustee of Drexel Institute. Long a winter resident of Palm Beach, Fla., he took an active role there in community affairs. He helped found St. Mary's Hospital in West Palm Beach. A founder of the Visiting Nurse Association in Palm Beach, he was named an honorary member of the association following his retirement from medical practice. He was a member of the board of overseers and the corporate board of the Graham-Eckes School, Palm Beach, and in 1950 was chancellor of the year at Florida Southern College, Lakeland. During the First World War he served in France in 1915 with the American Ambulance Corps, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. In 1916 he was appointed liaison officer with the French and British armies and sent to Germany in charge of inspection of German prison camps. For his success in improving conditions there he was decorated by the British government. He went to Russia in 1917 on a confidential mission for the U.S. Department of State and made a report on health conditions in that country. While in Russia he helped organize Red Cross activities. In 1918 he was appointed commanding officer of Base Hospital No. 115 at Vichy, France, and later he became a judge advocate of the general court. He served with the Army of Occupation in Germany as a neurologist after the Armistice. He was the author of "The Prisoner of War in Germany" (1917) and participated in the editing of the 8th edition of "Reese's Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology." An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on him in 1951 by Florida Southern College. In 1954 the Palm Beach County Tuberculosis and Health Association, Inc., awarded him its distinguished service cross in recognition of his many contributions to the tuberculosis program for a period of more than fifty years. He was a founder of the National Tuberculosis Association, became a fellow of the American College of Physicians in 1923, and held membership in the American Neurological Association (pres. 1932-33), American Neurological Society, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, American Medico-Psychological Association, American Psychiatric Association, American Psychopathological Association, the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Philadelphia Neurological Society, Pathological Society of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Psychiatric Society, Medical Club of Philadelphia, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, John Morgan Society of Philadelphia, the Racquet and Philadelphia Country clubs of his city, the Seaview Country Club of Absecon, N.J., the Ekwanok Club of Manchester, Vt., the Bath and Tennis and the Everglades clubs of Palm Beach, and the Society of the Four Arts of Palm Beach, having been a founder of the last-named. In religion he was a Roman Catholic. Politically he was an independent. McCarthy was an artist of considerable skill as well as a collector of art works. He was married in Atlantic City, N.J.,

June 21, 1926, to Elizabeth Allen, daughter of John Josiah White of that community, a judge, and had a son, Daniel Justin White. Daniel J. McCarthy died in Ventnor City, N.J., Oct. 9, 1958.

SWARTS, Ralph Easterday, surgeon, was born in Kansas City, Kans., Feb. 27, 1891, son of Charles Milton and Alma (Easterday) Swarts. His first paternal American ancestor was George Schwartz, who came to this country from one of the German states in the 18th century. From George and his wife, Sarah, the descent was through Samuel and Hannah (Davis) Swarts, Abraham Davis and Ann Bond (Carroll) Swarts, and Benjamin Carroll and Mary Jane Patrick (Allison) Swarts, the grandparents of Ralph E. Swarts. His father was a pharmacist. After attending public schools of Arkansas City, Kans., the son was graduated A.B. in 1914 at the University of Kansas and M.D. in 1918 at Johns Hopkins University. He served internships at the Church Home and Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., in 1919 and at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio,

in 1920-21. He practiced medicine privately during 1921-25 in San Francisco, Calif. From 1926 to 1933 he was medical director with the Pacific Coast branch of the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp., Ltd., San Francisco. In 1934 he became surgical adviser to the New York City branch, Aetna Life Insurance Co. He served as surgical director with the Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., Hartford, Conn., from 1946 until his retirement in 1956. Swarts was the author of "Backache: Injury or Disease?" (Indust. Med., 1934). During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps with the rank of 1st lieutenant and saw action in France with the 23d Infantry, 2d Division, during the Champagne-Marne defensive and the Oise-Aisne, Saint-Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives in 1918. In that year he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and in 1919 the Croix de Guerre with gold star. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, California Medical Association, San Mateo County (Calif.) Medical Society, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, the Aetna Life Men's Club of Hartford, and the American Legion. In religion he was an independent. He devoted much of his leisure time to the care of his home and garden. He was married in San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1928, to Georgina, daughter of Quentin Ceccanti of Los Gatos, Calif., a businessman, and had a son, Charles Quentin. Ralph E. Swarts died in West Hartford, Conn., June 11, 1958.

GAVIT, Bernard Campbell, lawyer and educator, was born in Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 12, 1893, son of John Albert and Emma Dolly (Campbell) Gavit, grandson of Albert Nathan and Bridgett (Highland) Gavit. His father engaged in law practice in Hammond, Ind., where he was at one time mayor. Bernard C. Gavit was graduated B.A. in 1915 at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and J.D. in 1920 at the University of Chicago. Meanwhile, he served in the U.S. Army during the First World War and was assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service in France in 1918-19, advancing to the rank of sergeant prior to his discharge in the latter year. Gavit was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1920 and began the practice of his profession in Hammond as a member of the firm of Ibach, Gavit, Stinson & Gavit, in which his father was one of the senior members. Finding that his preference was for the field of education rather than the practice of law, he resigned from the firm in 1928 and accepted appointment as assistant professor of law at the University of Oregon. In the following year he joined the faculty of Indiana University, where he was professor of law until the close of his life and dean of the School of Law from 1933 until he retired from the post in 1951. At his death he was also a director and secretary of The Principia Press, Inc., Bloomington, Ind. He was the author of "The Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution" (1932), "Cases on Procedure" (1933), "Indiana Law of Future Interests, Wills and Descent" (1934), "Indiana Cases and Materials on Trial and Appellate Procedure" (1935), "Cases and Materials on an Introduction to Law and the Judicial Process" (1936, rev. ed. 1953), "Browne's Blackstone" (1941), "Indiana Pleading and Practice" (2 vols., 1941, 1943), and "Introduction to the Study of Law" (1951). He also wrote numerous articles for the law reviews. Gavit was often called upon to perform public service. He was a member of the Indiana Board of Bar Examiners from 1931 to 1939, chairman of the Indiana Committee on Governmental Economy during 1933-35, Indiana commissioner to the National Conference on Uniform Laws during 1933-38, and secretary of the Judicial Council of Indiana from 1935 until his death. During the Second World War, on leave of absence from the university, he served in 1942-43 as general counsel to the War Manpower Commission in Washington, D.C. Returning to Indiana University in September, 1943, he was active in securing teachers in special fields for the war training program. He also served as a member of the American Bar Association's Council on Legal Education during 1948-52. An honorary LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by Wabash College in 1936, and he also received a second honorary LL.D. degree from the Washington College of Law of American University. Gavit was elected president of the Association of American Law Schools in 1948, having served as secretary-treasurer of that organization for three years. In addition, he was a member of the American and Indiana State bar associations, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, Order of the Coif, and Phi Delta Theta. In religion he was a Presbyterian. Politically he was a Democrat. Golf was his favorite recreation. He was married in Austin, Tex., Aug. 1, 1922, to Nettie Sue, daughter

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Bernard Gavit

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H. G. Bowcher

of Albert Sidney Bledsoe of Cleburne, Tex., a lawyer, and had three children: Susanna Campbell, who married Dean Jackson Call; Albert McQueen; and George Bernard. Bernard C. Gavit died in Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 16, 1954.

PONCHER, Henry George, pediatrician, was born in Odell, Ill., Feb. 15, 1902, son of Harry and Rose (Fine) Poncher and grandson of Jacob and Tille (Berhman) Poncher, who came to this country from Russia and settled in Chicago, Ill. His father was a harness maker and owner of a livery stable. After attending public schools of Chicago and Waukegan, Ill., Henry G. Poncher studied at Valparaiso University during 1920-22 and was graduated M.D. in 1927 at the University of Michigan, where he served as a research assistant in the department of pediatrics during his last three years of study. He was resident in pediatrics at the Research and Educational Hospital of the University of Illinois in 1928-29. He then was appointed an instructor in pediatrics at the university's College of Medicine, Chicago, becoming assistant professor in 1931, associate professor in 1938, professor of pediatrics in 1941, and head of the department of pediatrics in 1945. He resigned from the University of Illinois faculty in 1953 to devote the remainder of his career to a private general practice in Valparaiso, Ind. At the same time he became associated with Valparaiso University as director of student health. He filled that post until the close of his life and also was head of the university's department of biology in 1954-55. In Chicago he was attending physician at Cook County Children's Hospital and vice-chief of staff at La Rabida Jackson Park Sanitarium, serving on the executive board of the latter until his death. After going to Valparaiso, he became a member of the staff of Northern Indiana Children's Hospital. He was medical adviser to the Mead Johnson Co., Evansville, Ind., and a member of the board of governors of the Platex Park Corp. research institute. From 1948 to 1952 he was editor of the Pediatric Year Book. He was a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Pediatrics, made contributions to five textbooks, and was the author of more than 100 articles dealing with original research in the fields of nutrition, growth and development, metabolism, drugs, and diseases of the blood. Among his articles were "Pathogenesis of the Lawrence-Biede Syndrome" (Amer. Jour. Diseases of Children, July 1935), "Vitamin Oils in the Treatment of Burns" (with others, Surg., Gyn. & Obstet., Mar. 1938), and "Treatment of Anemias in Infancy and Childhood" (Jour. AMA, July 1945). A member of the medical advisory committee on exhibits, Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, he was directly responsible for the miracle-of-growth and the heart exhibits at that museum. He was also a member of the medical advisory committee of the Illinois Parent-Teacher Association; the advisory board of the Cook County Department of Welfare; the medical advisory board of the Illinois Children's Hospital School, a state institution in Chicago; the advisory committee on mental-health hygiene, Chicago Department of Health; the committee on relationship with hospitals, Illinois Division of Services for Crippled Children; and the Illinois Parents' Council for Nursery Schools. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics, a diplomate and official examiner of the American Board of Pediatrics, an honorary member of the Cuban and Puerto Rican pediatric societies, and member of the American Pediatric Society, Central Society for Clinical Investigation, Society for Pediatric Research, Society for Research in Child Development, the American and Chicago heart associations, Rheumatic Fever Council of Chicago, Institute of Medicine of Chicago, the Illinois State, Chicago, and Porter County (Ind.) medical societies, Chicago Pediatric Society, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha, and the Michigan Union. His religious affiliation was with First Presbyterian Church, Valparaiso. In politics he was an independent. He was married in Chicago, July 19, 1928, to Gretchen Cliff, daughter of Frederick Wilhelm Marquart of Valparaiso, a county assessor, and had a son, John Robert. His death occurred in Valparaiso, Ind., May 31, 1955.

DUCRO, John Peter, business executive, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1865, son of John Peter and Isabel (Warner) Ducro. His father came to this country from Alsace-Lorraine about 1847 and later settled in Ashtabula. John P. Ducro attended public schools in Ashtabula and at the age of fourteen joined his father's business, John Ducro & Sons Furniture and Undertaking, Ashtabula. Following his father's death in 1904 he and a brother, George E. Ducro, continued to operate the concern under the name of John Ducro's Sons until 1940, in which year the funeral and furniture merchandising businesses were separated. Thereafter to the close of his life he directed the Ducro Funeral Home. He was also one of the original founders of the Commercial Bank of Ashtabula in 1919 and served as its president and a director thereafter until 1933. He became a director of the Ashtabula Peoples Building (later Savings) & Loan Co. in 1907, vice-president in 1933, and president in 1943, holding that office until his retirement in 1952. For twenty years he was a director of the Citizen's Budget Co., Ashtabula, of which he was a founder in 1929. Ducro belonged to the Ohio Funeral Directors Association, the Masonic order, Order of the Eastern Star, BPOE, Knights of Pythias, and the Rotary, Lake Shore Golf, Country, and Auto clubs of Ashtabula. His religious affiliation was with St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Ashtabula. Politically he was an independent. Playing golf was his chief recreation. He was married three times: (1) in Ashtabula, Oct. 2, 1890, to Mary Elizabeth Niles; his first wife died in 1892; (2) in Ashtabula, July 20, 1897, to Carrie Louise Butts; his second wife died in 1928; (3) in Ripley, N.Y.,

Oct. 1931, to Edna Fisher Barber. By his second marriage he had three children, Genevra, John Truman, and Frederick Warner. John P. Ducro died in Ashtabula, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1956.

WILSON, Lewis Eugene, architect, was born at Excelsior Springs, Mo., July 11, 1900, son of George and Antoinette Bell (Bradley) Wilson. His father was a building contractor. After attending public schools of his native community, Lewis E. Wilson studied at the University of Arkansas. From 1918 to 1922 he was employed in the architectural office of John O. Bradley, his maternal uncle, in Pawhuska, Okla. Moving in 1922 to Los Angeles, Calif., he practiced architecture there until the close of his life. He was employed by several architects during 1922-24 and was associated with Edwin E. Merrill from the latter year until 1935. His partners from 1936 to 1942 were Merrill and Robert E. Alexander. During the following eight years he practiced independently. In 1950 he became associated with Robert E. Vogler in a partnership that continued until

Wilson's death. His work included the Lyric Theatre, Monrovia, Calif., completed in 1925; Beacon Tavern, Barstow, Calif., 1930; Hotel de Anza, Calexico, Calif., 1931; and school buildings, theaters, commercial buildings, and private residences in Los Angeles and other parts of Southern California. For ten years beginning in 1933 he was active in developing a program for public housing and slum clearance in Los Angeles, and in 1942-43 he served as consultant and architectural adviser to the Los Angeles City Housing Authority. His principal commissions, executed alone or with others, included Baldwin Hills Village, 1938-42, a large-scale, privately owned housing project for 627 families; Ramona and Aliso villages, public housing projects built by the Los Angeles City Housing Authority in 1939 and 1940, respectively; and Harbor Hills, a housing project near Rolling Hills, Calif., sponsored in 1939 by Los Angeles County. Further, he shared responsibility for Wilmington (Calif.) Hall, dormitories and civic buildings for some 3000 shipyard workers, built by the Federal Public Housing Authority in 1942-43. From 1942 to 1944, during the Second World War, he was owner of the Wilson Boat Co., Wilmington, which manufactured numerous small power boats and other craft of various types for the military. He was a member of the California State Council of Architects. Politically he was a Republican. Wilson found recreation in boating, touring, and camping. Photography was his hobby, and he was interested in philosophical and religious matters. He was married in Los Angeles, June 30, 1927, to Ida Virginia, daughter of Maxwell L. Gordon of that city, a merchant, and had a son, Lewis Eugene. Wilson died in Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 11, 1957.

RANKER, Emery Romaine, physician, was born in Greenville, Calif., July 18, 1896, son of Edward Arthur and Minda M. (Evans) Ranker and grandson of Casper and Apalona (Schmidt) Ranker. His grandfather came to New Orleans, La., from Hesse-Darmstadt (later part of Germany) in 1848 and afterward settled in Oroville, Calif. His father was a blacksmith and mechanic. Emery R. Ranker received his preliminary education at public schools in Berkeley and Glen Ellen, Calif., was graduated B.A. and M.A. in 1924 at Utah Agricultural College (later Utah State University) and Ph.D. in 1926 at Washington University, Saint Louis, Mo., and attended American University, Washington, D.C., in 1927. He was a LaVerne Noyes scholar at Northwestern University during 1928-31, receiving an M.D. degree at that institution in the latter year. He was instructor in botany and horticulture at Utah Agricultural College during 1922-24; Lackland research fellow at the Missouri Botanical Gardens, Saint Louis, during 1924-26; and associate physiologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., from 1926 to 1928 and during the summer of 1929, engaging in physiological research. Upon graduating from medical school in 1931, he served internships at Chicago Lying-In Hospital and the Alameda (Calif.) Hospital. In 1933 Ranker established in Oakland, Calif., the private medical practice he maintained until the close of his life. He was a member of the staffs of Herrick Memorial Hospital, Berkeley, and Peralta Hospital, Oakland. He rendered medical service free of charge to clergymen, students, military personnel, and others he felt needed his assistance. During the First World War he enlisted in 1917 as a private in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. After being stationed at San Francisco (Calif.) Field Hospital No. 8, he served overseas on the Alsatian front as clerk with the rank of 1st sergeant, 20th Engineers, AEF, and he was discharged in 1919. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Washington (D.C.) Botanical Society, the American and California medical associations, the Alameda-Contra Costa Counties Medical Society, Sigma Xi, Tau Kappa Alpha, Pi Zeta Pi, Nu Sigma Nu, Alpha Omega Alpha, Phi Sigma, and Phi Kappa Phi. Active in work of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he became a member of the Oakland Stake High Council in 1945, served on the Berkeley Stake presidency during 1946-56, and thereafter until his death was president in the Walnut Creek (Calif.) Stake. He was author of numerous articles on religious subjects, including "The Promise of Life," "Truth," and "The Testimony of Scientific Truths in Supporting Faith in God." Additionally, Ranker was active in connection with real estate, and he was involved in the development of the Medical Center Hill in Oakland. Politically he was Republican. For recreation he enjoyed hiking, gardening, and fishing. He was married in Logan, Utah, June 5, 1924, to Irene Stewart, daughter of Richard Alldridge Thorley of Cedar City, Utah, a rancher, and had three children:

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William J. Quinn

Emery Romaine; Jean, who married Paul Truman Gardner; and Elaine, who married Raymond Joseph Monsen, Jr. Emery R. Ranker died in Oakland, Calif., Feb. 4, 1957.

QUINN, William Joseph, lawyer, was born in Utica, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1879, son of William and Mary (Cobb) Quinn. His father, a merchant, came to this country from Ireland and settled in Camden, N.Y. William J. Quinn received his preliminary education at Camden public schools and was graduated A.B. in 1901 at Hamilton College and LL.B. in 1905 at the National Law School, Washington, D.C. He began his career with the New York City law firm of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, which maintained a general law practice with partners in Washington, D.C., and London, England. Admitted to the New York state bar in 1906, Quinn remained with Breed, Abbott & Morgan until the close of his career, becoming a partner in the firm in 1917 and specializing in corporation law. At one time, through the firm, he was counsel for the Pandick Press, Inc., New York City. From 1928 to 1956 he served on the commission on corporations of the New York State Bar Association. In addition to that organization, he belonged to the American Bar Association, New York County Lawyers Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Psi Upsilon, the University Club of New York City, and the Ardsley Country Club, Lake Placid, N.Y. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he was an independent. He was fond of music and for recreation enjoyed fishing and playing golf. He was married in New York City, Sept. 14, 1951, to Frances Douglas. Quinn died without issue in New York City, July 12, 1960.

WAGONER, George, surgeon, was born in Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 16, 1896, son of George Washington and Gertrude Fritz (Suppes) Wagoner. His father (q.v. for ancestry) was a physician. George Wagoner received his preliminary education at Johnstown public schools and attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M.D. in 1922 and did graduate work in experimental surgery during 1924-26. He later undertook further graduate study at the Leopold-Franzens University, Innsbruck, Austria, in 1929 and 1934. Wagoner served his internship at the Philadelphia (Pa.) General Hospital during 1922-24 and thereafter until the close of his life practiced in Bryn Mawr, Pa. He became affiliated with Bryn Mawr Hospital in 1926, serving as orthopedic surgeon until 1946, when he was named chief of the orthopedic service, and as secretary-treasurer of the staff during 1947-50 and staff president in 1950-51. He was consulting orthopedist at Bryn Mawr College, Pottstown (Pa.) Hospital, and Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, and attending orthopedic surgeon at Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. For a number of years beginning in 1936 he was professor of orthopedic pathology and director of the laboratory of orthopedic research in the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. While doing graduate work at the latter institution, through independent research Wagoner developed a method for measuring blood flow by application of the Venturi meter principle. At the university in Innsbruck he learned the technique of making microscopic sections of an entire bone lesion, later using these large slides in his work with students in bone pathology, his field of special interest. Wagoner was the author of "Handbook of Experimental Pathology" with R. Philip Custer (1932) and of more than sixty articles on a variety of medical subjects, including "Clinical and Experimental Investigation in Spinal Anesthesia" (Current Researches in Anesthesia and Analgesia, Apr. 1926), "Osteo-Periosteal Bone Grafts" (Jour. AMA, Oct. 1926), "Application of the Venturi Meter to the Measurement of Blood Flow in Vessels" with A. E. Livingston (Amer. Jour. Pharm. & Exp. Therapy, Jan. 1928), "Intrinsic Circulation of the Vertebral Body, with Roentgenologic Consideration" with Eugene P. Pendergrass (Amer. Jour. Roentgen. & Rad. Therapy, June 1932), "A Comparative Study of the Various Techniques for Preparing Bone Specimens for Museum Presentation" (Jour. Tech. Methods & Bulls. Internat. Assoc. Med. Museums, June 1935), and "The Anterior and Posterior 'Notch' Shadows Seen in Lateral Roentgenograms of the Vertebrae of Infants" with Pendergrass (Amer. Jour. Roentgen. & Rad. Therapy, Nov. 1939). Active in civic affairs, he did civil defense work as co-chairman for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and as director of Medical and Health Division 5, Montgomery County, Pa. During the First World War he served in the U.S. Army Ambulance Corps, and in the Second World War he was a commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve Medical Corps, attached to the Marine Corps at Parris Island,

and saw duty on the hospital transport ship, USS "Pinckney," in the Pacific theater. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery, senior fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, and member of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie Orthopédique et de Traumatologie, American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, American Orthopaedic Association, American Medical Association, American Historical Association, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pennsylvania Academy of Science, Philadelphia College of Physicians, Halstead Society, Sigma Xi, the Rolling Rock Club of Ligonier, Pa., and the Boone and Crockett Club of New York city. Politically he was a Democrat. Wagoner's special interests included United States history, especially that of the Civil War period, current affairs, and problems relating to natural resources and conservation. His hobbies were model building, carpentry, cabinetmaking, and photography. He also enjoyed game hunting, bird shooting, and fishing. He was married in Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1924, to Marjorie Sharp, daughter of John Howard Jeffries

of that city, an insurance executive, and had two daughters, Frieda Suppes, who married David Stratton Woodruff, Jr., and Ann. George Wagoner died near Ligonier, Pa., Apr. 29, 1957.

WRISTON, Henry Lincoln, clergyman, was born in Kincaid, Va. (later W.Va.), June 18, 1861, son of Caleb Bromwell and Nancy Wright (Johnson) Wriston, grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Scarborough) Wriston, great-grandson of Reason and Rachel (Scarborough) Wriston, and a descendant of 18th-century English settlers in Maryland. His father was a farmer. Henry L. Wriston attended West Virginia Normal School, Concord, and was a student in the preparatory department at Ohio Wesleyan University for a year before entering the University of Denver, where he was graduated A.B. in 1889. He received an S.T.B. degree at the Boston University School of Theology in 1893. Having entered the Colorado Conference of the Methodist Church in 1885, he was ordained a deacon in 1887 and became an elder in 1889. Meanwhile, he served

as pastor at Castle Rock, Colo., in 1884 and in the next year was named pastor at Arvada, Colo., remaining there until 1887. His succeeding pastorates were at Laramie, Wyo., in 1888-89; East Dennis, Mass., during 1890-92; Malden, Mass., in 1892-93; Everett, Mass., in 1893-94; Gloucester, Mass., during 1895-98; the Appleton Street Church in Holyoke, Mass., during 1898-1901; Asbury Church in Springheld, Mass., from 1902 to 1907; and the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, Mass., during 1907-11. In the last-named year he became secretary and manager of the Ministers Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, serving in those posts until 1937, after which he remained affiliated with the company as executive officer until the close of his life. Under his direction mutual fraternal order assessments were rearranged, such plans being made solvent by placing the premiums on an actuarial basis. In addition to his work with the insurance company, Wriston set up a pension fund for ministers in the New England Conference of the Methodist Church. He was the author of "Inductive Studies in the Book of Acts" (1902) and "Inductive Studies in the First Book of Samuel" (1904). He was a conference visitor for many years at the Boston University School of Theology and president of the board of stewards of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1912 to 1935, as well as treasurer to the trustees of that conference for many years. Wriston received an honorary D.D. degree from the University of Denver in 1907. He belonged to Beta Theta Pi, the Masonic order, and the Itinerants and University clubs of Boston. Politically he was a Republican. His hobbies were gardening, reading, and travel. He was married in Sedalia, Colo., Dec. 29, 1885, to Jennie Amelia, daughter of John Atcheson of Denver, Colo., a rancher, and had two sons, George William and Henry Merritt. Henry L. Wriston died in Sarasota, Fla., Aug. 1, 1955.

COSGROVE, Terence Byrne, lawyer, was born in Marseilles, Ill., Aug. 8, 1881, son of Terence Andrew and Elizabeth Sarah (Byrne) Cosgrove and grandson of Redmond and Wineford (Cox) Cosgrove, natives of Ireland who came to this country and settled in Harrisburg, Pa. His father was a dealer in livestock. After attending public schools in Seneca, Ill., Terence B. Cosgrove was graduated B.A. in 1904 and M.A. in 1906 at St. Viator's College, Bourbonnais Grove, Ill., LL.B. in 1906 at Notre Dame University, and LL.M. in 1907 at Yale University. Admitted to the Illinois bar in the last-named year, he practiced for three years in Danville and was a member of the University of Illinois law faculty. In 1911 he went to California, where he was admitted to the bar and began practice in San Diego. During 1913-19 he was San Diego city attorney. From 1920 until the close of his life he practiced in Los Angeles. He became junior member of the law firm of Hunsaker, Britt & Cosgrove upon settling in Los Angeles, and at his death was senior member of the firm of Cosgrove, Cramer, Diether & Rindge. Cosgrove specialized in banking, probate, and water law. From 1930 to 1938 he was special counsel to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. For thirty-six years prior to his death he served the municipality of San Diego in a similar capacity, in 1956 representing that city in litigation with Arizona interests over rights to Colorado River water. Among his clients were Attilio H. Giannini (q.v.), Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., and the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. At his death he was general counsel for and a director of the Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles and the Times-Mirror Co., Los Angeles. Cosgrove achieved national prominence in 1941 as counsel for the latter before the Supreme Court of the United States in a freedom-of-the-press case that earned the Los Angeles Times a Pulitzer Prize for meritorious public service in that year. The Supreme Court held in accordance with his contentions that the 1st and 14th amendments to the Constitution protected this newspaper against punishment for alleged contempt of court in making editorial comments on pending cases. The decision established the principle that a newspaper could criticize the courts and comment on pending cases provided that its comments did not subject the course of justice to a clear and present danger. He was a member of the board of lay trustees of Notre Dame University, a member of the board of regents of St. Mary's College, a director of the Michael J. Connell Charities of Los Angeles, and a trustee of the Michael J. Connell Memorial Fund. Notre Dame University conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on him in 1938. He held membership in the American, California State, and Los Angeles bar associations, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the California Club of Los Angeles. In religion a Roman Catholic,

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Roswell T. Pettit

Cosgrove received the papal decorations of Knight of Malta and Knight Commander of St. Gregory. Politically he was a Republican. He was unmarried. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., June 20, 1956.

PETTIT, Roswell Talmadge, radiologist, was born in Ottawa, Ill., Mar. 10, 1885, son of James Wiley and Marie Louise (Wilgus) Pettit, grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Pillars) Pettit, great-grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Heard) Pettit, great-great-grandson of Jonathan and Susanna (Depue) Pettit, and a descendant of a French Huguenot who settled in Virginia. His father, a physician, became nationally known for his early research into the cause and cure of tuberculosis. Roswell T. Pettit attended the University of Illinois during 1904-07 and was graduated B.S. in 1910 at the University of Chicago and M.D. in 1913 at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Subsequently he pursued postgraduate studies for a year in Vienna, Austria, and interned at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., in 1915-16. He then returned to Ottawa, Ill., to begin private practice. During the First World War he volunteered as a medical officer with the British forces and then served with the AEF in France as lieutenant and later captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps, from 1917 to 1919, participating in the Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne engagements. Returning to this country at the conclusion of his military service, he became director of the Ottawa Tuberculosis Sanatorium, which had been founded by his father. He continued in that capacity until 1928. Meanwhile, in 1922 he again went to Europe for a period of study and upon his return to Ottawa began to specialize in radiology and to devote much of his time to study and research on cancer. In 1939 he founded the Illinois Valley Institute of Radiology, through which he became widely known for his work in the care and treatment of cancer patients. His work in this branch of medicine led to his appointment in 1940 by the Illinois State Department of Public Health as a member of the State Cancer Control Advisory Board. He also served for a number of years as a member of the Illinois division of the American Cancer Society. Pettit was a diplomate of the American College of Radiology and a member of the American, Illinois State, and La Salle County (Ill.) medical associations, Radiological Society of North America, BPOE, and Rotary. In religion he was a Congregationalist. Politically he was a Republican. Fishing and horseback riding were his favorite recreations, and he was a circus enthusiast. He also was the author of "Westward Ho," a series of articles published in Trailer Magazine in 1937. He was married in Oak Park, Ill., Jan. 10, 1920, to Dorothy, daughter of Paul Blatchford, a manufacturer, and had two daughters: Frances Blatchford, who married Frank O'Halloran, Jr., and Marie Louise, who married James Kent Moore. Pettit died in Ottawa, Ill., June 27, 1953.

HOGG, Robert Letcher, physician, was born at Booneville, Ky., Apr. 27, 1873, son of Stephen Polly and Sally Ann (Combs) Hogg, grandson of Hiram and Lavina (Polly) Hogg, great-grandson of James L. and Cynthia (Williams) Hogg, and great-great-grandson of James L. Hogg. His great-great-grandfather, of Scottish descent, represented the Transylvania Colony (later Transylvania County, N.C.) at the First Continental Congress, held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1774. His father was a lawyer and public official. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools and with private tutors in his native town, Robert L. Hogg was graduated M.D. in 1893 at the University of Louisville. He began his medical career in Hazard, Ky., where he practiced independently in 1894, and in the following year he was associated with his brother-in-law, James Glass, physician, in Paso Robles, Calif. Thereafter until his retirement in 1932, Hogg maintained a private general medical practice in Saratoga, Calif., and was associated with the San Jose and O'Connor hospitals, San Jose, Calif. For many years he was the only practicing physician in Saratoga. From the time of his retirement until the close of his life he engaged in land development and real estate operations, having acquired land and orchards upon moving to California. In addition to practicing medicine, Hogg was co-founder in 1910 of the Saratoga State Bank, serving as its vice-president until 1914, and he was a member of the advisory board of the Bank of America, Los Gatos, Calif., from 1936 until his death, acting as board chairman after 1950. He also participated in community and civic affairs, serving during 1898-1900 and for several later terms as a trustee of the Saratoga Elementary School and from 1922 to 1943 as president of the Los Gatos Union High School board of trustees, of which he was an original member. He was co-founder and served as president of the Saratoga Improvement Association, which

later became the local Chamber of Commerce, and for many years he was a director of the Saratoga Blossom Festival. He was an organizer of the Saratoga Inn and one of ten citizens who donated Saratoga Park to the community; following the First World War this park was renamed Saratoga Memorial Park. During that war he was stationed for a time at Ft. Riley, Kans., holding the rank of 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, and was also active in committee work in Santa Clara County, Calif., in behalf of the War Council, American Red Cross, Community Chest, and Liberty Bond drives. He was a member of the Santa Clara County Medical Society, American Legion, IOOF, BPOE, and the Saratoga Men's Club. In religion he was an unaffiliated Protestant. A Democrat in politics, he served for several terms as a member of the Santa Clara County Democratic Central Committee between 1915 and 1925. He was married in Saratoga, Feb. 17, 1897, to Agnes Josephine, daughter of John Hourecan of that place, an orchardist, and had three children: Melita Mary, who married Orren Gran-

ville Oden; Norma Dorothea, who married Thomas Woolford Stafford; and Agnes Patricia, who married Milton Haagenson. Robert L. Hogg died in Saratoga, Calif., Nov. 29, 1956.

PARTRIDGE, Roland Edward, educator and singer, was born in Worcester, Mass., May 15, 1901, son of Holmes Ellis and Helen (Fox) Partridge. His first paternal American ancestor was John Partridge, who came to this country from England before 1652 and settled in Dedham and later in Medfield, Mass. From John and his wife, Magdalen Bullard, the descent was through Eleazor and Elizabeth Allen, Benjamin and Sarah Allen, Joseph and Catherine Richardson, Liberty and Betsy Ward, Amos and Melita Reynolds, and Henry and Martha Ellis, the grandparents of Roland E. Partridge. His father was employed by a manufacturer. After receiving his preliminary education at public schools in New Haven, Conn., and Worcester and Boylston, Mass., Partridge was graduated A.B. at Clark University in 1922 and M.A. at Boston University in 1930. He studied at the University of Madrid, Spain, in the summer of 1923, at Harvard University during 1923-24, at Regia Universita Italiana, Perugia, Italy, in the summer of 1930 and at Ecoles Des Hautes Etudes Musicales en France, and the American Conservatory, Fontainebleau, France, in the summer of 1931. During 1931-34 he studied at Juilliard School of Music, New York City, on a fellowship, and during 1931-32 was a university fellow in intellectual history at Columbia University. Meanwhile, he taught French at Whitinsville (Mass.) High School during 1922-23 and in 1924 joined the faculty of the University of New Hampshire as assistant professor of sociology, continuing there until 1931. From 1935 until 1941 he was part-time lecturer on the history of music and vocal coach to the glee club at Dartmouth College, director of choral music at Dalton School for Girls, New York City, and lecturer on the history of music at the Institute of Musical Art at Juilliard, commuting between Dartmouth and New York City. Meanwhile, Partridge had sung in the glee club at Clark University and at Harvard University and had toured with the glee club of the latter institution in the summer of 1924. In 1927 he sang with the Chautauqua (N.Y.) Opera Association and was tenor soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra under Albert Stoessel. He gave recitals at Jordan Hall, Boston, Mass., in 1928 and 1929 and in the latter year also gave a concert for the Boston Flute Players Club and the Boston Art Club. In 1930 he gave a concert at the Harvard Club, Boston, with the Harvard University Orchestra. In the following year he gave a song recital at the Boston Public Library and appeared in the opera "Jack and the Beanstalk," a Juilliard production at the 48th Street Theatre, New York City, under the direction of Stoessel. While at Juilliard from 1931 to 1934 he sang in its productions of "Gianni Schicchi" and "Helen Retires" and in its Bach Festival. He also sang twice in the Westchester County Music Festival, the second time in "Madama Butterfly" with Risë Stevens, under the direction of Stoessel. Between 1935 and 1941 he took part in Juilliard's Bach-Handel Festival and in a production of "Cavalleria Rusticana" at Barbizon-Plaza Theatre, both in New York City, and in a recital sponsored by the Business and Professional Woman's Club, New Haven, Conn. He sang the tenor role in a production of "Pagliacci," Palm Gardens, New York City. In the summer of 1939 Partridge took part in a University of Munich, Germany, concert tour that was interrupted by the Second World War. In the summers of 1941 and 1942 he sang at the Berkshire Music Festival, Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass., and taught diction in the opera department there. During 1942-46 he toured the United States as tenor soloist with the Gilbert and Sullivan company of R. H. Burnside, and in the summers of 1943 and 1944 he sang with the Chautauqua Opera Association in such productions as "Patience," "Pagliacci," "The Old Maid and the Thief," "Mignon," "Carmen," "Tosca," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Ruddigore," and "Die Fledermaus." In 1946 Partridge joined the faculty of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., as a part-time professor of history. He was advanced to instructor in 1947, assistant professor in 1948, associate professor in 1951 and to professor of history in 1957, the position he held at the close of his life. He also was chairman of the department of social science in the evening school at Pratt from 1955 until his death. He was active in the development of the institute's history and social science curriculum and led in the construction of a new co-ordinated course in social institutions combining material drawn from anthropology, sociology and economics. He was primarily responsible for a pioneer course called "Impact of Science," which traced the interrelations of science and society in a historical framework. He also aided in teaching an experimental course in aesthetics, investigating the relations of architecture and music in significant historical epochs. He was one of the founders of the Pratt chapter of the American Association of University Professors. At other times Partridge taught history at New York University and lectured at the Columbia University School of General Studies. He was a director of the Brooklyn chapter of the American Association for the United Nations from 1956 until his death and was responsible for arranging a United Nations poster display at Carnegie Institute sponsored by Pratt and the Brooklyn U.N. Observance Committee. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church. Politically he was an independent. Swimming was his chief recreation. Roland E. Partridge was unmarried. His death occurred in New York City, Jan. 13, 1960.

DAVIES, Elmer David, judge, was born in Magnolia, Ark., Jan. 12, 1899, son of Elmer Hudson and Annie (Dixon) Davies, grandson of Evan and Ruth E. (Pierce) Davies, and great-grandson of David and Annie (Hudson) Davies. His great-grandparents came to this country from Wales in 1850 and settled in Ovid, Mich. His father was a lumberman. Elmer D. Davies was a student at Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia, Ark., from 1916 to 1918 and was graduated LL.B. in 1922 at Vanderbilt University. Admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1921, he began practice in Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1922, with the firm of Bass, Berry & Sims, with which he remained until 1928, at which time he established an independent practice. In 1929 he formed a law partnership with Ferriss C. Bailey under the firm name of Bailey & Davies; this partnership continued until 1938. He then became a member of the law firm of Price, Davies & Price, Nashville. The firm of Bailey & Davies conducted a general civil practice and represented the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Nashville & American Trust Co., Home Trust Co., Ohio National Life Insurance Co., Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Montgomery, Ward & Co., Roadway Express, Inc., New York Title & Mortgage Co., and Lawyers Title Insurance Co. of Richmond, Va. On July 17, 1939, he was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt (q.v.) as judge of the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, on which bench he remained until the end of his life. As United States district judge, he rendered a number of decisions that have been cited in many judicial opinions and texts. In Roberts v. American Fire & Casualty Co. (1950, 89 F. Supp. 827, affd. 186 F.2d 921), he held that an insurance company which is guilty of negligence and bad faith in investigating a claim against its insured and in refusing to settle

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such claim within the limits of the insurance contract is liable to the insured for the full amount of the judgment recovered against him by the claimant, even though the amount of the judgment exceeds the limits of the insurance. In Rhea v. Edwards, 1955 (136 F.Supp. 671, affd. 238 F.2d 850), he declared the Tennessee Habitual Act, as originally enacted, unconstitutional and void. That act subjected an accused to life imprisonment as an habitual criminal upon his being convicted, for the fourth time, of certain felonies. Davies held that the act contravened the due process clause of the Constitution of the United States in that it dispensed with pretrial notice to the accused that he would be prosecuted as an habitual criminal. In Hayes v. Crutcher (1956, 137 F.Supp. 853), following the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in City Council of Baltimore v. Dawson (350 U.S. 877) and Holmes v. City of Atlanta (350 U.S. 879), he granted plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment in an action for a declaratory judgment to enjoin the City Board of Park Commissioners from denying to Negroes the use of public golf courses in the city of Nashville. This was Tennessee's landmark case ending racial segregation in the use of public recreational facilities. In politics a Democrat, Davies served in the Tennessee State Senate from 1935 to 1937, and was chairman of the rules and steering committees, and vice-chairman of the joint recess, finance ways and means, and insurance and judiciary committees. In 1938 he served on the state Democratic executive committee. He was secretary of the Tennessee Game and Fish Conservation Commission in 1935-36 and chairman of that body from 1952 to 1954. During the First World War he was a corporal in the Students' Army Training Corps at Vanderbilt University in 1918. Davies was a member of the American and Tennessee State bar associations, the Nashville Bar & Library Association, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), Order of the Coif, Phi Delta Phi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Amateur Chefs of America, the Isaac Walton League, the Court of Nisi Prius of Cleveland, and the Belle Meade Country Club of Nashville. His religious affiliation was with the West End Methodist Church, Nashville, where he belonged to the board of stewards. While in high school and college he enjoyed oratory, in which he won medals, and participated in track meets. In later life he found recreation in fishing and big-game hunting. He was married in Arcadia, La., Sept. 4, 1924, to Luda Elizabeth, daughter of John Edwin Reynolds of Shreveport, La., a judge, and had two sons, Elmer David and Ed Reynolds. Davies died in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1957.

JENKINS, Ab (David Abbott), contractor and sportsman, was born in Spanish Fork, Utah, Jan. 25, 1883, son of David and Elizabeth (Hurlow) Jenkins. His father came to this country from Wales and settled in Kansas City, Kans., where he was a mechanical engineer. After attending public schools in Salt Lake City, Utah, Ab Jenkins began his career as an apprentice in the coach department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad shops in Salt Lake City, where he was employed from 1897 to 1904. From the latter year until 1926 he was engaged in the contracting business on his own account, first in Salt Lake City and later in Blackfoot, Idaho. He built churches and schools throughout Idaho, including the Latter-day Saints and Baptist churches and the high school in Blackfoot, and he also built a number of commercial buildings. He continued to do contracting work in Utah between 1926 and 1930, when he left that field completely to concentrate on racing automobiles and engineering racing cars. His interest in racing began when he was a child, and he raced first with bicycles and later with motorcycles. In 1926 he won national attention when he drove a car from New York city to San Francisco, Calif., in eighty-six hours and twenty minutes. In 1928 he made the first twenty-four hour endurance race in Atlantic City, N.J., averaging 84.15 mph. After doing development work with the engineers of the Studebaker Corp., South Bend, Ind., he made the New York city to San Francisco drive in fifty-one hours and ten minutes in 1931. In that year he also established new marks in all official hill-climb records. Instrumental in gaining acceptance for the Bonneville (Utah) Salt Flats as a site for speed testing, Jenkins had his first run there in 1932, but his record was not recognized as officials of the American Automobile Association were not present. In 1933 he made the first official run there in a Pierce-Arrow and set a world record for twenty-four hours at 117.77 mph. During 1933-34 he worked on the design of a new Pierce-Arrow in Buffalo, N.Y., and in the latter year he raised his twenty-four hour record to 127.229 mph. At the same time he established seventy-seven other records. In 1937 he broke the class B division record in a Cord automobile at 101 mph, and in 1935 he set the farm tractor world record in an Allis-Chalmers tractor at 68 mph. In 1936, in the Mormon Meteor, which was equipped with an airplane motor, he established the record for 500 kilometers at 164.47 mph, and the 500-mile record at 159.03 mph, and in the same year he won every world auto record for runs between fifty miles and forty-eight hours inclusive, with 153.823 mph for twenty-four hours, and 148.641 mph for forty-eight hours. By that time the Bonneville Salt Flats had become established as the world center for automobile speed trials and had found favor with British racers in particular. In 1937 Jenkins broke every stock car record for runs up to 4000 kilometers and up to twenty-four hours and in that same year, with the Mormon Meteor, set a new twenty-four hour record with an average of 157.27 mph. In 1939 he again claimed the twelve-hour world record, and in 1940 he broke all world circular track records from one mile to 3868.14 miles in twenty-four hours. His last run occurred in 1956, when he broke all existing U.S. unlimited and class C stock car records, having averaged 118.375 mph over twenty-four hours and 2841 miles. During his career he established all world speed records above ten miles to forty-eight hours time and 10,000 kilometers distance and set more than 500 records in all. At his death he still held a number of speed and endurance records, including those for 200 miles at 196 mph, 1000 miles at 172 mph, and 3000 miles at more than 165 mph. Aside from the aspect of speed, Jenkins tested cars for parts durability, which constantly influenced safety regulations in automobiles, and he served as Utah's highway safety adviser for some years. In 1953 he toured the United States on behalf of the Firestone Rubber Co., demonstrating safety in tires and lecturing and giving talks on highway safety before civic groups and other gatherings and in high schools. He was author of "The Salt of the Earth" (with Wendell J. Ashton, 1939), which chronicled the history of the Bonneville Salt Flats. Jenkins was a member of the International Society of Automobile Engineers, National Auto Racing Safety Council, National Association of Stock Car Testing, American Motor Racing Society, Antique Automobile Association, 100-mile an Hour Club, BPOE, Footprinters International, Kiwanis International, and the Rotary and Lions clubs of Salt Lake City. His religious affiliation was with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Politically a Republican, he was mayor of Salt Lake City during 1940-44. Jenkins was married twice: (1) in Salt Lake City in 1903, to Pearl Decker of that city; this marriage was terminated by divorce; (2) in Blackfoot, Idaho,

Dec. 1, 1915, to Evelyn Irene, daughter of Nathaniel Thorstenberg of Los Angeles, Calif., a real estate dealer and former mayor of Lindsborg, Kans., and Blackfoot, Idaho. By his first marriage he had two children: Edna Josephine, who married Elliott Anderson, and Ray (died in childhood). By his second marriage he had two children: Ruth Evelyn, who married Heber James Player, and Marvin Edward. Ab Jenkins died in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 9, 1956.

WATSON, George Chapin, manufacturer, was born in Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 30, 1880, son of Charles E. and Harriet (Owen) Watson. After attending public schools of his native city, George C. Watson began work in 1899 as an office boy with the Gill Paper Co., Holyoke, continuing as such until 1901. For a number of years thereafter he was superintendent with the American Thread Co., Holyoke. He left that concern in 1919 upon purchasing the business of the Bullard Thread Co., a thread-winding firm in Holyoke, which he operated until its liquidation in 1945. Meanwhile, in 1935 he

purchased the firm of Perkins Tissue, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, former branch of a Holyoke company, and as president and treasurer he operated the Montreal enterprise until its sale in 1947. He was president of the Franklin Paper Co., Holyoke, during 1936-48 and owned stock in that and the Newton (Mass.) Paper Co. He held membership in BPOE and from 1928 to 1948 served as treasurer of the Holyoke Rotary Club. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian church. Politically he was a Republican. He was married in Holyoke, Oct. 17, 1906, to Marion, daughter of James Ramage of that city, a manufacturer, and had two daughters, Marion, who married Sidney Edwin Whiting, Jr., and Barbara, who married Keith Falconer Fletcher. George C. Watson died in Holyoke, Mass., July 16, 1948.

DUKE, Samuel Page, college president, was born in Ferrum, Va., Sept. 5, 1885, son of Thomas Page and Jennie Gray (Ward) Duke, grandson of Frederick Cox and Sarah J. (Page) Duke, great-grandson of John Tilman and ———(Cox) Duke, great-great-grandson of Thomas and Jane (Tilman) Duke, and a descendant of James Duke, who came to this country from England and settled in Jamestown, Va., in 1637. His father was a Methodist clergyman. After completing his preparatory education at the Randolph-Macon Academy, Samuel P. Duke was graduated A.B. in 1906 at Randolph-Macon College and A.M. in 1913 at Columbia University. Meanwhile, in 1906 he began his teaching career as instructor in ancient history at Willie Halsell College, Vinita, Okla., a position he held until 1908, also serving as vice-president of the institution in his last year there. He was principal of the high school at Chase City, Va., in 1908-10 and principal in the city schools of Richmond, Va., during 1910-14. He was granted a leave of absence from the latter post in 1912-13 in order to complete work for the master's degree at Columbia University. In 1914 he became head of the department of education and director of the training school of the State Normal School (later State Teachers College), Farmville, Va. Four years later he was appointed state supervisor of high schools by the Virginia State Board of Education. In 1919 he was appointed to succeed Julian A. Burruss (q.v.) as president of the State Normal School for Women at Harrisonburg, Va. Duke continued as president of this institution, which in 1924 became the State Teachers College at Harrisonburg and in 1938 became Madison College, until his retirement as president emeritus in 1949. During his administration the school became an outstanding institution for the training of public school teachers and grew from an enrollment of 400 to an enrollment of 1300 students, with the plant increasing in value from $545,000 to more than $2,500,000. He built the first building at any of Virginia's teachers colleges to be erected by the united efforts of its alumnae and originated the idea, which spread to many other schools, of constructing dormitories by private capital and leasing the buildings. This was the first application of the principle behind the first Noell bill, enacted by the Virginia State Legislature, which provided that certificates of indebtedness and loans for dormitory construction could be issued from the literary fund of the state, making possible the addition of several million dollars of capital outlay to the plants of state institutions. He also prepared and presented the brief to the Virginia General Assembly in 1924 whereby, through subsequent legislation, the normal schools of the state were changed into teachers colleges with four-year curricula, and he suggested the name of Madison College, which became the official name of the institution in 1938. As a result of his expansion of the curriculum, Madison College was elevated from a two-year institution to a full member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. An ardent sportsman himself, Duke provided for expansion of the facilities for physical education as well as for academic training at the college. As an undergraduate at Randolph-Macon College he participated in varsity track, baseball, and football. In later years playing golf and fishing were his principal recreations. He was a trustee of the Randolph-Macon System of Colleges and of the Rockingham Memorial Hospital in Harrisonburg, at one time also serving as president of the hospital board. Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred upon him by Hampden-Sydney College in 1931 and Bridgewater College in 1946. Duke was a member of the National and Virginia education associations, the Masonic order, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Kappa Alpha, the Harrisonburg Chamber of Commerce, Harrisonburg Rotary Club, and the Spotswood Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Harrisonburg Methodist Church, which he served as a member of the official board. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Georgetown,

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Tex., Aug. 26, 1908, to Linnie Lucile, daughter of Shelby Campbell of that place, a railroad telegrapher, and had four children: Samuel Page, Julia Lois, Robert Campbell, and Marshall Ward. Samuel P. Duke died in Harrisonburg, Va., Apr. 25, 1955.

BODACH, Robert Martin, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1902, son of Frank Simon and Maren Elizabeth (Stenerson) Bodach and grandson of Karl and Katherine (Guttenfelder) Bodach. His grandfather came to this country from Germany in 1864, settling in Chicago. Robert M. Bodach attended public schools of Chicago, and after graduating at Lane Technical High School in that city joined his father in the retail furniture business in 1920. In 1947 he incorporated Robert M. Bodach, Inc., for the manufacture of upholstered furniture, and he was president of this concern from its inception until the close of his life. He was a member of the Chicago Carpet, Upholstery and Drapery Association, the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner), the Swedish, Tam O'Shanter, and Lincoln Park Boat clubs of Chicago and area, and the Big Foot Country and Lake Geneva Yacht clubs in Wisconsin. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. Politically he was a Republican. Sailing and rowing were Bodach's favorite recreations; a rowing champion in both doubles and eight-oared shells in his youth, he later initiated the rowing team at Lane Technical High School. He was married in Chicago, July 30, 1929, to Viola Genevieve, daughter of George William Zimmer of that city, a retail furniture merchant and manufacturer of bed springs, and had a daughter, Roberta Viola, who married Arthur Larson. Robert M. Bodach died in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 20, 1957.

GOODFELLOW, Thomas John, physician, was born in Parham, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 11, 1884, son of John and Agnes McLeod (Hamilton) Goodfellow. His father, a native of Scotland, was a farmer. After attending public schools of Parham and Sydenham, Ontario, Thomas J. Goodfellow was graduated B.A. at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, in 1907, and M.D. and C.M. at that institution in 1909. He then came to the United States and was junior and later senior physician in psychiatry at the Pennsylvania State Hospital, Warren, until 1913. Concurrently, he had a teaching appointment in the School of Nurses at that institution. During 1913-15 he was an intern and resident surgeon in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, New York city, and from January to July, 1915, he held a part-time assistantship under Clarence Rice, professor of laryngology at New York Post-Graduate Hospital. He later did postgraduate work at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., in 1921, and at George Washington University in 1938. He completed Chevalier Jackson's bronchoscopy and esophagology course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1925, and on eight occasions during 1943-52 attended the Gill Congress on eye, ear, nose, throat, and facio-maxillary surgery, held annually at the Gill Memorial Hospital, Roanoke, Va. From 1915 until the close of his life he practiced medicine in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., specializing in eye, ear, nose, and throat disorders. Throughout that period he was associated with the Saratoga Hospital, where he was senior attending physician in the eye, ear, nose, throat, and oral surgery division until 1954; in that year he was named to the consulting and honorary staff. In 1933-34 he was staff president at that hospital, and from 1915 to 1936 he held a teaching appointment with its training school for nurses. He was a member of the staff of Saratoga Spa and after 1925 a consultant to the Skidmore College infirmary, Saratoga Springs. He served on the consulting staff at Benedict Memorial Hospital, Ballston Spa, N.Y., from its founding until his death and was a consultant to the Veterans Hospital, Saratoga Springs, and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. sanitarium, in Mount McGregor, N.Y., until both were closed. He wrote "History of the Saratoga Medical Society" (1956) and a history of Saratoga Hospital, also contributing many papers to medical journals. From 1933 until his death he was president of the board of managers of the Saratoga Springs YMCA. During the period of the Second World War he was a member of the advisory board and special examiner in ophthalmology for the northeastern section of New York State, under the Selective Service System, and medical member of the Saratoga Springs Civil Defense Board. A fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association and a diplomate of the American boards of opthalmology and otolaryngology, he also held membership in the World Medical Association, Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, International Congress of Ophthalmology, Pan-American Association of Ophthal-

mology, Pan-American Association of Otolaryngology and Broncho-Esophagology, American Association for Research in Ophthalmology, American and New York State public health associations, National Tuberculosis Association, American Trudeau Society, American Association for the Hard-of-Hearing, National Association for the Prevention of Blindness, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York State, Saratoga County, and Saratoga Springs medical societies, American Biological Photographic Association, American Geographical Society, American Library Association, New York Academy of Sciences, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital Alumni Association, Masonic order, and Rotary Club of Saratoga Springs. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. Goodfellow became a citizen of this country in 1928 and was a Republican. He was married in Harrisburg, Pa., Apr. 8, 1915, to Nellie Virginia, daughter of James Luther Bowers of Lewistown, Pa., a teacher, and had twin daughters: Virginia, who married Andrew Robert Lesie McNaughton,

and Agnes, who married Duncan Nylander Fraser. Thomas J. Goodfellow's death occurred in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1957.

TRACHT, Robert Russell, ophthalmologist, was born in Galion, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1899, son of Lee Roy and Bertha (Nutt) Tracht, grandson of Charles and Sara Ann (Smith) Tracht, and great-grandson of George and Eve Elizabeth (Dingledein) Tracht, natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1831 and settled near Galion. His father was a printer. Robert R. Tracht was graduated as associate in arts in 1924 at the Lewis Institute and with B.S. and M.S. degrees in 1928 and the M.D. degree in 1932 at Loyola University, Chicago, Ill. After serving an internship at Mercy Hospital, Gary, Ind., he practiced general medicine at Crown Point, Ind., until 1937. During the following three years he was teaching fellow in ophthalmology at the University of Minnesota Medical School, and from 1940 until the close of his life he specialized in ophthalmology in Saint Paul, Minn., where he was a member of

the staff of the Charles T. Miller Hospital. From 1940 until his death he was clinical associate professor of ophthalmology at the eye clinic of the University of Minnesota Hospital, Minneapolis, his subject being refraction. He contributed a chapter on the eye and its activity to "Color Planning for School Interiors" (1948), a publication of the Saint Paul Department of Education, and was the author of several articles for the medical journals. Tracht was a diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology, a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, Association for Research in Ophthalmology, Society for the Prevention of Blindness, American and Minnesota State medical associations, Ramsey County (Minn.) Medical Society, Minnesota Society of Illuminating Engineers, Theta Tau, and Phi Gamma Delta. His religious affiliation was with Gloria Dei Lutheran Church, Saint Paul, where he served as deacon and as vice-chairman of the board of administration. In politics he was a Republican. Wood-carving and sculpture were his hobbies. Tracht was married in Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1932, to Ann, daughter of Carl A. Tharnstrom of that city, a building contractor, and had three children: Sigrid Ann, who married Keith R. Johnson; Catherine Lee; and Robert Roy. Robert R. Tracht's death occurred in Minneapolis, Minn., May 25, 1956.

WOOD, Willis Delano, investment banker, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1872, son of Cornelius Delano and Helen (Ogden) Wood and grandson of Asahel and Louisa Ann (Clapp) Wood. His father was a stockbroker. Willis D. Wood received his preparatory education at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and attended Amherst College during 1890-92. He began his career in the investment securities business in 1894 with the firm of Wood & Heustis, New York city, which had been founded by his father in 1862. After five years he established his own firm, Ladd, Wood & King, with which he continued until 1924. From the latter year until the close of his life he was associated with the investment securities firm of Wood, Low & Co., New York city, which became Wood, Walker & Co. in 1941, as a general partner from 1924 to 1941 and as a limited partner after 1941. A member of the New York Stock Exchange from 1902 until his death, Wood served as a member of its board of governors from 1910 to 1928. He was also a member of its listing committee for thirteen years and served on various other committees concerned with the reorganization of railroads and with the protection of the rights of minority stockholders. When the New York Stock Exchange was closed in 1914 following the outbreak of the First World War, he was appointed to the three-member committee that passed on all bond transactions, and he continued on that committee until the exchange was reopened in December of that year. He was a member of the reorganization committee of the Seaboard Air Line for thirteen years, a trustee of the Title Guaranty & Trust Co., and a director of the Fidelity & Casualty Co., Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., and the American Fore Group, Corn Products Refining Co., Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., New York City Omnibus Corp., New York Railways Co., Hocking Valley Railroad Co., Western Pacific Railroad Corp., and the Hudson Insurance Co. Identified with various philanthropic, religious, and civic causes throughout his life, Wood was a member of the board of trustees of the American Missionary Association from 1905 to 1925 and of Vassar College from 1926 to 1935. For a number of years he also served as a trustee of Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and as a trustee and member of the board of directors of the West Side YMCA of that city. An honorary M.A. degree was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1910. Wood was a member of the Academy of Political Sciences, the New York State Chamber of Commerce, Alpha Delta Phi, the Century and Down Town associations and the City Midday, Citizens Union City, Economics, Metropolitan, New York Bond, and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York city, the Beaver Dam Club, Huntington (N.Y.) Golf Club, the Piping Rock Club of Locust Valley, N.Y., Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay, N.Y., Cold Spring Harbor Beach Club of Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., Ausable Club of Keene Valley, N.Y., and Triton Fish and Game Club of Canada. His religious affiliation was with the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city, which he served as a trustee. Politically he was a Republican. For recreation he enjoyed playing golf, fishing, and yachting. He was married in Lloyd Neck, Huntington, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1905, to Anna, daughter of William John Matheson (q.v.), and had three children: Robert Matheson; Jean, who married William Munroe Preston; and

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Katherine Emily. His death occurred in Coconut Grove, Fla., May 5, 1957.

OPENSHAW, Clarence Roy, physician, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 15, 1885, son of Jonathan Edward and Bessie (Lees) Openshaw. His father, who came to this country from England, was a bank teller and served in the Utah state legislature. After attending Salt Lake City public schools, Clarence R. Openshaw was graduated at the University of Utah in 1905 and received an M.D. degree at Northwestern University in 1909. He then served a one-year internship at Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Thereafter until the close of his life he practiced general medicine and surgery in Salt Lake City, where he was a staff member at the St. Mark's and Latter-Day Saints hospitals. He was Salt Lake City police surgeon from 1940 to 1950, serving also as city physician for a number of years during that period. During the First World War he held the rank of captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was stationed at the base hospital, Camp Cody, prior to his release in 1918. Organizations of which he was a member included the American and Utah State medical associations, Salt Lake County Medical Society, American Academy of General Practice, Alpha Omega Alpha, and the American Legion. His religious affiliation was with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon). Politically he was a Republican. Openshaw was married twice: (1) in Salt Lake City, to Margaret, daughter of Fergus Coalter of that city; his first marriage was terminated by divorce; (2) in Salt Lake City, to Elna Dehlin, daughter of Milford Bard Shipp of that city, a physician. By his first marriage he had three children: Dorothy, who married Clarence Jacobs; Clarence Raymond; and Donna, who married Natalino Thomas Giacomini. By the second marriage he had two children, Marian (died in childhood) and Calvin Reynolds. Clarence R. Openshaw died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 14, 1955.

WYCKOFF, DeWitte, lawyer, was born in Lodi, N.Y., May 27, 1887, son of LaVerne Brokaw and Emma (Dripps) Wyckoff. His first paternal American ancestor was Pieter Claesen Wijkhof, who came to this country from Holland in 1637 and settled first in Fort Orange (later Albany), N.Y., and later in Amersfoort (later part of Brooklyn), N.Y. From Pieter Claesen and his wife, Grietje van Ness, the descent was through Cornelius Pieterse and Gertje Charity (VanArsdalen) Wyckoff, John and Gertje (Stryker) Wyckoff, Cornelius and Catherine (Van Doren) Wyckoff, Abraham and Arayanche (Coshun) Wyckoff, Cornelius and Elizabeth (Nevius) Wyckoff, Abraham and Catherine (Minor) Wyckoff, and William Minor and Anna Jane (Brokaw) Wyckoff, the grandparents of DeWitte Wyckoff. His father was an educator. The son received his early education at schools in Lodi, Ovid, and Fairport, N.Y., and was graduated LL.B. in 1910 at Cornell University and B.D. in 1921 at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. While a student at Cornell in 1909, he was assistant law librarian of the Cornell University Law School, and while a student at Union Theological Seminary in 1920-21, he was associate director of the department of Christian ethics. Meanwhile, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1910 and in that year began the practice of law in the office of Henry W. Jessup, New York city, with which he continued until 1913. In 1913-14 he was legal editor for the American Law Book Co., New York city, and during 1914-16 he was acting assistant professor of law at Cornell University Law School. In the last-named year he returned to the post of legal editor for the American Law Book Co., a position he held until 1920. From the latter year until his retirement in 1956 he was legal editor for the American Bankers Association, New York city. Engaged in legal research for most of his active career, Wyckoff was an editor of "Corpus Juris" (1919) and contributed the chapters on depositaries and on the District of Columbia to that book, a publication of the American Law Book Co. He was an editor in 1940 and 1944 of "Paton's Digest of Legal Opinions" for the American Bankers Association, and he also designed and compiled the first edition in 1949 of "The Manual of Laws Relating to Loans and Investments by National Banks" for that association, as well as doing research for later editions of the manual. Among other legal publications, he contributed to "The Banking Act of 1935" and "The Texas Banking Code of 1943." His magazine articles included "The Hon. Frank Irvine" (Case & Comment, 1915), "William Lawrence Clark, Law Writer" (ibid., 1918), and "Education for Temperance" (Internat. Jour. Relig. Educ., 1934). Additionally, Wyckoff was the author of "The Centralia Case, A Report on the 1919 Armistice Day Tragedy at Centralia, Washington" (1930). A

member of the board of the Eastern Cooperative League, Wyckoff wrote the by-laws of several consumer cooperative societies and gave assistance to those societies with regard to legal problems. From 1938 to 1950 he was chairman of the Metropolitan Board for Conscientious Objectors, New York city, and a member of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors. At various times he served as a member of the executive and national councils of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; as a director of the New Jersey Council of Religious Education, the Bergen County (N.J.) Council of Religious Education, and the Urban League of Englewood, N.J.; and as vice-president of the Leonia (N.J.) Home and School Association. He was also a director of the Wyckoff Association in America and a member of the Order of the Coif, honorary legal fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and with the Religious Society of Friends. Tennis, squash, reading, and collecting books were among his hobbies. Wyckoff was married in Caledonia, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1915, to Christabel

Ellen, daughter of Hugh Campbell of Geneseo, N.Y., and had two sons: DeWitte Campbell and Donald. Wyckoff died in New York city, July 31, 1957.

GILBERT, Charles Smith, real estate executive, was born at Rural, Wis., Oct. 11, 1861, son of William and Helen (Smith) Gilbert. His parents came to this country from Scotland in 1849 and settled at Rural, where the father operated a feed mill. Charles S. Gilbert received his preliminary education in public schools of Mosinee and Wausau, Wis., and attended the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis. He began his career as a clerk in the Marathon County, Wis., treasurer's office and in 1886 took a similar position with the Wausau Law & Land Association. In 1891 he became a partner in the firm of Brown & Pradt, a legal and real estate concern. Following the death of his partners, Gilbert operated the company under the title of the Wausau Land Association until the close of his life. The Wausau Land Association owned and developed the Forest Park and Warren housing developments of

Wausau. In addition to maintaining his real estate interest, Gilbert was president and a director of the American National Bank, Wausau, from 1917 to 1933. He was an original stockholder in the Marathon Corp. (later part of the American Can Co.), Rothschild, Wis., and served on its board of directors from 1917 until 1950, when he was named director emeritus. He was a director of the Great Northern Life Insurance Co., serving also as its mortgage officer in the Wausau area; director and secretary of the Gilbert Land Co., Grand Rapids, Minn.; and director of the Wisconsin Valley Electric Co. and the Winter Timber Co. Gilbert was a member of the Wisconsin State Bankers Association and the Masonic order (Knight Templar) and a charter member of BPOE. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Church, Wausau, which he served as chairman of its board of trustees. Politically he was a Republican. He enjoyed wrestling as a young man and in later life engaged in outdoor sports, including hunting, fishing, and golf. He was married in Merrill, Wis., Sept. 1, 1886, to Victoria Alice, daughter of Edwin Scriver of Lacolle, Quebec, Canada, a merchant, and had five children: Harold Bruneau; Charles Scriver; Florence Van Vliet, who married Albert Evans; Helen (died in infancy); and Jean Victoria, who married Walter Duncan Dana. Charles S. Gilbert died in Wausau, Wis., Jan. 21, 1956.

NEILSON, W[illiam] LaCoste, business executive, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1879, son of William George and Mary Louise (Cunningham) Neilson, grandson of William Smith and Esther (LaCoste) Neilson, and brother of Nellie Neilson (q.v.), educator. His father (q.v.), a mining engineer, was a founder of the Standard Steel Works, Burnham, Pa., which later became a part of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and was also the founder of the Adirondack Mountain Reserve in New York state. W. LaCoste Neilson obtained his early education in private schools and was graduated B.A. at Haverford (Pa.) College in 1901. He gained his first practical experience in the steel industry as an apprentice with the Standard Steel Works, in which he later was a foreman. In 1905 he became superintendent of the Chester Steel Casting Co., Lamokin, Delaware Co., Pa. Two years later he began a continuing association with the Norton Co., Worcester, Mass. Starting as assistant sales manager in the abrasives division, he served the company as general sales manager from 1921 to 1934. Meanwhile, he was elected a vice-president in 1919 and a director in 1921, continuing as vice-president until the close of his life and as a director until 1945. The Norton Co. was founded in Worcester in 1885 by Milton P. Higgins (q.v.) and was then known as the Norton Emery Wheel Co. Its principal products at the time of Neilson's death were the artificial abrasives known by the trade names, Alundum and Crystolon. The main plant was situated in Worcester, Mass., and the company owned extensive deposits of raw materials in Bauxite, Ark., and electric furnaces at Chippewa, Ontario, Canada. It also operated numerous foreign and domestic subsidiaries. Neilson went to England in 1910 to establish a London office and plant and in 1912 opened a plant in Germany. Aside from the offices that he held in the parent company, he was associated with its subsidiaries as manager of the Deutsche Norton Gesellschaft, Cologne, Germany, from 1910 to 1938; as president of the Compagnie des Meules Norton, Paris, France, from 1920 to 1940 and of S. A. Mole Norton, Milano, Italy, during 1936-42; as vice-president of the Norton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, from 1920 to 1941 and of the Norton Pike Co., Littleton, N.H., during 1932-39; and as a director of the Norton Grinding Wheel Co., Ltd., of England, and the Behr-Manning Corp., Troy, N.Y. He was also a director of the Australian Abrasives Proprietary, Sydney, Australia, in which the Norton Co. held an interest. In later years Neilson devoted considerable time to public service. From 1941 until his death he was a consultant on industrial diamonds to the U.S. Treasury Department and in his last years served as a consultant in the General Services Administration. He was also a consultant to the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the disposal of certain surpluses. Neilson was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Newcomen Society in North America, the Royal Automobile Club of London, England, the Ausable Club of Saint Huberts, N.Y., Beta Rho Sigma fraternity, and the University, Worcester, Worcester Country, and Tatnuck Country clubs of Worcester. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican. His main recreational interests were mountain climbing, golf, and fishing. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1907, to Dorothy, daughter of George Lewis Crawford, of that city, a lawyer,

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Geo. B. Grier

and had two sons, William LaCoste and Alan Crawford. He died in New York city, Mar. 5, 1957.

GEISER, George Berger, manufacturer, was born in Danville, Pa., May 8, 1870, son of William and Caroline Matilda (Berger) Geiser, grandson of John Jacob and Sarah Ann (Lane) Geiser, and great-grandson of John J. Geiser, who came to this country from Switzerland in 1817 and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer. George B. Geiser was educated in the public schools of Danville, including high school. He began his business career in 1888 as a clerk with Berger Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers and distributors of tinners supplies and sheet metal articles, of which his uncle, William H. Berger (q.v.), was president. The firm was incorporated in 1898 as the Berger Bros. Co. Geiser was appointed treasurer in 1897, vice-president in 1924, and president of the company following his uncle's death in 1935, continuing in the latter office until the close of his life. Aside from his business responsibilities, Geiser's major interest was in religious and missionary activities. His religious affiliation was with the Messiah Reformed Church, Philadelphia, of which he was a charter member. A supporter of missionary activities in China for many years, he built the Geiser Memorial Chapel and financed a missionary school, both in Honan Province near Changsha, China. He was a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Knight Templar, Shriner) and a life member of the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia. Politically he was a Republican. Gardening was his principal avocation. He was married in Philadelphia, June 11, 1895, to Lavinia, daughter of James Knox Lockwood of that city, an oil worker, and had two children, William Harold and Dorothy Lavinia, who married Henry Carroll Loper. George B. Geiser died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1938.

TURK, Karl, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Mohra, Germany, Apr. 26, 1883, son of Richard and Louise (Kimmel) Turk. His father was a schoolmaster. Karl Turk completed his education at technical high school in Germany before coming to the United States in 1901. He was employed at the Carr-Lowry Glass Co., Baltimore, Md., until 1910, when with his brother, Heinrich Turk, he established the Ornamental Iron Co., Baltimore, to manufacture ceramic glazed iron products. He was vice-president of the firm, which became the Maryland Enamel Sign Co. in 1911, the Porcelain Enamel & Manufacturing Co. in 1917, and the Pemco Corp. in 1944. The business was engaged in the manufacture of porcelain enamel and ceramic frits and colors. Turk became executive vice-president of the firm in 1928 and president in 1934. He took on the additional duties of chairman of the board in 1941, and in 1947 he retired as president, thereafter continuing to serve as board chairman until the close of his life. He was credited with devising methods that made possible the commercial application of porcelain enamel in the wet state to cast iron, enabling manufacturers of ranges, refrigerators, washing machines, and other porcelain-enamel products to buy porcelain enamel instead of producing it in small quantities in their own plants. The organization of the original company in 1910 marked the beginning of the modern porcelain-enameling industry. Of prime importance among his inventions was one for a method of improving the opacity of porcelain enamels by increasing their covering power; thus, the whiteness of enameled articles could be intensified while the thickness of the application was decreased. This effected a saving in manufacture, owing to the reduction of materials used, number of operations required, and losses from rejected pieces. Turk also made it possible to adapt the peculiar qualities of sheet iron to porcelain enameling by producing a sheet-iron enamel whose fusion point was lower than that of the enamels previously employed. In 1920 he originated the standard consistency test for the control of porcelain enameling. It was based on the difference in weights before and after a piece of metal was dipped for firing. Later in his career he developed stainless porcelain enamel for shingles and steel tile to be set in cement and used on the exteriors and interiors of commercial buildings. Other contributions he made to the porcelain-enameling industry were monel-metal pickling equipment, heat-resisting firing tools and grates, and an enameling furnace using modern insulating materials. In 1940 Turk also founded the International Products Co., Baltimore, for the manufacture of electrical insulating materials and served as president of the company from its inception until the close of his life. After the Second World War it functioned chiefly as a holding company. In 1953 the Pemco Foundation of the Pemco Corp. established The Karl Turk Fellowship at the Graduate School of Business

Administration, Harvard University. The fellowship was founded to grant $5000 to eligible young men, chiefly in the ceramic industry, for two years of graduate study. Turk was the author of "The Ready Remedier" (1924), a book dealing with porcelain enamel. It was translated into German. He also contributed papers to technical and professional journals. In 1940 he received the Modern Pioneer Award of the American Ceramic Society for his contributions to the manufacture of porcelain enamel. He was a fellow of that society and a member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner). In religion he was a Christian Scientist. Turk became a naturalized citizen of this country in 1921. Playing golf and gardening were his chief recreations, and photography and water-color painting were his hobbies. He was married twice: (1) in Baltimore, Sept. 30, 1903, to Lilly Elizabeth, daughter of Karl Klaesius of that city, a physician, and had six children: Richard Henry; Herbert; Irma Louise, who married Alvin William Klein; Lilly Emelia, who married Joseph Jay Zeren; Karl; and Anita Frieda,

who married Ralph Moseley Eden; he was divorced from his first wife in 1930; (2) in Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1930, to Margaret McCauley of Hagerstown, Md. Turk died in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 18, 1954.

DAY, Kenneth Bertram, business executive, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Mar. 5, 1889, son of William Francis and Lydia Ward (Jenkins) Day. His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Day, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. From Robert and his wife, Hannah Pingree, the descent was through John and Sarah Pingree, Moses and Abigail Kimball, Moses and Ruth Hazeltine, Abraham and ——— ———, Moses and Sarah Goodale, Elisha and Rebecca Luscomb, and Moses and Sarah G. Sessions, the grandparents of Kenneth B. Day. His father was a manufacturer, and his brother, Hilbert F. Day (q.v.), was a surgeon. Kenneth B. Day received his preparatory education at the Roxbury Latin School and was graduated B.A. in 1911 at Harvard University and B.S. in 1913 at New York University. Meanwhile, he was employed in 1911-12 as a clerk with the American Felt Co., and in 1912-13 he worked for the William Filene's Sons Co., Boston, Mass. In 1913 he became associated with Dean C. Worcester (q.v.), who in that year founded the American Philippine Co., producers of coconut oil and copra. Day moved to the Philippines, where he spent most of his adult life, early in 1915 and worked for six months in the province of Bukidnon, Mindanao, at a ranch of the Agusan Coconut Co., subsidiary of the American Philippine Co. He then was transferred to Manila and shortly afterward to Cebu, joining the Visayan Refining Co., another subsidiary. He assisted in the construction and subsequent operation there of the Visayan plant. With exception of the year 1924, which Day spent in Manila, he was stationed on Cebu until 1928, eventually becoming general manager of the Visayan Refining Co. Meanwhile, the American Philippine Co. and its subsidiaries had been amalgamated to form the Philippine Refining Corp., of which Lever Bros. in 1919 purchased controlling interest. Additionally, an oil mill operated in Manila by the Visayan Refining Co. had been reorganized to form the Philippine Refining Co., Inc., thereafter an affiliate of the Philippine Refining Corp. In 1928, Day was transferred to Manila and placed in charge of the Philippine Refining Co., Inc., during the absence on leave of its vice-president and general manager, Fred A. Leas. Shortly after Leas's death in 1939, Day became vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the Philippine Refining Co., Inc., in 1947 and occupied that office until 1951, when he resigned as president and became chairman of the board. He retired as board chairman in 1954, having in the meantime left the Philippines in 1952. In addition to his principal business interest, he was during 1930-33 a director of the Manila Railroad Co. and vice-president and a director of the Manila Hotel Co., and from 1933 to 1936 he was a director of the Philippine National Bank. He served on the Philippine Textbook Board in 1932-33 and the Philippine Tax Commission in 1939 and was a director of Associated Charities of Manila. A trustee of the American School in Manila, he was president of its board during 1938-40. He served as president and a director of the Cebu Chamber of Commerce and in 1934-35 as vice-president and a director of the American Chamber of Commerce, Manila. From its inception until 1951 he was a member of the Fulbright Board of Foreign Scholarships. Prior to the Second World War period, Day was a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve, engaging in intelligence work in the Philippines during 1936-41. On Jan. 4, 1942, after serving briefly as a volunteer member on the staff of the high commissioner of the Philippines, he was interned with his wife and a daughter at the Santo Tomas camp and held by the Japanese until liberated in February, 1945. While at Santo Tomas, he was elected a member of the internees' central committee and later appointed secretary and treasurer of the camp. On the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines, July 4, 1946, he participated in the official ceremonies as a member of the reception committee. He held membership in the Philippine-American Association, American Association of the Philippines, Phi Beta Kappa, the Harvard clubs of Boston, New York city, and Manila, the University, Manila Golf, and Manila Polo clubs, the Baguio Country Club, and the United Service Club of Cebu. In religion a Congregationalist, he was a member of the council of the Union Church, Manila. Politically a Republican, he was Philippine delegate to his party's national conventions of 1936 and 1940. Day's recreations included deep-sea fishing and playing golf, and he enjoyed baseball. After 1952 he divided his time between a summer home at Orford, N.H., and his winter residence in Jamaica, B.W.I. He was married in Baguio, P.I., Dec. 9, 1917, to Alice Electa, daughter of Dean Conant Worcester (mentioned above), and had three daughters: Anne Worcester, who married Richard Harrell; Agnes Elizabeth, who married Mark Gilson; and Sarah Alice. Kenneth B. Day died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 17, 1955.

O'HARA, John Francis, cardinal, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., May 1, 1888, son of John Walter and Ella (Thornton) O'Hara and grandson of James and Catherine (Galvin) O'Hara. His grandfather came to this country from Ireland in 1845 and settled first in Worcester, Mass., and later in Fayette County, Ind. His father was a publisher and lawyer. After receiving his preliminary education at parochial and public schools in Peru, Ind., John F. O'Hara attended Jesuit College, Montevideo, Uruguay, during 1905-07 and was graduated Ph.B. at the University of Notre Dame in 1911. In the next five years he pursued theological studies at Catholic University of America and Holy Cross College, and he was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic church in 1916, as a member of the Congregation of Holy Cross. Meanwhile, in 1905 he became secretary to the U.S. minister to Uruguay and continued there until 1908. He began his affiliation with the University of Notre Dame in 1917 as instructor and prefect of religion, continuing as such until 1933. He was the organizer in 1920 and first dean of the College of Commerce at the university. He remained in that post until 1924 and during 1933-34 served as vice-president of the institution. In 1934 he was elected twelfth president of the University of Notre Dame, succeeding Charles L. O'Donnell (q.v.), and held the office until 1939. In 1921 he established the Notre Dame Daily Religious Bulletin and Annual Religious Survey, which gained a world-wide circulation in Roman Catholic schools and homes. He also inaugurated a news service for seventy-five Central and South American newspapers and a movement for the exchange of students with South American universities. As president of the University of Notre Dame he carried forward a building program that included a biology building, several residence halls, the Rockne Memorial, a new infirmary, and laundry and post office buildings. The graduate schools were enlarged and thereafter doctorates were given in biology, chemistry, mathematics, metallurgy, philosophy, physics and political science. He brought several of Europe's outstanding scholars to Notre Dame to give courses of lectures. In 1939 he was elevated to the episcopacy and consecrated titular bishop of Milasa and auxiliary bishop of the Army and Navy Diocese. In the latter post he assumed supervision of the 500 Roman Catholic chaplains in the U.S. Army and

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the U.S. Navy and became ecclesiastical head, under Francis J. Spellman, of the military diocese embracing all the Army and Navy bases of the United States throughout the world. He relinquished the military diocese in 1945 and from that year until 1952 served as bishop of Buffalo, N.Y. He was named archbishop of Philadelphia, Pa., in the latter year, succeeding Danis Cardinal Dougherty (q.v.), and he continued in that capacity until the close of his life. In November, 1958, he was elevated to the College of Cardinals by Pope John XXIII. One of the earliest of his innovations in Philadelphia was the addition of a feature section and picture page to the archdiocesan newspaper, the Catholic Standard and Times, whose circulation under his leadership was increased to more than 110,000. In 1958 he established the first diocese-wide Catholic Charities Appeal. During his administration thirty-three new parishes were established in the archdiocese, fourteen free Roman Catholic high schools were built, fifty-five new parish schools were opened, and enrollment in parochial grade schools rose to more than 200,000 in 1960. Additionally, parochial schools for special students were opened, four for the mentally retarded, one for the blind, and one for the deaf. Two new colleges, Cabrini College in Rosemont and Holy Family College in Torresdale, were opened in the archdiocese. At the time of the cardinal's death the Philadelphia See included 400 parishes in ten counties spread over an area of 5000 square miles and ministered to the needs of 1,443,000 Roman Catholics. His interest in the development of a more Christian family life led to his extensive activities on behalf of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, fostering the religious training of children not in attendance at Roman Catholic schools. On behalf of his Spanish-speaking constituency, he established a special social center. He traveled in South America in 1920 as a market-survey agent for the American Bureau of Commerce and served as U.S. delegate to the 8th Inter-American Conference, Lima, Peru, in 1938, as chairman of the Social Service Commission to Venezuela in 1939, and as a member of the board of visitors of the United States Military Academy during 1939-40. John Cardinal O'Hara died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 28, 1960.

WARNER, Charles, manufacturer, was born in Wilmington, Del., Apr. 22, 1877, son of Alfred D. and Emalea (Pusey) Warner. His first paternal American ancestor was William Warner, who came to this country in 1660 and settled first in Gloucester, Mass., and later in Philadelphia, Pa. From William and his wife, Anne Dide, the descent was through William and Christina Schute, William and Mary Welton, William and Esther Tatnall, and Charles and Mary Richardson, the grandparents of Charles Warner. He received his early education at Friends School in Wilmington and took engineering courses at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., and at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia. He began his career as an engineer in 1899 with the family building materials concern, the Charles Warner Co., Wilmington, of which his father (q.v. for early company history) was then vice-president and later president. In 1901 he was named superintendent of the Cedar Hollow Lime Co., a recently acquired subsidiary. He became vice-president and a director of the Charles Warner Co. in 1904 and succeeded to the presidency of the company following his father's death in 1915. In the subsequent year he took on the additional office of chairman of the board. He continued as president until 1948 and as chairman of the board until the close of his life. Under his direction the company developed into one of the largest lime, limestone, sand, gravel, and ready-mixed concrete producers in the country, its assets increasing from $3,201,144 in 1915 to $27,861,093 in 1956, and its sales increasing during the same period from $1,265,786 to $26,086,708. The company originally manufactured and distributed lime, stone, and sand, and distributed coal, cement, and other building supplies. After 1915 it specialized in sand, gravel, lime, and limestone products. Starting in 1920 the company acquired by purchase or merger a number of firms, including the National Dredging & Lighterage Co., the Manor and Penn sand and gravel companies, American Lime & Stone Co., and the West Jersey Sand & Supply Co. In 1929 the Charles Warner Co. merged with The Van Sciver Corporation to form the Warner Company, and at that time the main offices were moved to Philadelphia. In 1935 it acquired The Curtis & Hill Sand and Gravel Co., and in 1943 the American Lime & Stone Co., Bellefonte, Pa., a subsidiary which it had controlled and managed since 1922, became through merger the Bellefonte division of the Warner Company. During his administration as president and chairman of the board the company and its subsidiaries maintained extensive limestone reserves and manufacturing plants; sand and gravel reserves; land plants for washing, crushing, and screening; rail and water loading and transporting facilities; and dredges, barges, wharves, and yards in the Delaware Valley. At various times Warner was a director of the Atlas Powder Co., National Ammonia Co., Inc., and Du Pont National Ammonia Co., Wilmington; the North American Cement Corp., New York city; and the Baltimore & Eastern Railroad. For twenty-two years beginning in 1932, with the exception of 1945-47, Warner was a director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was also a director of the First Federal Savings & Loan Association of New Castle County, Del., and of the Central Building & Loan Association, Wilmington, and was one of the founders of the Delaware League of Building & Loan Associations. Active in civic affairs, Warner served as chairman of the Delaware Labor Commission during 1915-19 and during the First World War period was a member of the Delaware State Council of Defense. He was a founder and member from 1917 to 1942 of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, Wilmington, also serving as the board's president for some years. He was a trustee of the Drexel Institute of Technology from 1939 until his death and a director of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce during 1942-50. Warner was also chairman of the Delaware Republican State Committee during 1920-22 and of the Delaware Republican Finance Committee in the latter year, and in 1928 he was a Republican presidential elector. In 1944 he received the La Salle College Civic and Social Congress award for his efforts in the field of improved labor legislation. An honorary D.Sc. degree was conferred on him by Drexel Institute of Technology in 1942. Warner was co-founder in 1918 of the National Lime Association and was a member of the Academy of Political Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Planning and Civic Association, Sons of the American Revolution, the Wilmington Club of Wilmington, and the Union League and the Engineers and Midday clubs of Philadelphia. His religious affiliation was with the First Unitarian Society of Wilmington. He was married in Wilmington, Del., Jan. 4, 1900, to Ethel Eden, daughter of Frederick Eden Bach of that city, a government employee, and had three children: Dorothy, who married Edward Marshall Kenworthey; Charles; and Frederick. Charles Warner died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11, 1956.

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